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APPLETONS'

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA

AND

REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

OF THE YEAR

1875.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

VOLUME XV.

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1876.

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PREFACE.

The year 1875 presented generally throughout the world a peaceful aspect, although conflicts of principles were continued and hostilities commenced in some localities, which may yet involve the destinies of vast populations. The most extensive of these conflicts between some of the Governments of Europe and the Roman Catholic Church still continued, and in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, the supremacy of the state was asserted and maintained without relaxation. The measures of each party to the contest and the documents issued are herein fully presented. In Spain, the heir of the late Queen has become established on the throne, and the Carlist forces have been defeated and have disappeared. In France, a constitutional republic has been established, and is in peaceful and successful operation. In the provinces of Turkey hostilities have broken out which have attracted the attention of the leading Governments of Europe. Incessant efforts have been made to suppress them without success, lest they should lead to the downfall of Turkey in Europe, and a general war over her remains. All these extensive subjects, and the important questions involved in them, and the circulars expressive of the views and measures of the Governments, are fully set forth in these pages.

In the United States peace has everywhere prevailed. The difficulties in Louisiana, in Arkansas, and in Mississippi, were soon adjusted, and the public attention has been engrossed by the embarrassed state of commercial affairs, with preparations for a Centennial Exhibition, and the numerous other measures appearing at the entrance upon a new career.

The details of American affairs embrace the finances of the Federal Government; the results of its systems of revenue and taxation; the banking system; the currency, and the effects of irredeemable paper money; the commerce, manufactures, and general state of the country; the finances of the States; their debts and resources; their educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions; the various political conventions assembled during the year, with their nominations and platforms; the results of elections; also, commercial and financial conventions and their proceedings; the important questions before Congress, such as specie payments, expansion or contraction, presidential elections, etc., with debates and decisions of that body; the proceedings of State Legislatures on the various local matters of importance—the extension of railroads and telegraphs, and all those improvements involved in the rapid progress of the country. These are contained, with ample details, in these pages.

A special article is devoted to the affairs of every foreign country, which

contains a brief sketch of its history during the year, and all official or trustworthy information later than that given in the preceding volumes, on area, population, religion, education, finances, army, navy, commerce, industry, etc. Great efforts are made to secure the completest material from all parts of the world, and the succeeding volumes of this Annual not only show, from year to year, a greater abundance of information, but its superiority over all other publications of a similar scope is more generally appreciated and recognized. It is felt that in this, as in other departments, the work may be safely consulted as the completest and most reliable book of reference; and many of its figures, like those on the area and population of the several countries, have passed into the geographical text-books used in American schools.

In order to make this information still more useful, a comparative article has this year been introduced, under the head of THE EARTH, which gives the summaries of the area and population of the large divisions of the globe, as well as the latest statistical aspects of the great creeds of mankind. It is intended to continue this comparative article in subsequent volumes, and to extend the summaries to other subjects.

The special articles on the great religious denominations constitute in their entirety a brief religious history of the year, probably the only one now accessible in the English language. The extensive use which is made of these pages of the CYCLOPÆDIA in the religious press and contemporaneous literature proves its value, and is a spur to making it, from year to year, more comprehensive without increasing its bulk.

The biographical department comprises articles or brief notices of deceased persons of distinction in state, church, society, and literature. The department will this year be found to be very complete, and to include the last owners of several names of great lustre in history (*see* CAVOUR, SCHARNHORST, and STUART, in FOREIGN OBITUARIES). The space devoted to living men is gradually enlarged, as it is intended to embrace within its scope the plan of a dictionary of men of the times. Men will be noted when they rise to eminence or fill prominent positions. Among the biographical notices given in the present volume are the new Ministers of several European States, the Presidents of Legislatures and large religious assemblies, and brief notices of each of the seventy-five French Senators elected by the National Assembly.

The advance in the various branches of astronomical and chemical science, with new and valuable applications to various purposes, is extensively described.

The narrative of geographical discoveries in the different parts of the earth, with their results, is very complete.

The record of literature and literary progress in the United States, and in each of the countries of Europe, is as full and important as during preceding years.

All important documents, messages, orders, and letters from officials, have been inserted entire.

A General Index of all the volumes, in one volume, is not only completed, but will soon be issued.

THE

ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

A

ABYSSINIA, a country in Eastern Africa, area about 158,000 square miles; population variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000.*

The successor of Theodore II. as King of Abyssinia, Prince Kassa, who assumed the title of "Johannes, King of the Kings of Ethiopia," has been entirely unsuccessful in his efforts to subject the whole of Abyssinia to his rule. The King of Shoa, Menelek, has always remained independent. A new expedition was, in 1875, undertaken against him by King Johannes; but, while the latter was on his way to Shoa, a nephew of the late King Theodore, Ledj Ubie, placed himself at the head of the numerous malcontents, and by rapid military operations conquered the wealthiest provinces of Central and West Abyssinia (Dembea, Koara, Begemeder, Vogara, Sakalt), and took possession of the important fortress of Vokhamba.

Even more dangerous to Abyssinia than these civil wars is the irrepressible progress of the Egyptians. The Abyssinians have looked with alarm and distrust upon their Egyptian neighbors ever since the troops of Mehemet Ali pushed their conquests to the Abyssinian frontier in pursuing the Mamelukes. Abyssinia is now almost powerless to defend herself against her neighbor, who is gradually drawing in upon her from all sides. All the roads which connect Abyssinia with the seacoast pass through Egyptian territory. The road from the western provinces on the Blue Nile goes partly by Senaar to Khartoom, the capital of the Soudan; the remaining and largest part passes by Gallabat and Kassala to Suakim, on the Red Sea. The principal road from Central Abyssinia, Amhara, and Tigré, ends at Massowah, the chief harbor of Abyssinia on the Red Sea, which has now for three hundred years been under Turkish rule. From the fertile districts of Southern Abyssinia, too, the roads leading to the Indian Ocean have been in Turkish hands since Egypt occupied the Somali coast in 1874. All these facts are well known to the Abyssinians, and are not calculated to give rise to a friendly feeling toward Egypt. Unfortunately, they are quite convinced that they are the first nation in the world, and every Abyssinian Christian firmly believes that his country will, at some future day, conquer Mecca and Medina, take Jerusalem from the Turks, and cause Mohammedanism to disappear from the face of the earth. European adventurers, who have from time to time sought to mend their fortunes in the country, have encouraged the Abyssinians in this belief; and their sovereigns have only been prevented by incessant rebellions and civil wars from attempting to carry out their supposed mission. Though no open war was carried on between Egypt and Abyssinia, the Khedive, without meeting with any serious obstacle, took possession of the Bogos country, in the north of Abyssinia, and of some districts in the west. In the latter part of 1875 the Egyptians were reported to be farther advancing into Abyssinia. According to dispatches received in November, the Abyssinians had surprised and killed a body of 1,200 Egyptians. Later accounts state that the Khedive was sending a force of 15,000 men against the Abyssinians.

The English Colonel Kirkham, having received from the King as a present a piece of land called Ghenda, on the borders of Hamasia and Egypt, gave part of it to the Swiss and Swedish missionaries at Massowah. These built some houses on the land, and sent a native missionary to reside there. The peasants of Hamasia, however, declared that Ghenda belonged to them, and threatened to kill the missionaries and burn their houses. The missionaries then escaped to Eilet; but the Government is so weak that it has not yet been able to take any steps in the matter. The ringleaders were the Abyssinian monks and priests, who are strongly opposed to foreign

* Continued from ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1873.

missionaries, and have great influence over the people.

A German-Abyssinian Company, which was formed in Berlin for the colonization of Shoa, the most southern province of Abyssinia, was dissolved in September, only a few days before the intended departure of the colonists. The financial affairs of the company were found to be in such disorder that recourse was had to the police. The society had, from the very beginning, great difficulties to struggle with, for scientific authorities, such as Baron von Richthofen, the President of the Berlin Geographical Society, and the African traveller, Dr. Nachtigall, pointed out that the undertaking had no probable chance of success, besides which the German press, too, warned people against embarking in such a speculation.

ACHARD, Louis Amédée Eugène, an elegant French writer, born in April, 1814; died March 24, 1875. He was at first intended for a commercial life, was in Algeria from 1834 to 1835, and upon his return became private secretary to the Prefect of Hérault. After 1838 he devoted himself to literature, and in 1835 wrote "Lettres Parisiennes," on the life in Paris, for the *Courrier de Paris*. After the Revolution of 1848, M. Achard engaged in politics, and edited an illustrated journal, *Le Pamphlet*, in the interest of the royalists. During the terrible days that followed in Paris he lost his brother, and was himself taken a prisoner by the revolutionists. The next year he took charge of *L'Assemblée Nationale*, in which paper he published "La Chasse Royale." In 1858 he fought a duel with Fiorentino, the editor of *Le Corsair*, in which he was severely wounded. His principal works are: "La Belle Rose" (5 vols., 1847), "Histoire d'un Homme" (1863), "Le Clos-Pommier" (1856), "L'Eau qui dort" (1860), "La Misère d'un Millionnaire" (1861), and "Madame de Sareus" (1865). He was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1847, and became an officer of it in 1866.

ADVENTISTS. Seventh-Day Adventists. The following is a summary of the statistics of this denomination as they were reported at its General Conference in August, 1875:

CONFERENCES.	Ministers.	Churches.	Members.	Amount pledged to the Systematic Benevolence Fund.
Maine	1	9	266	$1,848 87
New England	2	17	350	2,800 00
Vermont	5	14	323	1,780 22
New York and Pennsylvania	8	35	591	2,799 22
Ohio	1	12	266	1,494 84
Michigan	17	71	2,226	6,431 70
Indiana	..	8	158	935 22
Wisconsin	6	37	933	3,400 00
Illinois	4	22	350	1,800 00
Minnesota	6	28	700	2,500 00
Iowa and Nebraska	9	45	884	2,828 90
Kansas and Missouri	4	22	345	1,640 17
California	4	14	450	4,000 00
Swiss Mission	2	5	200	300 00
Total	69	339	8,022	$32,618 62

The total number of licentiates was 76.

The treasurer of the General Conference reported that his receipts for the year, including the balance from the previous year, had been $7,435.63.

The fourteenth annual session of the Seventh-Day Adventist General Conference was held at Battle Creek, Mich., beginning August 15th. Elder James White presided. Resolutions were passed recognizing "the hand of God in establishing a school in the city of Battle Creek, for the special purpose of presenting facilities, under favorable circumstances, for the thorough education of the youth of Seventh Day Adventists," and recommending the institution; expressing confidence in the principles of health reform which had been introduced to the denomination and adopted at Battle Creek, and urging their more thorough adoption and extended dissemination, and recognizing, in the fulfillment of the message of Rev. xiv. 9, "the nearness of the end" of the world. The executive committee were advised to take immediate steps to establish a printing-office in Europe, to issue periodicals in the French and German languages, and also "to enter the openings presenting themselves in Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Hungary, Africa, and Australia." Continued prosperity was reported in the work on the Pacific coast, through which about a thousand souls in the territory between Mexico and British Columbia had received the doctrines of the denomination. The secretary was instructed to prepare the constitution of the General Conference, with amendments, for publication.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Advent Christian Association was held at Chapin's Grove, Springfield, Mass., August 9th and 10th. Six official delegates, forty-seven ministers, and thirty-three lay delegates, were present. An address was made by the president, Elder S. G. Matthewson, at the opening of the meeting, in which he described among the objects which it was the duty of the association to promote:

"We are to define and maintain a pure code of Christian doctrine. We must defend the time-honored and evangelical doctrine of the regeneration of the human heart; the personal advent of the Lord Jesus Christ; the physical resurrection of the dead, just and unjust; the retribution due to sin, and the reward of the good and holy in the kingdom to be established under the whole heaven; and last, but not least, that great scriptural truth which underlies all others, the essential deity of the Lord Jesus."

The principal business of the meeting was the reception of reports and adjustment of the concerns of the Publication Society and the newspaper organs of the Association. The receipts of the Publication Society were represented to have been $18,697.61, and its expenditures $18,888. The publishing-house had

property on hand valued at $8,765.22, and its entire capital stock was stated to be $17,-843.98. More than 1,800,000 pages of tracts had been published during the year, and grants and sales of books and tracts had been made to the value of $4,698.31.

Dissatisfaction had been expressed with the management of the *World's Crisis*, because it was thought to have given undue prominence "to a modern phase of the doctrine of holiness." The editors were instructed "to make prominent the great judgment message," or the doctrine of the speedy coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. The Association recommended the holding of a General Conference some time in the fall, to be composed of delegates from State conferences.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Advent Mission Society was held at Springfield, Mass., August 11th. The treasurer reported that his receipts for the year had been $6,-429.60, and his expenditures $6,082.09, leaving a balance in his hands of $347.51. Mission-work had been prosecuted chiefly in North and South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, and Kansas. Help had also been sent to ministers preaching in new places in Nova Scotia, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, California, Missouri, Massachusetts, New York, and New Hampshire.

The annual camp-meeting of the American Millennial Association (Evangelical Adventists) was held at Hebronville, Mass., beginning August 12th.

The annual meeting of the American Millennial Association was held in connection with the camp-meeting at Hebronville, Mass., August 14th. The treasurer represented that there had been for the past two years a deficiency of about two thousand dollars a year in the running expenses of the publication-office. The subscription list of the *Messiah's Herald*, the organ of the denomination, was reported to number about twenty-eight hundred names. The committee on colportage was given charge of the ordination of ministers and the care of feeble churches. A woman's missionary society was organized in connection with the Association.

Elder G. W. Burnham, a missionary of the Board of Home Missions, reported that during the year he had given one hundred and thirty-six discourses, in thirty-two towns and cities, in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

AFGHANISTAN,* a country in Central Asia, bounded north by east by Toorkistan, east by British India, south by Beloochistan, and west by Persia; area 278,000 square miles; population about 4,000,000. Present ruler, Amir Shere Ali. This country continues to be in a most disorganized condition. The Amir, Shere Ali, kept his eldest son, Yakoob Khan, as a prisoner at his capital. The first commercial caravan which the Russians, during the last spring, sent from Astrakhan to Afghanistan, under command of Colonel Gluchowski, and which was instructed to obtain trustworthy information concerning the actual frontier between Afghanistan and Persia, had to return when near Meshed, without having accomplished any thing. Serious difficulties have arisen with the Mir (ruler) of the Uzbeg principality of Mymana. This state, situated nearly two hundred miles to the northeast of Herat, owes allegiance to the Amir of Afghanistan, but has never been very hearty in its obedience. So little can the ruler of the state be relied upon that, in 1874, the governor of Balkh did not dare to march the troops, which were to occupy Herat, through this territory. In the second half of the year 1875 the Mir of Mymana was more than ever suspected of acts inconsistent with his position of feudatory, and, when he sent his son on a mission to Cabool, the Amir promptly seized and detained the youth as a hostage for his father's good behavior. This characteristic act of Oriental statecraft seems, however, to have been without effect. The Mir continues his intrigues with neighboring states, and Shere Ali thereupon determined to take active measures against him. The governors of Herat and Balkh have been ordered to march a force upon Mymana without delay. An Indian paper, the *Pioneer*, estimates the troops of Mymana at twelve thousand horsemen, and says that they are rather a feudal militia than a regular disciplined force. In the valley of the Cabool, Naarus Khan, an uncle of the Amir, who resides at Lalfura, raised, in 1875, the standard of revolt, and collected among the savage Mommands, who have repeatedly harassed the agriculturist population in the neighboring districts of India, a force of about twelve thousand. He was, however, defeated, and fled into the mountains, where a number of chieftains maintain an almost complete independence.

A great danger arises to Afghanistan from the Toorkoman tribes, which, by the establishment of Russian forts on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, have begun to be alarmed in regard to their independence. The *Delhi Gazette*, in June, published a report from Cabool, that the leaders of the Toorkomans near Merv had inquired of the Amir of Afghanistan whether in a religious war against the Russians they might expect to receive aid from the Afghan provinces of Herat and Balkh. The Amir was said to have replied that he regarded them as boasting robbers. The prince of Mymana likewise refused to join them, and notified of his intentions, not only the Amir at Cabool, but the Russian authorities at Samarcand. It is feared that the Toorkomans, finding that they are unable to infest Russia, or even Persia, may commit depredations in the unprotected frontier districts of Afghanistan.

* For an account of the regulation of the northern frontier, and of the population of the several provinces, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

As Afghanistan is now the only country of any importance which separates the Russian possessions in Asia from the British, the Governments of both these countries are watching Afghan affairs with the most intense interest, in order to be prepared for future contingencies. The plans both are forming in regard to the future are studiously kept secret, and little therefore that is published about the movements of the two great European powers in this part of Central Asia can lay any claim to authenticity. A profound impression has therefore been produced by the outspoken and straightforward views on this subject published in the new work by Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, entitled "England and Russia in the East" (London, 1875). The author, in the preface to his work, disclaims emphatically any official authority for his statements, he has for many years been one of the most prominent representatives of English diplomacy in the East, and still is an influential member of the "Council of India." In view of the importance which the opinions of such a statesman must have for an understanding of the Central Asiatic question, we give his concluding remarks on the relations of England and Russia to Afghanistan (p. 362):

Russia by advancing on Merv evidently means mischief. She would never embark on an enterprise of so perilous a nature for mere purposes of trade or police. Political objects of high import could alone justify the movement. These objects necessarily point to Herat, which would lie at the mercy of a European power holding Merv, and whence India would be seriously threatened. Herat possesses natural advantages of quite an exceptional importance. It is the frontier town between Persia and India. It is connected by high-roads with the capitals of all the surrounding countries, with Cabool through the Hazareh Hills, with Balkh and Bokhara through Mymeneh, with Khiva through Merv, with Meshed, with Yezd and Ispahan, with Seistan, and with Candahar. It enjoys an admirable climate, and is situated in the midst of one of the most fertile and populous valleys in Asia. Above all, the city itself is surrounded by earthworks of the most colossal character, dating from prehistoric times, and which, with the adaptations and improvements of modern science, might be rendered quite impregnable to an Asiatic force. Russia in possession of Herat would have a grip on the throat of India. She would, indeed, in virtue of the position, command the military resources both of Persia and Afghanistan, and would thus oblige us at once to increase our frontier army by at least twenty thousand fresh British troops. Viewing, then, the question as merely one of finance, it may be assumed that our advance above the passes and occupation of Herat would be the cheapest insurance against Russia that we could effect for the benefit of our great Indian estate. Let it be further remembered that all these considerations have been already discounted by our statesmen in regard to the smaller question of a Persian occupation of Herat. We sent a considerable expedition to the Gulf in order to oblige Persia to raise the siege of Herat in 1838, and, when Persian troops occupied the place in 1856, we actually went to war with the Shah for the purpose of compelling their withdrawal. If, then, such measures were justifiable in order to prevent the western Afghan capital from falling into the hands of Persia, who was only to be feared as the minion or precursor of Russia, much more must they be required when the danger comes directly from Russia herself. I will not pretend to calculate the cost of sending an expedition to Herat. Any estimate, based on the uncertain premises which are alone at present available, would be fallacious; but I may point out that the expenses of our defensive position, however great, must be far less than those encountered by Russia in constructing or maintaining her elaborate system of attack. For when Russia is established at Merv, and has completed the communications of that post with the Caspian on one side, and with the Oxus and Toorkistan on the other, she will have at least fifty thousand soldiers in Central Asia, and it is not too much to assume that the main object of bringing that large body of troops into the field, toward whose support the conquered Uzbeck states contribute little or nothing, will have been to enable her to threaten India.

There is one other aspect of the question that requires explanation. Some of our best authorities on Central Asian politics maintain that not only should we incur an enormous and useless expenditure in advancing to meet Russia above the passes, but that we should be intensifying tenfold the difficulties of our position. They believe that we should everywhere meet with hatred and resistance, that we should thus throw the Afghans into the hands of Russia, who would in fact when she advanced be hailed by them as a deliverer rather than opposed as an invader. My own experience points in an exactly contrary direction, and I am happy to find my views corroborated by the independent testimony of our latest travelers. Believing as I do the western Afghans to be the most contemptible of enemies, and hardly, therefore, caring to consider the possibility of a skirmish in the Bolan or Khojek Passes, the only defensible positions on the line from Scinde to Herat, I still feel satisfied that we should generally receive the warm support of the great mass of the population in the districts that we traversed. The Syuds of Pishin, the Atchikzyes of the Khojek, who adhered to us in all our troubles in 1841-'42, the Persian peasantry of Candahar, the mercantile and agricultural classes throughout the country, would one and all throng to us for support and protection. Mindful of past benefits, hopeful of future favors, they would bring in their camels from the desert and empty their granaries of corn to supply our wants, as they did in those days when, although Ghizni and Cabool were lost, and an army had perished in the passes, we were safe and strong and triumphant at Candahar.

The only parties from whom we should experience ill-will would be the priesthood and a few of the Durani chiefs; and they might be called upon to retire to Cabool. Most assuredly, as far as the disposition of the natives is concerned, we should not have more difficulty in governing Candahar and Herat than the Russians encounter in governing Tashkend and Samarcand; while our long familiarity with Eastern administration, our special knowledge of Western Afghanistan, our consideration for Mohammedan prejudices, our prestige, our high reputation for justice and good faith, ought to make the task of maintaining the position far more easy to us than to our less experienced Northern neighbors.

I will only say one word in conclusion, that I counsel nothing rash or premature. If Russia remained encamped on the Caspian, we should not, of course, leave the valley of the Indus. So long as she held aloof from Merv, we should hold aloof from Herat; but, if she deliberately threw down the gauntlet, she must expect it to be taken up. We could not, as the guardians of the interests of India, permit her, on the pretext of curbing the Toorkomans or establishing a trade-route through Asia, to take up a position unopposed on the Murghab, which would compromise the safety of Herat. That city is both strategically and politically an indispensable

bulwark of India, and we cannot and will not allow its future fate to be at the disposition of a foreign power.

AFRICA. In consequence of the annexation of Darfoor, and other territories, Egypt has advanced another step toward a front rank among the great nations of the globe. It now has an area of more than 1,500,000 square miles, and while a year ago (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, 1874, article AFRICA) its population was estimated at only 8,000,000, it is now estimated at more than 14,000,000. Its area already exceeds that of the whole of the other dominions of the Sultan, and, as it is now extending westward and southward with uninterrupted rapidity, the same will soon be the case with its population. In view of this rapid growth, the establishment of its entire independence within a few years can no longer be doubted. As internal reforms continue to go hand in hand with the steady extension of its boundaries, it will soon be recognized as by far the greatest of all the African states. Financial embarrassments, however, compelled the Khédive, in November, to sell his shares of the Suez Canal Company to Great Britain, a transaction which was expected to increase English influence in Egyptian affairs. (*See* EGYPT.)

Abyssinia again suffers severely from civil wars, and appears to be in imminent danger of being swallowed up by the rapid advance of the Egyptians. In November the Abyssinians claimed to have obtained a great victory over the troops of the Khédive, who, toward the close of the war, dispatched a considerable new force toward Abyssinia. (*See* ABYSSINIA.)

The Sultanate of Morocco was greatly disturbed by insurrections. The Government appears to be anxious to strengthen its connection with the nations of the civilized world, and to introduce telegraphs, railroads, and other improvements. (*See* MOROCCO.)

In Tripoli, insults were offered by the populace to the American consul, and subsequently, in August, to the officers of the American war-steamers Congress and Hartford. Satisfaction was immediately given for the insults to the officers, and somewhat later for those to the consul.

The boundaries of the British dominions in South Africa were again extended by the annexation of East Griqualand, which the Governor of the Cape Colony, Sir H. Barclay, on the 10th of October, 1874, incorporated with the British territory. The annexed country was formerly called Adam Kok's territory, and is situated south of Natal, in independent Kaffraria. Its boundaries, according to the "Map of Independent Kaffraria," in *The Mission Field* (London, January, 1874), are, on the north, the Umzinkulu, which separates it from Natal; on the west the Kwathlamba Mountains; on the south and west a line which runs down from the Kwathlamba Mountains along the Umsimvubu River, then turns in a northwesterly direction, along the Jugele Mountains, toward the source of the Umtanfana, passes along an affluent of the Umzinkulu, and finally reaches the latter river. By the annexation of East Griqualand to the British possessions, the territory of independent Kaffraria has been reduced to 11,672 square miles, with a population of about 175,000. The area and population of the British possessions are now computed as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
THE CAPE:		
Cape Colony	192,420	496,881
British Kaffraria	3,463	86,201
Basooto Land	8,451	75,000
West Griqualand	16,632	25,477
East Griqualand	8,402	35,000
Natal	17,802	289,773
Total	242,170	1,007,832

A movement for uniting all the English possessions of South Africa into one confederacy was not only meeting with great favor in the colonies, but a tendency to join it was even manifested in the Transvaal Republic. Sir Garnet Wolseley, the successful commander of the expedition against the Ashantees, was appointed Governor of Natal, which, with all its fine resources, has thus far not made that material progress which is the very breath of life to a colony. The hope was widely entertained that under the new Governor the colony would triumph over the difficulties and dangers which must beset 16,000 whites surrounded by 350,000 blacks. In the latter part of the year, however, Sir Garnet Wolseley was recalled to England, and another Governor appointed for Natal. Langalibalele, the arrested native chief, has been released and provided with a comfortable location in the Cape Colony, where, with such wives and relatives as choose to join him, he will reside as an exile on parole and under surveillance. His tribe has been broken up, the people being allowed to seek work and to go where they will, but not to reform themselves into a tribe.

In Liberia, a war commenced in September against the aborigines, under several educated natives. It was believed that the natives were supplied by English traders with firearms and ammunition. The "American Colonization Society," to which the Liberian Republic owes its foundation, applied to the President of the United States for assistance.

The French colony of Senegal appears to be in a very disaffected state. In February, a revolt was organized by a Marabout, named Amadon-Sekon, a very courageous native. He succeeded in collecting a force estimated at 10,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, but, in an encounter which took place on February 11th, was not only defeated but killed.

The kingdom of Wadai, in Central Africa, has for the first time been made fully known to the civilized world by the African traveler Dr. Nachtigal. (*See* WADAI.)

The successful issue of the war against the

Ashantees has greatly strengthened the authority of the English on the west coast. In February, the Wassau chiefs met the English Governor at Elmina. They had been sent for to answer to a charge of seizing persons and property not their own. The Governor instructed them to make restitution, and to be careful not again to infringe the law. In the same month King Coffee Calcalli, of Ashantee, was deposed. Contrary to the former custom prevailing on the Gold Coast, and in many other African kingdoms, which obliged deposed kings to blow themselves up in the ruins of their palaces, the King of Ashantee was allowed to retire to a village in the interior, and to take with him a certain quantity of gold-dust and slaves, and about fifty wives. The others (some hundreds) went to the new King, who was the crown-prince. The new King invoked the assistance of the English Government against Asafa Agai, chief of Djuabin, who soon after the end of the war had achieved his independence of Ashantee, and manifested an intention to subdue the entire kingdom. In October, messengers from both tribes were at Cape Coast Castle, awaiting the return of the Governor.

The outrages committed by the piratical and thieving tribes living on the Lower Congo led to a new English expedition. In January these tribes plundered an English schooner, the Geraldine, and murdered four of her crew. The commodore of the naval station, Sir William Hewett, and Captain Hopkins, the English consul at St. Paul de Loando, tried to make the local chiefs themselves surrender the culprits, by going, in March, to Ponta de Linha, a place nearly twenty-five miles up the river, and there holding a "palaver" with the princes of the district. But, so far from giving the names of the criminals, those native dignitaries insulted the commodore and laughed in the consul's face; hence it was determined that the work of punishment should be undertaken by the English squadron. On the morning of the 30th of August the following ships proceeded up the Congo: the Active, the Encounter, the Spiteful, the Merlin, the Foam, the Ariel, and the Supply. Several towns and villages of the natives were destroyed, and the remains of the murdered merchantmen were found by the landing party. Four kings of natives came on board the English vessels and expressed themselves highly pleased with the design of the English to secure the safety of the trading-vessels. The expedition returned on September 15th, after having sailed up the river about eighty miles. It was regarded as a complete success.

According to the latest accounts, the area and population of the geographical and political divisions of Africa (*see* Behm and Wagner, "*Bevölkerung der Erde*," vol. iii., Gotha, 1875) were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Square Miles of Subdivisions.	Population of Subdivisions.	Square Miles of Divisions.	Population of Divisions.
Morocco	259,598	6,000,000	.....	.....
Algeria	258,817	2,414,218	.....	.....
Tunis	45,710	2,000,000	.....	.....
Tripoli, with Barca and Fezzan	344,423	1,152,000	.....	.....
Sahara	2,436,500	3,700,000	.....	.....
NORTHERN AFRICA	.....	.....	3,344,500	15,266,000
Egypt (inclusive of Darfoor, etc.)	869,391	16,922,000	.....	.....
Abyssinia	158,400	} 25,280,00	.....	.....
Other territory	802,600		.....	.....
NORTHEASTERN AFRICA	.....	.....	1,330,400	42,202,000
CENTRAL SOODAN	.....	.....	524,700	33,800,000
WESTERN SOODAN	.....	.....	535,100	17,600,000
UPPER GUINEA	.....	.....	283,400	26,000,000
TERRITORY OF THE EQUATOR	.....	.....	1,594,600	45,500,000
British territory	242,170	1,008,000	.....	.....
Independent Kaffraria	12,600	175,000	.....	.....
Orange Free State	42,489	57,000	.....	.....
Transvaal Republic	114,361	275,000	.....	.....
Other territory	2,134,800	18,790,000	.....	.....
SOUTH AFRICA	.....	.....	2,546,400	20,305,000
Madeira	815	118,379	.....	.....
Canary Islands	2,808	283,859	.....	.....
Cape Verd Islands	1,649	76,008	.....	.....
St. Thomas and Principe	454	23,681	.....	.....
Fernando Po, Corisco, Elobey, and Annobon	811	35,000	.....	.....
Ascension	34	27	.....	.....
St. Helena	47	6,241	.....	.....
Tristan da Cunha	45	53	.....	.....
ISLANDS IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN	.....	.....	6,163	543,243
Socotra	1,382	3,100	.....	.....
Zanzibar	627	200,000	.....	.....
Pemba and Mafia	430	10,000	.....	.....
Comoro Islands	819	65,000	.....	.....
Aldabra, Assumption, and other islands	85	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar	228,573	4,000,000	.....	.....
Réunion	970	182,676	.....	.....
Mauritius	739	317,069	.....	.....
Dependencies of Mauritius	350	13,391	.....	.....
Islands south of the Tropic of Capricorn	1,878	.....	.....	.....
ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN	.....	.....	235,853	4,791,200
Total	.....	.....	10,901,100*	206,007,500

* The area, according to Engelhardt, is 11,557,000 square miles.

In the French colony of Algeria, the territory subject to civil government is steadily enlarged. In 1874, the area amounted to 15,059 square miles, and the population to 992,368. The department of Algiers was divided into the three arrondissements of Algiers, Dellys, and Milianah; the department of Oran into the four arrondissements of Oran, Tlemcen, Mascara, and Mostaganem; and the department of Constantine into the arrondissements of Constantine, Philippeville, Bona, and Sétif.

The progress of civilization is greatly promoted by the extension of railroads and telegraphs which from various points on the coast are steadily advancing into the interior. The telegraph, between Khartoom and Cairo is now in successful operation, and among the new routes projected is even one from Constantine to Timbuctoo. Various schemes continue to be proposed for converting a part of the Sahara into an inland sea.

AGRICULTURE. The crops in the United States for the year 1875 were extraordinary in quantity, but not uniformly of the best quality. Extremes of cold and heat, long and violent storms, and in some places inundations, were unfriendly to the productions of the earth. In certain regions grasshoppers, Colorado beetles, or other insects, made desolating raids. The dreaded migratory grasshopper or locust of the lands beyond the Mississippi was less destructive in 1875 than in 1874. In Coffee County, Kansas, there was a visitation nearly approaching in severity that of the previous year, cutting the wheat in the head, devouring the corn as fast as it came up, and standing guard over the roots. They destroyed potatoes and garden vegetables by wholesale; and devoured the fruit, foliage, and even the bark of fruit-trees. They left tokens of their mischievous presence in many other parts of Kansas. They also damaged cereals and fruits in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Nebraska. In many places they appear to be perishing from the assaults of parasites. In one instance from two to eleven worms were observed upon the body of a single locust feeding on the internal parts and leaving only the shell. In another case one-third of the locusts were infested with red parasites. The Colorado beetle has reached New England, but its severest ravages were felt in the Middle States, Maryland, and Virginia. In the West it was comparatively harmless. The grass army-worm, or something resembling it, was especially destructive of the oat-crop of Ohio and of a few counties in adjacent States. The dreaded chinch-bug scourged only a few localities. Cotton-insects did so little harm that they did not affect the general yield, while fruit and grain insects were very sporadic in their demonstrations.

Wheat.—The wheat-crop of 1875 in the United States was considerably below that of 1874, notwithstanding the increase in acreage. The estimated yield, per acre, of the leading wheat-producing States, given below, will indicate the comparative range of this crop in the past two years:

STATES.	1874.	1875.	STATES.	1874.	1875.
	Bush'ls.	Bush'ls.		Bush'ls.	Bush'ls
New York....	15.6	8	Wisconsin.....	11.5	14
Pennsylvania..	14.8	12.8	Minnesota.....	13.4	17
Ohio.....	15	9.5	Iowa.....	11.6	9.7
Michigan.....	14.2	13.5	Missouri.....	13.5	9
Indiana.....	12.2	9	Kansas.....	13.7	12.5
Illinois.....	11.5	10.5	California.....	13.2	11

Of these States only Wisconsin and Minnesota had an excess over 1874, which is more than counterbalanced by the reduction in other States. The crop shows a depreciation in quality as well as a decrease in quantity in the great wheat-growing regions.

The little wheat grown in New England was about the same quantity as in former years. The Middle States had about two-thirds of the crop of 1874, the decline being greatest in New York, and growing less with lower degrees of latitude. All the Southern States below Virginia increased their production, some of them from 50 to 75 per cent.

The crop of the Pacific coast was also short. The average for the entire territory was about 80 per cent. of the production of 1874. It gives a crop of 246,000,000 bushels, with a depreciation of nearly 62,000,000 bushels. In quality the crop averaged 84, or 14 per cent. below sound condition. The losses by sprouting and rotting in shock or stack, though not so heavy as was expected, were so great, however, as to cause shipments of wheat from Maryland to Ohio in order to make a mixture that would produce a salable flour. And yet during the spring of 1875 in Marion County, Oregon, the price of wheat was so low that farmers fed it to hogs, the price being 65 cents a bushel, while pork was worth from six to seven cents per pound.

Corn.—The following facts show the comparative yield, per acre, of the largest corn-producing States for 1874 and 1875: Tennessee, 1874, 16.8 bushels; 1875, 30.5 bush.: Kentucky, 1874, 25 bush.; 1875, 33.3 bush.: Ohio, 1874, 36 bush.; 1875, 33.2 bush.: Indiana, 1874, 27 bush.; 1875, 34.5 bush.: Illinois, 1874, 18 bush.; 1875, 34.5 bush.: Iowa, 1874, 29.2 bush.; 1875, 35 bush.: Missouri, 1874, 16 bush.; 1875, 36.6 bush.: Kansas, 1874, 10.5 bush.; 1875, 38.4 bush. All the New England and Middle States had an increased yield, except Connecticut; New Jersey and Pennsylvania had a very marked increase. All the Atlantic States showed a decreased average, as also did Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon. All other States increased their yields.

Rye.—The product of rye for 1875 falls short about 4 per cent. of that of 1874, which was about an average crop. In the States which grew it on a large scale, the figures for comparative product and quality are: New York, 81 and 98; New Jersey, 79 and 97; Pennsylvania, 93 and 98; Maryland, 97 and 96; Vir-

ginia, 100 and 95; Kentucky, 88 and 84; Ohio, 71 and 79; Wisconsin, 129 and 105. Among the remaining States the product, compared with last year, is greater in Tennessee by 1 per cent. and in Kansas by 5 per cent., while in Nebraska it is less by 40 per cent. In others it ranges from 77 in Indiana up to 100 in Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, and Oregon.

Oats.—Between the thirty-fourth and forty-first parallels of latitude, the crop of 1875 was largely diminished and universally damaged in quality by long-continued and flooding rains. The comparative figures are: Delaware, 63; Maryland, 91; Virginia, 81; North Carolina, 101; West Virginia, 94; Ohio, 100; Kentucky, 98; Tennessee, 102; Indiana, 77; Illinois, 106; Iowa, 107; Missouri, 109; Kansas, 84; Nebraska, 73. In all these States the quality was below that of 1874, averaging about 88. Outside of the rainy section, with few exceptions, superior crops in quantity and quality were produced. The returns make the entire product about five per cent. greater than in 1874.

Barley.—The product of barley returned in 1875 is 87 per cent. of last year's crop. About an equal reduction in quality is reported. Except in Rhode Island, 77 and 93; Delaware, 65 and 87; and California, 79 and 78, the falling off in quantity and quality is almost exclusively within the area of excessive rains. The States in which the crops suffered most are Indiana, 47 and 64; Nebraska (owing in part to locusts), 53 and 82; Ohio, 63 and 78; West Virginia, 77 and 84; Kansas, 78 and 99.

Buckwheat.—The entire product of this grain equals that of last year. Early frosts reduced the crop in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and slightly in the section east of Lake Erie. Except in Wisconsin, 45, the crop does not fall more than 1 per cent. below that of last year in any State in which it is extensively grown. Maine returns 116, Vermont and New York 99, New Jersey 100, Pennsylvania 112, Michigan 132.

Potatoes.—This crop was extraordinary, both in product and quality. The total yield in the districts reported was fully one-fourth greater than last year. Of *Sweet-Potatoes* the yield in the Gulf States greatly exceeded that of the previous year, and the quality was about the average. In New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, the product was about 3 per cent. greater than in 1874.

The variations in the prices of wheat in the United States, on December 1st, in the last four years, may be seen from the following figures:

STATES.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
New York	$1 65	$1 60	$1 26	$1 31
Pennsylvania	1 67	1 50	1 21	1 29
Ohio	1 42	1 31	1 04	1 09
Michigan	1 46	1 35	1 08	1 15
Indiana	1 32	1 22	94	97
Illinois	1 28	1 10	86	91
Wisconsin	1 03	97	83	91
Minnesota	88	80	70	86
Iowa	85	79	65	71
Missouri	1 41	1 13	83	95
California	1 11	1 32	99	1 18

Rice.—The most southern latitudes of the United States report the best yield of this crop for 1875. Thus Louisiana reports a production of 25 barrels per *arpent;* Florida, in one case, planted 500 per cent. beyond any previous year, and obtained a very remunerative crop. In Georgia the crop on the Santilla River amounted to 140,000 bushels, or about 20,000 bushels more than in 1874. In South Carolina the tide-water plantations yielded plentifully, while the upland fields lost one-half by drought. In Brunswick, N. C., the great crop was formerly rice, but since the war the production has fallen off from 200,000 baskets to less than 20,000, and no crop has taken its place on the large and valuable rice-plantations, which have consequently almost all gone to ruin.

Sugar.—Sugar-cane in parts of Georgia and Alabama suffered from drought. The leading planters in Mississippi manufactured their sugar and molasses at home from Louisiana and African cane. In Louisiana the season of 1874 was good, but the floods of April destroyed 24,713 acres of cane. The next six months, with the exception of the first half of July, were very dry, and the grinding season found the planters with short supplies of water. The total loss from flood and frost is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads of sugar. Mr. Sterling, of Point Coupee, after several years of planting the butts and tops of the cane separately, has found in every instance that the tops produce a superior cane. The "Robert diffusion" process of sugar-manufacture promises satisfactory results. A large factory upon this principle has been started in St. Charles Parish. The crop of Louisiana sugar for the year 1874 was 116,867 hogsheads.

Maple Sugar and Molasses.—In 1875 New England enlarged her product of sugar. The only State which has fallen below 1874 is Connecticut, in which the product was 95 per cent. New Hampshire was full average; Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts, were very considerably above the average. The product of molasses was not so large. New York declined from 1874, both in sugar and molasses. Pennsylvania yielded about three-fourths of the crop of 1874. Virginia reported a product of sugar equal to 87 per cent. of 1874, and 96 per cent. of molasses. West Virginia and Kentucky were a little in advance of 1874. Northward from the Ohio River the sugar and molasses product declined gradually from 11 per cent. in Wisconsin to 39 per cent. in Michigan. West of the Mississippi the product of sugar increased in Minnesota, and declined in Iowa and Missouri. The season was generally shortened by the cold weather.

Sorghum.—This crop, cultivated almost entirely for the manufacture of molasses, shows an extraordinary increase over the year 1874 in the Southern States and in the Missouri Valley. Farther north there is a general decrease, though Indiana, Michigan, and North Carolina, are exceptions. In Ohio the crop is decreasing

every year. In Kansas the crop was too large to be worked up by the machinery. In cane Utah fields have yielded as high as 200 gallons of sirup per acre.

Hay.—In 1874 New England, except Maine, and the Middle States, reported a large crop of good quality. The entire crop of 1875, compared with that of 1874, is 3 per cent. greater in quantity. Compared with 1874, Maine had an increase of 10 per cent.; but in the other States of that section there is an average falling off of about 13 per cent., the principal cause being an early drought. In New England, as a whole, the good quality of 1874 is fully maintained; but in the other States throughout the whole section north of the thirty-sixth parallel and east of the Mississippi, the quality was much damaged by the rains prevailing in the season of cutting and curing.

Fruit.—The year 1875 was unfavorable for apples, while the crops of peaches and grapes have been considerably above the average. Texas is the only State that had a full average crop of apples. Peaches were abundant: New Jersey, 97; Delaware, 112; Maryland, 102; Mississippi, 108; Arkansas, 106. The large crop in Maryland, although near the markets, did not prove remunerative, and would have been lost but for the introduction of canning on an extensive scale. The grape attained a higher condition than either apples or peaches. The culture of oranges, lemons, and bananas, in Florida, has reached that point of enthusiasm which is sometimes called a "fever." In Orange County, Florida, this has proceeded so far that cereal crops are largely abandoned, and the whole county bids fair to become one vast orange-grove. Limes are already promising to be produced in quantities for shipping. In 1874 the number of bearing orange-trees in Florida was estimated at 50,000; the number of groves averaging 100 trees each at 100,000; to which were to be added many larger groves in which the number of trees ranged from 200 to 7,000. The estimated increase of orange-groves in Florida in 1874 was 25 per cent. In Middle Florida, on both sides of the river Appalachicola, many young orange-groves are coming rapidly forward. It is claimed that the soil is richer here than on the St. John's; the trees mature earlier, and bear more fruit, than in Eastern and Southern Florida. One grower reports that he realized $900 from six trees; another that he realized over $100 from one tree. The production of bananas is mainly limited to the southern section of the State. It has proved quite successful, and is extending. One cultivator in Marion County has a thrifty plantation of twelve acres. The area covered by plants in the State equals 500 acres, and the number of growing plants exceeds 300,000.

Tobacco.—Few if any plants are so modified by peculiarities of soil, culture, and curing, as tobacco. The Connecticut seed-leaf, used as wrappers for Havana fillers, when cut is left on the ground to wilt; then bundles of from five to seven plants are strung on a lath four feet long, and hung in the curing-house in tiers, and dried by the atmosphere. The mode of housing and curing in Maryland is as follows: In Calvert, when the leaves are mature and soft from moist weather, they are stripped from the stalk and tied up in small bundles, care being taken to keep the several qualities separate. Nearly all the crop is air-cured. In Montgomery the cut is hung on sticks four and a half feet long. On one end of these sticks is an iron spear, on the points of which the plants are pressed, while the other end is made fast in the house, and thus about ten plants are hung upon each for curing, the sticks being hung ten or twelve inches apart upon poles. Fires are kindled beneath the tobacco, which is hung ten feet above. The curing process demands great experience to secure the desirable color, and caution to prevent the burning of the house and its contents. The fires are kept up until the tobacco is thoroughly dry. Much of it is exported; a large order is usually filled for the French Government. It sells at a moderate price, and is chiefly used for cigar-fillings, snuff, twist and plug chewing, and for manufactured smoking brands. Kentucky, the tobacco-field of America, has many varieties. That grown in the "Clarksville district" has a heavy body, and is largely exported to Germany, Austria, and the north of Europe, though a portion is sent to Mexico and Africa. It resembles that which is cultivated on the manured lands of Virginia. Its mode of curing contributes largely to its peculiar qualities. It is cured in close barns in the course of two or three days of heavy firing, which gives greater body than the air-cure. The coal-cured tobacco of North Carolina is cut when it begins to yellow in the hill. In the barn it is first heated gradually until the leaf is nearly cured, when the temperature is raised to 175°, and kept to that point until the cure is complete. Heavy fertilizing is avoided for the bright, charcoal-cured, high-priced grades, in order to obviate the danger of a dark color and bad bloom from too much sap. On this account it is grown usually on new land in a light-gray soil. In some districts of Missouri charcoal-curing has been introduced, with increase of price from twenty-five to fifty per cent. In Vinton County, Ohio, after stripping off the leaves in the field, hauling to houses, stringing on strings with a flat needle, and fastening the strings to the ends of sticks, and curing three days with furnace-heat, the stock is ready to take down and pack for market.

Twenty-five years ago Virginia stood at the head of tobacco-growing States. Since 1860 it has given place to Kentucky, which in the year 1870 is credited with more than 105,000,000 pounds. The export of leaf-tobacco from the United States in 1874 was 318,097,804 pounds, and valued at $30,399,181.

In California the early attempts to grow tobacco according to the methods in use in the older States proved unsuccessful. The plant grew luxuriantly, but the product was very indifferent. Within the last three or four years a planter in Santa Clara County, after several years of experiment, succeeded in producing a fair merchantable article. A patent was taken out for the new process of culture and preparation, and a company formed for operations under it. The first crop, in 1872, amounted to a few thousand pounds; in 1873 it rose to 500,000 pounds, and to about 1,500,000 pounds in 1874, including other parties using the process under permission. A portion of the crop was from Havana seed, adapted to cigar-making, the remainder being from Florida seed, and better adapted to pipe-smoking and chewing-tobacco. The manufacturers, having no confidence in the quality of the new product, refused to take it, and the company were compelled to manufacture their own material. They were, in March, 1875, making 200,000 cigars per month, besides packing about 10,000 pounds of smoking-tobacco per day. The area suited to the growth of tobacco under this process in California is said to be without limit. From the United States returns for November, 1875, we learn that an experiment on about thirty acres of dry and unirrigated soil in Contra Costa, California, was quite successful. It is thought that this State can raise a very fine article of smoking-tobacco.

Throughout the United States in 1875 there was an increase in the yield of over 75 per cent., as compared with 1874. All the large tobacco States had a marked increase of production, especially Tennessee and Kentucky. The New England crop increased about 10 per cent. in quantity, and showed an improvement in quality. Maryland increased her yield about one-tenth, and Virginia and North Carolina between a fourth and a third. Georgia and the Gulf States all showed an increased yield. In Texas some farmers made two crops. In Tennessee the yield vastly surpassed that of 1874, both in quantity and quality. In all the tobacco States north of the Ohio River there was an increase of production, but a decline of quality. All the States west of the Mississippi report a great increase, especially Missouri and Nebraska. It must be remembered, however, that the crop of 1874 in the United States was uncommonly small and poor. It was, in fact, a disastrous year for the crop, except in the Connecticut Valley.

Cotton.—In 1875 the crop of cotton was increased about two per cent. The plant obtained rather a fairer start than usual, although germination was delayed in the Atlantic coast region. The June returns averaged in condition a small percentage under the standard of good development; in July improvement was indicated in every State except Texas, where drought and insects were locally injurious, but the average condition of the entire area was very near the standard, or 100; in August the effect of drought, especially in South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, was manifest in a small reduction of their percentage, yet the general average for this month was fully as high as that of June; and in August and September the blighting of drought was followed by excessive rains, causing injury by floods, by the shedding of bolls, by rust, and other abnormal conditions, reducing the general percentage month by month from August to October. An eminent European authority concurs with the United States Commissioner of Agriculture in estimating the crop of 1875 at about 4,100,000 bales. The crop of 1874 amounted to 3,833,000 bales. As for quality the Carolinas and Georgia reported an inferiority in three-fourths of the counties. In Alabama the depreciation in half the State was 20 per cent.; in about one-fourth of the area the quality was decidedly better. Louisiana and Tennessee reported a good quality from nearly half of the area; the only States in which the quality of lint was improved were Arkansas and Texas.

Fattening Cattle.—The number of fat cattle in the United States in 1875 was somewhat greater than in the year 1874. There was a falling off in all the New England States except Connecticut, where there was an increase which nearly balanced the deficiency of the others. Of the Middle States, New Jersey equaled the previous year, but the others showed a decline, Pennsylvania reducing her estimate six per cent. The States of the South Atlantic showed a small increase; Texas, by an increase of six per cent. upon her large aggregate, raised the amount for the Gulf States considerably above the year 1874, notwithstanding the decline in all the other States, amounting to 12 per cent. in Louisiana. Of the Southern inland States, Arkansas reported an increase, but this was more than counterbalanced by the loss in all the others. North of the Ohio River, Michigan and Illinois equaled last year, but the other States fell below. West of the Mississippi, all the States reported an increase ranging from two per cent. in Nebraska, to 53 per cent. in Kansas. On the Pacific coast the loss of eight per cent. in California largely exceeded the gain of nine per cent. upon the smaller aggregate of Oregon.

All the New England and Middle States reported in October, 1875, a condition above the average, except in Massachusetts, where the deficiency was only one per cent., the maximum, 107, being in Connecticut. The South Atlantic coast and Gulf States were almost all above the average. The Southern inland States and the States north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi were uniformly above the average, the maximum, 112, being in Arkansas. California was five per cent. below the average, and Oregon two per cent. above. Texas reported large sales of beeves in the Kansas and Missouri markets. Both a scarcity and a plenty of food may tend to increase the number of fat cattle.

ALABAMA. The session of the Legislature of Alabama, which began in the latter part of 1874, continued till the 20th of March. After the interference of the Federal authority in the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th of January, resolutions were presented in both branches condemning the action of the military authorities in New Orleans. These were referred to the appropriate committees, and finally a protest was agreed upon, which was adopted and directed to be sent to the Governor of each State and to the Senators and representatives of Alabama in Congress. This protest, after recounting the occurrences in New Orleans, ran as follows:

This General Assembly cordially recognizes the authority of the Government of the United States in all its branches, in all matters of national importance, and which are confided to it by the Constitution of the United States. This General Assembly recognizes the fact that by authority as high as that which ordained that Constitution, and in recognition of which that same Constitution was formed, a large part of the powers and duties for which a government is established, is to be exercised by the States, through their own organs of State government. To perform the duties so confided to the States, their governments in their several departments must be free from all dictation by any other power, and should be protected against the use of external force in the discharge of these duties.

This is a principle fundamental to American institutions, and, as to legislative bodies, is expressed in the formula incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, that "each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualification of its own members." Every legislative body must, of necessity, be free from external dictation, as to its own membership, and as to the laws it shall enact, otherwise it is the mere register of the will of some other power, and not a law-making body. This General Assembly can discern in the expulsion on January 4, 1875, from the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, of certain of its members, by an armed force of the United States soldiers, nothing short of a plain violation of a right of necessity belonging to, and inherent in, each of these United States, as a community charged with the duty of local self-government, an offense against the people of the United States, and against each of the States which form the American Union.

This General Assembly does hereby declare that the good people of this State are, and have been, since the recognition of Alabama, as a readmitted State, loyal to the Union of these States, and the Constitution and laws thereof.

With this honest expression of loyalty to the Union, and with an earnest desire that its government may, by all proper means, "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" this General Assembly, actuated alone by principles of patriotism and the love of liberty, regulated by wise laws, does solemnly and earnestly protest against the course which has been pursued toward the State of Louisiana by the military authorities of the United States. Such course has no justification in any of the powers granted for the grand objects and purposes for which the Constitution declares the Government of the United States to be established. It is utterly subversive of the right of local self-government by the States of the Union, and is, in fact, the destruction of the liberties of the people of the several States.

Early in February, a memorial signed by several Republican members of the Legislature, and addressed to the President of the United States and the Republican members of both branches of Congress, was submitted to the United States Senate by George E. Spencer, one of the Senators from Alabama, setting forth—"1. That changes have been made by the Alabama Legislature in the penal code of the State by which a system of involuntary servitude and espionage for African citizens is sought to be inaugurated; 2. That political legislation has been enacted by means of which ninety-three thousand Republican voters are practically deprived of representation; that the Republican constitution is restricted, and there is a practical nullification of the constitutional amendments;" and asking Congress to empower the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain contingencies, in order to preserve the peace in the Southern States.

When this memorial and the fact that it had been submitted to the United States Senate were made known in Montgomery, the Senate of Alabama adopted resolutions declaring it to be a "gross misrepresentation of the facts and liable to do great injury to the people of Alabama," as no laws had been passed "by which a system of involuntary servitude and espionage for African citizens is sought to be inaugurated; but all penal laws that have been passed have had for their object the suppression of crime which was admitted by all to exist, and said laws affected alike all races and were not discriminative in their character, and no law had been passed that prevents any class of citizens of the State from equal representation." A joint committee of the two branches of the General Assembly was raised to ascertain whether or not "said document is authorized, and, if so, which members, if any, of this body, signed the same, and what should be the action of this Senate in the premises." The committee in its report gave the names of certain members who had signed the memorial, and certain others whose names were appended without their consent, and made the following statements regarding the matter:

Your committee are required to report what ought to be the action of the Senate after their investigation. The act of an individual is innocent or criminal when viewed through the motive which prompted it; and looking at the evidence, your committee are of the opinion that the Senators who signed said memorial were imposed upon and deceived as to its contents, by the designing and unscrupulous men who were its authors.

Your committee cannot condemn in too strong terms this attempt to stab the reputation of the Senate, and through them to assassinate the liberty of every citizen of Alabama.

The statement of the prayer of the memorial is the demonstration of its atrocity. The unscrupulous leaders who concocted this libel had but one object in view, and that was to procure the passage of an act by Congress authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his own will and pleasure. To accomplish this they willfully and maliciously perverted the truth, and, not satisfied with their own

turpitude in this transaction, they induced Senators of their own political faith to charge on a majority of this Senate a willful purpose to take away from the colored man his liberty, by enacting stringent laws against the crimes of larceny and burglary; while the record as well as the statements of Senators, show that these measures were supported by several Republican Senators who signed said memorial.

How laws punishing the crimes of larceny and burglary, applicable to all parties irrespective of race or color, could be construed to operate upon the Republican party more oppressively than the Democratic party it is difficult to perceive, in the absence of an admission that there are more thieves and burglars in the Republican than in the Democratic party. The statements made to your committee show that the memorial forwarded to Washington does not express the sentiments of a single one of the Senators whose names appear attached thereto. As to some of them, a palpable fraud seems to have been committed in the use of their names. As to these Senators so situated with regard to the memorial, your committee feel that they are the victims of designing men and are to be excused rather than condemned. As to those Senators whose names were actually obtained on false pretenses, while they are not to be condemned for any malicious attempt to defame their fellow-Senators, they are censurable for allowing the use of their names without first obtaining information of the contents of the paper signed by them.

This memorial is unjustifiable in every respect in which it can be regarded. It is false in its inferences and allegations. It is a libel and a slander, and its perpetrators should meet with the scorn and contempt of all honest men.

The report was adopted, and, shortly after, resolutions were passed declaring that "whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly of Alabama, Hon. George E. Spencer does not rightfully occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from Alabama, a joint committee to consist of two Senators and three members of the House of Representatives be appointed to investigate, examine, and report to the two Houses of the General Assembly the facts relating to his alleged election as Senator, and the means by which such election was procured, and his credentials as a Senator were obtained."

The committee were empowered to sit during the recess of the Legislature, to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, and were required to report the results of the investigation together with all the evidence taken. Their report was not made during this session of the Legislature.

A joint committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices reported that everything was found to be regular and satisfactory, except so far as related to the drawing of three warrants for the payment of interest on the public debt, one for $228,000, one for $221,180, and the other for $35,346.76, making $484,346.76 in the aggregate. No evidence was found that this sum had been appropriated to the object for which it was drawn. It was found that a debt of $441,733.50, due to the financial agents of the State, and incurred by Governor Lewis, had been paid in part by the sale of $260,000 of bonds issued in 1873. The balance of this debt, amounting with accrued interest to $243,297.13, was settled by the payment of $25,150 in cash and the giving of a note for $227,203.15, now past due and unpaid, secured by the hypothecation of $228,000 in bonds. In this transaction was traced the use of $253,150 credited to the payment of interest. It was further found that the payment reported of $260,000 of hypothecated bonds had been effected by the purchase of the bonds at 60 cents on the dollar, and paying for them in new obligations at par, making their cost $150,000. From this it appears that no part of the $484,346.76 was legitimately used for the payment of interest, and that $75,196.76 remained wholly unaccounted for. The transaction is condensed as follows:

1. Money was drawn from the Treasury for the ostensible purpose of paying interest on the bonded debt, and was otherwise used.
2. Bonds were purchased without authority of law.
3. Funding obligations were used in purchasing bonds in violation of the act under which they were issued.
4. The sum of $75,196.76 was used in some way not disclosed by the records and papers in the Treasurer's office, in which vouchers and papers for disbursements ought to be filed.

It was also found that an unreasonable amount had been expended for stationery, supplies being purchased in New York at two or three times the cost at retail in Montgomery. Another committee appointed to inquire into the use of the contingent fund reported that it had been used very lavishly under Governor Lewis, and in some cases illegally. The Governor had himself been paid $800 for services while visiting New York, and $800 for expenses in traveling in Florida and New York, and his private secretary had received $1,600 for services in distributing bacon donated by Congress to the people of overflowed districts. One W. H. Smith had received $500 for services in Georgia, the character of which could not be ascertained, and the State Treasurer had been paid $1,200 for expenses in visiting Mobile and New York. These were a few of the items showing the extravagant use that had been made of the contingent fund.

A new act to regulate elections was approved on the 3d of March. It designates all the officers to be chosen by an election of the people, and makes elaborate provision for the conduct of elections. Three inspectors and one returning officer for each voting precinct must be chosen by the judge of probate, sheriff and clerk of the circuit court of the county or any two of them, at least thirty days before the election. The inspectors and clerks are required to take oath for the truthful performance of their duties, and are placed under penalties for any violation of the law. Although every voter must be registered after taking oath as to his qualifications, the inspectors are required to make a list of the persons voting, writing down their names and the order in which their ballots are received. Any quali-

fied elector may challenge the right of any person to vote if he suspects he is not qualified, and such person must take oath as to his qualifications before his vote is received, being liable to trial and punishment for perjury if he swears falsely. Returns of the election are to be made from each precinct to the sheriff of the county and by him to the Secretary of State in the case of State officials. Provision is made for contesting the election of any person declared elected to any office, the contest to be made by any qualified voter who will assume the necessary obligations, and to be conducted before the probate judge of the county. The following provisions are made for the prevention of bribery, fraud or intimidation:

SECTION 92. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person by bribery or offering to bribe, or by any other corrupt means, attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or deter him from giving the same, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage at any election within this State, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction must be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and sentenced to any workhouse or jail of any county in this State for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, at the discretion of the jury trying the same.

SEC. 93. *Be it further enacted*, That any person who fraudulently alters or changes the vote of any elector by which such is prevented from voting as he intended, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction must be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

SEC. 97. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons disturb on election-days, or prevent or attempt in any way to prevent any elector from freely casting his ballot, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and sentenced to any workhouse or jail of any county of this State for not less than six months nor more than one year, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

The sheriff is required to preserve order at all voting-places, and the sale of liquor on the day of election and the day preceding is prohibited. Special election laws were enacted for the cities of Mobile and Montgomery.

Some of the general legislation of the session was quite important. Among the acts passed was one declaring what constituted the school fund, and one revising and amending the act of 1873 to keep in each county a proportionate share of the school-money. The Governor was authorized to lease out or rent the penitentiary farm with its stock and materials, and to hire to the lessee such convicts as might be agreed upon, not to exceed one hundred in number and for a period not exceeding eight years. An act was also passed to regulate the business of fire, inland, and marine insurance companies of other States and countries doing business in Alabama. This requires every such company to have at least $125,000 capital, to pay $100 into the Treasury of the State and to make a report to the Auditor of the State of its capital, assets, and liabilities, in detail. An act was also passed redistricting the State into eight congressional districts. An act to induce and encourage immigration into the State provided for the appointment of a commissioner of immigration, and a board of directors to collect and disseminate information regarding the resources and advantages of the State, and to promote in various ways the settlement in Alabama of immigrants from other parts of the Union and other countries. C. F. Sievers, of Mobile, was appointed commissioner. The Governor was authorized and directed to appoint five centennial commissioners "whose duty it shall be to secure proper apartments in the exhibition buildings, and to make such necessary arrangements for the display of such articles as may be forwarded from Alabama for exhibition, and to do whatever they may deem best to have the State of Alabama represented upon an equal footing with her sister States at the Centennial Exhibition to be held at the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1876."

Among other acts of the session was one establishing boards of health, making the Medical Association, organized at Tuscaloosa in March, 1873, the State Board of Health, and county medical associations boards of health for their respective counties; one enabling aliens "to acquire, hold, and dispose of property, real or personal, as native citizens;" one prohibiting the sale of agricultural products between the hours of sunset and sunrise; one making persons ineligible to offices under the laws of the State who hold offices of profit or trust under the laws and Government of the United States; one repealing the act of December, 1868, "to suppress murder, lynching, and assaults and batteries," known as the Ku-klux act; and one changing the name of Baker County to Chilton.

The question of providing for a new State constitution occupied a large share of attention. The existing constitution was framed and adopted under the operation of the reconstruction acts, and was in some of its features obnoxious to a large portion of the people of the State, and especially so to the Democratic and Conservative party. A bill was introduced in the Legislature and passed without much difficulty, providing that the question of holding a convention to frame a new constitution should be submitted to a vote of the people at a special election on the 3d of August. Provision was made for the election at the same time of one delegate in each county, one for each senatorial district and one additional for the county of Mobile, making ninety-nine in all. It was also provided that, in case a majority of the votes cast were in favor of holding a convention, the delegates elected should assemble at Montgomery, on the 6th of September, for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution, subject to the ratification of the people. The enabling act also contained the following provision:

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That if such conven-

tion be called, it shall not be authorized to make any ordinance, rule, or law which shall be binding on the people of this State, or any part of them, nor to deprive any person in office of his right to said office, as now held by him under the constitution and laws of this State, nor to place any property or educational qualification upon the right to vote in this State, nor to do any act but to frame and recommend for adoption a constitution, amendatory and revisory of the constitution now in operation in this State. In the constitution so framed, it shall be the duty of the Convention to provide for a system of common schools, as liberally as the means of the State will permit, and to be enlarged as those means shall increase.

An active canvass was made on the question of holding the convention. On the 7th of April the Democratic State Executive Committee issued an address to the party, urging a thorough organization in favor of the convention, and appointing the times and places for holding the county and district nominating conventions. It also called attention to the objectionable features of the old constitution, and presented the reasons for desiring a revision of the organic law of the State. It urged the nomination of the best men for delegates, and declared its desire to be the promotion of the best interests of all the people of the State.

In May an address signed by Alexander White, and proceeding from the Republican State Executive Committee, was issued, calling upon Republicans to oppose the convention, and to nominate no candidates for delegates. In this address it was represented that the purpose of the Democrats was to destroy the public-school system, restrict the right of suffrage, authorize imprisonment for debt, abolish exemptions of property from sale under execution, and accomplish other objects calculated to degrade and injure the colored population. It was also intimated that they would refuse to submit the constitution when framed to a vote of the people. Shortly after the appearance of this address resolutions were put forth by the Republican members of the House of Representatives, and signed D. E. Coon, which repudiated the policy recommended in the address signed by Mr. White, and while urging the defeat of the convention favored the nomination of delegates, and requested the Republican legislative committee to issue an address on the subject.

The address mentioned was soon after issued, and on the 17th of July the Democratic State Committee sent out another address intended to refute the accusations made against the purposes of the Conservative party. At the election which occurred on the 3d of August, 77,763 votes were cast for the convention, and 59,928 against it, making the majority in favor of the convention 17,835. Wilcox County was excluded from the count on account of failing to make return within the time prescribed by law. The vote in that county was 1,190 in favor of the convention and 3,714 against it. Of the 99 delegates chosen, 80 were Democrats, 12 Republicans, and 7 Independent. A few days after the election the Democratic State Executive Committee issued a congratulatory circular attributing the result to "harmony, organization, and efforts of the Democratic and Conservative party; to the transcendent exertions made by the free press of this State; to the powerful canvass made by our able and patriotic speakers in the field; to the patriotism and efficiency of our party agencies in the different counties; and, above all, the intelligence and virtue of the people."

The convention met and was organized on the 6th of September. It completed its work in twenty-seven days, its deliberations being characterized by the utmost harmony. The financial condition of the State was a subject of serious consideration, and a committee to which all resolutions relating to that subject were referred made a report in which it was declared that the Treasury was almost exhausted, and the financial condition of the State "absolutely appalling." The committee stated that the indebtedness of the State amounted to $29,000,000, and the total value of taxable property to $159,000,000. The "direct debt" is stated as follows:

Five per cent. bonds, embraced in Auditor's report of 1874	$3,295,600
Six per cent. bonds, embraced in Auditor's report of 1874	770,500
Eight per cent. bonds, embraced in Auditor's report of 1874	2,212,700
Unpaid interest, about	850,000
Seven per cent. bonds issued, and to be issued, to the South & North, Savannah & Memphis, and Grand Trunk Railroad Companies, under the act authorizing the substitution of straight for indorsed bonds	1,192,000
State obligations	1,000,000
Short bonds sold by Governor Lindsay, including unpaid interest, about	170,000
Total	$9,490,800

The annual interest upon this indebtedness is $633,000.

State bonds hypothecated to various parties to secure claims against the State amounted to $1,700,000. There was also a large floating debt, "the extent and validity" of which were "undergoing investigation." One item was $524,000 alleged to be due to the school fund, and another $600,000 claimed by the South & North Alabama Railroad "under an act appropriating the three per cent. fund prior to the war. These with other claims made up a floating debt of $1,500,000. The contingent liability on account of bonds loaned to and indorsed for railroad companies amounted to over $14,000,000, making up the grand total of $29,000,000, on which the annual interest would be not less than $1,900,000. The committee adds:

It is only necessary to present this statement of formidable indebtedness to convince the creditors of the State that full payment is impossible, and that the State can never resume the payment of *interest* until the debt is adjusted and reduced, so as to correspond with our diminished resources. But in the face of this dark feature it affords us pleasure to state that the commissioners are sanguine of their ability to reduce the entire indebtedness of the State, exclusive of the educational and trust funds, to a sum not

exceeding $10,000,000, the interest on which will not exceed $420,000 per annum.

In view of these facts, your committee have been stimulated to extraordinary exertions in trying to so shape the financial article in the constitution as to meet the ends which we have been induced to believe can be accomplished.

We recommend economy in each branch of the government.

We recommend property to be taxed in proportion to its value.

We recommend a prohibition of the State from engaging in works of internal improvement, or the loaning of its credit for that purpose.

We recommend that no debt shall be incurred by the State, except to suppress insurrection, rebellion, or invasion.

We recommend a reduction of 25 per cent. on all salaries, and a reduction of pay and mileage of members of Legislature, from six to four dollars per day, and from forty to ten cents per mile.

We recommend that the Legislature shall not, in any one year, levy more than three-fourth of one per cent. tax upon the property of the people for State purposes.

We believe with these economical views, fully carried out, and the contemplated compromise consummated, with this rate of taxation fixed at three-fourths of one per cent. as a maximum, that our State will once more gain her deserved prosperity; that capital seeing that our debt is reduced, and our taxing power limited, will seek investment in our cheap lands, and population, always following capital, will fill up our waste places; that our property will enhance in value and a rapid reduction of the rate of taxation may be had, with yet sufficient revenue to meet an economical administration, and pay interest on the public debt.

With this report the article on taxation was submitted. The constitution when completed was adopted by the convention with but two dissenting votes. The first article is made up of a "Declaration of Rights," in thirty-nine sections. Among these are the following:

SECTION 1. That all men are equally free and independent; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

SEC. 2. That all persons resident in this State born in the United States, or naturalized, or who shall have legally declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, are hereby declared citizens of the State of Alabama, possessing equal civil and political rights.

SEC. 3. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and that, therefore, they have, at all times, an inalienable and indefeasible right to change their form of government, in such manner as they may deem expedient.

SEC. 4. That no religion shall be established by law; that no preference shall be given by law to any religious sect, society, denomination, or mode of worship; that no one shall be compelled by law to attend any place of worship, nor to pay any tithes, taxes, or other rate, for building or repairing any place of worship, or for maintaining any minister or ministry; that no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust, in this State; and that the civil rights, privileges and capacities of any citizen, shall not be in any manner affected by his religious principles.

SEC. 21. That no person shall be imprisoned for debt.

SEC. 31. That immigration shall be encouraged; emigration shall not be prohibited; and no citizen shall be exiled.

SEC. 33. That no form of slavery shall exist in this State; and there shall be no involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, of which the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 34. The right of suffrage shall be protected by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influences from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper conduct.

SEC. 35. The people of this State accept as final the established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State.

SEC. 36. Foreigners who are or may hereafter become *bona fide* residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and inheritance of property, as native-born citizens.

SEC. 37. That the sole object and only legitimate end of government is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; and when the government assumes other functions it is usurpation and oppression.

SEC. 38. No educational or property qualification for suffrage or office, nor any restraint upon the same on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall be made by law.

Article II. defines the boundaries of the State, and declares that the counties shall remain as before, the Legislature having power by a two-thirds vote to change their boundaries. Article III. lays down the distribution of powers into legislative, executive, and judicial. Article IV., consisting of fifty-six sections, treats of the Legislative Department. It provides that the General Assembly shall consist of not more than thirty-three Senators and one hundred members of the House of Representatives, apportioned among the several districts and counties as prescribed in the constitution. The term of service of Senators is fixed at four years, and of Representatives at two years, the election occurring on the first Monday in August, 1876, and every two years thereafter, and all the Representatives and half the Senators being elected at each election. The pay of members is fixed at four dollars a day and ten cents a mile for travel in going to and from the seat of government, "by the nearest usual route traveled." The Senate elects a President and the House a Speaker from their own members. The General Assembly is required to meet biennially, "on the day specified in this constitution, or on such other day as may be prescribed by law, and shall not remain in session longer than sixty days at the first session held under this constitution, nor longer than fifty days at any subsequent session."

The date for the beginning of the regular sessions is nowhere prescribed in the constitution. The requirements and restrictions laid down for the guidance of the Legislature do not differ in their main features from those of other States. The following provisions are made regarding local and special legislation:

SECTION 23. No special or local law shall be enacted for the benefit of individuals or corporations, in cases which are or can be provided for by a general law, or where the relief sought can be given by any court of this State; nor shall the operation of any general law be suspended by the General Assembly for the benefit of any individual, corporation, or association.

SEC. 24. No local or special law shall be passed, on a subject which cannot be provided for by a gen-

eral law, unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or things to be affected may be situated; which notice shall be at least twenty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and the evidence of such notice having been given shall be exhibited to the General Assembly, before such bill shall be passed: *Provided*, That the provisions of this constitution, as to special or local laws, shall not apply to public or educational institutions of or in this State, nor to industrial, mining, immigration, or manufacturing corporations or interests, or corporations for constructing canals, or improving navigable rivers or harbors of this State.

Other interesting features of this article are the following:

SECTION 29. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant or employé, agent or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered, or contract made; nor shall any officer of the State bind the State to the payment of any sum of money but by authority of law.

SEC. 34. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the State, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

SEC. 37. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor calling such session.

SEC. 54. The State shall not engage in works of internal improvement, nor lend money or its credit in aid of such; nor shall the State be interested in any private or corporate enterprise, or lend money or its credit to any individual, association, or corporation.

SEC. 55. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city, town, or other subdivision of this State, to lend its credit, or to grant public money or thing of value in aid of, or to any individual, association, or corporation whatsoever, or to become a stockholder in any such corporation, association, or company, by issuing bonds or otherwise.

Article V., relating to the Executive Department, consists of twenty-six sections. It provides for the election of a Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, State Auditor, and Attorney-General, by the qualified electors of the State for a term of two years. It also declares that there shall be a Superintendent of Education, and a sheriff for each county, the latter to be elected in the several counties for terms of four years. The compensation of executive officers is left to be fixed by law. In case of the death, removal, or disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate acts in his place; and in case he also is absent, removed, or under disability, the Speaker of the House assumes the executive office. The rest of this article is taken up with defining the duties and qualifications of executive officers.

Article VI. relates to the Judicial Department, and contains twenty-eight sections. The judicial power is vested in the Senate as a Court of Impeachment, a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Chancery Courts, Courts of Probate, such inferior Courts of Law and Equity to consist of not more than five members, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish, and such persons as may be by law invested with powers of a judicial nature. The Supreme Court is clothed mainly with an appellate jurisdiction, and is required to sit at the capital. It is to consist of one Chief-Justice and such number of associates as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly is required to divide the State into circuits not exceeding eight in number, unless the same is increased by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, each circuit including not less than three nor more than twelve counties. There shall be a judge for each circuit and a circuit court in each county at least twice every year. The Circuit Courts have original civil and criminal jurisdiction of a general kind. The General Assembly is required to establish a Court or Courts of Chancery, dividing the State into not more than three chancery districts, unless increased by a two-thirds vote at any time, with a chancellor for each district, and a Chancery Court in each district at least once a year. The General Assembly is also empowered to establish a Probate Court in each county, and may provide for other courts of inferior jurisdiction. The judges of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and Probate Court, and the Chancellors, are to be elected by the people of the State, districts, and counties, respectively, for a term of six years, and shall receive a compensation to be fixed by law. No judge of a court of record can practise law. The Clerk of the Supreme Court is to be appointed by the judges, and registers in chancery by the chancellors, but the clerks of the Circuit Courts are to be elected by the people. A solicitor for each circuit is to be elected by the Legislature. Justices of the peace may be elected, not exceeding two for each precinct.

Article VII. makes provision for the impeachment and removal of executive and judicial officers for cause.

Article VIII. covers the subject of "suffrage and elections." The qualifications of electors are as follows:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth, who may have legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States before he offers to vote, who is twenty-one years old or upward, possessing the following qualifications, shall be an elector, and shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people, except as hereinafter provided:

1. He shall have resided in the State at least one year immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote.

2. He shall have resided in the county for three months, and in the precinct, or ward, for thirty days immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote: *Provided*, That the General Assembly may prescribe a longer or shorter residence in any precinct in any county, or in any ward in any incorporated city or town having a population of more than five thousand inhabitants, but in no case to exceed three months: *And provided*, That no soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall acquire a residence by being stationed in this State.

SEC. 3. The following classes shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold office:

1. Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, larceny, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.
2. Those who are idiots or insane.

Article IX. is entitled "Representation," and makes specific provision for the apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

Article X. provides for the exemption of a homestead and one thousand dollars of personal property from sale on execution or other legal process. Article XI. relates to taxation. A poll-tax not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents is authorized, to be applied to the school fund; the State tax for any one year is restricted to three-fourths of one per cent.; county taxes to one-half of one per cent., except that one-fourth of one per cent. additional may be levied for the payment of debts already existing; town and city taxes to one-half of one per cent. except that one per cent. additional may be levied to pay existing debts, the city of Mobile being allowed to levy one per cent. for general purposes and one per cent. for paying of existing debts until January, 1879, and three-fourths of one per cent. for each of these objects thereafter. The following restrictions on incurring debt in the future are made:

SEC. 3. After the ratification of this constitution, no new debt shall be created against, or incurred by, this State or its authority, except to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, and then only by a concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each House of the General Assembly, and the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the journals; and any act creating or incurring any new debt against this State, except as herein provided for, shall be absolutely void: *Provided*, The Governor may be authorized to negotiate temporary loans, never to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to meet deficiencies in the Treasury, and until the same is paid no new loan shall be negotiated: *Provided further*, That this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the issuance of bonds in adjustment of existing State indebtedness.

Article XII. provides for a State militia, and Article XIII. deals with the subject of education. It requires the General Assembly to "establish, organize, and maintain a system of public schools throughout the State, for the equal benefit of the children thereof, between the ages of seven and twenty-one years; but separate schools shall be provided for the children of citizens of African descent." The school-fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of land or other property granted or intrusted to the State, or given by the United States for educational purposes, all lands or other property given by individuals or appropriated by the State for the same purposes, the principal of which must be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income "faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations." The poll-tax must be applied to the support of public schools in the counties in which it is levied and collected.

The supervision of the public schools is vested in "a Superintendent of Education whose powers, duties, term of office, and compensation shall be fixed by law. The Superintendent of Education, shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in such manner and at such time as shall be provided by law."

SEC. 8. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the State shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school.

The State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College are placed in the charge of boards of trustees appointed by the Governor for terms of six years, one-third to vacate their seats at the end of every two years, two members being selected from the congressional district in which the institution is located, and one from each of the other congressional districts.

Article XIV. relates to corporations, and consists of twenty-five sections. Corporations, except for municipal, manufacturing, mining, immigration, industrial, and educational purposes, or improving navigable rivers and harbors, must be formed under general laws, unless in the judgment of the General Assembly their objects cannot be attained without special acts. The powers and privileges of private corporations are duly defined and placed under various restrictions. The General Assembly is prohibited from incorporating banks or moneyed institutions with power to issue bills of credit except as prescribed. No bank can be established except under general laws, and on a specie basis. All bills and notes issued by banks must be redeemable in gold or silver, and no suspension of specie payment can be authorized. Every bank or banking company must cease operations within twenty years from its organization, unless the time is extended by the Legislature, and promptly thereafter close its business. No bank is allowed to receive more than the legal rate of interest. The State is forbidden to be a stockholder in any bank, or to loan its credit to any banking concern. Among the provisions relating to railroads are the following:

SEC. 22. The General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freights and passenger tariffs on railroads, canals, and rivers in this State.

SEC. 23. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or sell tickets or passes at a discount, other than as sold to the public generally, to any member of the General Assembly, or to any person holding office under this State or the United States.

To the constitution a schedule was appended by the convention declaring that all laws in force at the time of the ratification of the constitution, if not inconsistent therewith, shall remain valid until duly altered or repealed; that all claims and contracts shall remain unaffected; that all bonds and obligations shall remain unaffected; that all persons in office shall remain undisturbed till the end of their terms; that the constitution shall be submitted to the people for their ratification as provided in the law authorizing the convention; that if ratified it shall go into effect within the time stated in the proclamation of the Governor;

that the Governor shall take steps to give publicity and circulation to the instrument "in as economical a manner as possible; that all laws requiring an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in 1875 are annulled; that the Board of Education is abolished; and that the salaries of executive and judicial officers already in office and of members of the existing Legislature shall not be affected by the provisions of the constitution."

Soon after the convention had completed its work, an address to the people was issued by a committee chosen for the purpose, in which the new constitution was commended to the approval of the citizens.

There was a warm canvass in behalf of the new constitution, and very little opposition to it was developed. It was submitted to a vote of the people on the 2d of November, and was ratified by a very large majority. The total vote was 114,879, of which 85,662 were in favor of ratification and 29,217 against it, making the majority for the constitution 56,445. On the 2d of December the Governor issued his proclamation making known the result, and declaring that the constitution should go into effect on the 6th day of December, and be henceforth binding on the people of the State.

The public debt of Alabama has been stated in connection with the report on the finances of the State to the Constitutional Convention. The report of the Treasurer, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, shows the receipts of the Treasury for that period to be $1,128,569.80, including a balance of $395,199.58 on hand September 30, 1874. The disbursements for the year amounted to $1,058,988.30, including $54,-203.23 "interest on obligations," $2,763.33 "expenses in providing interest on obligations," and $1,590 "interest on temporary loan." Besides this $13,007.36 was in part on old warrants of 1873 and 1874, leaving a balance in the Treasury, September 30th, of $51,574.14.

According to the Auditor's Report for 1871, there were in Alabama that year 1,496 miles of railroad, valued at $25,943,052.59; in 1872 there were 1,629 miles, valued at $29,580,-737.64; in 1873 there were 1,793 miles, valued at $25,408,110.76; in 1874 the value was $22,-745,444. The statement for 1875 is as follows:

Alabama Central	$550,280 11
Alabama & Chattanooga	1,488,900 00
East Alabama & Cincinnati	106,585 00
Montgomery & Eufaula	442,384 09
Memphis & Charleston	1,440,280 00
Mobile & Girard	470,700 00
Mobile & Montgomery	1,534,625 00
Mobile & Ohio	748,592 50
Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk	287,862 50
Nashville & Chattanooga	253,170 86
Nashville & Decatur	256,815 00
New Orleans & Selma	84,450 00
Savannah & Memphis	255,612 50
Selma, Marion & Memphis	187,017 50
Selma & Gulf	172,770 00
Selma, Rome & Dalton	1,216,192 91
South & North	1,222,964 67
Southwestern of Georgia	5,225 00
Western	1,228,036 25
Tuskegee	33,300 00
Vicksburg & Brunswick	98,600 00
Total	$12,033,763 39

This shows the value put upon the roads by the Board of Equalization. The aggregate value, according to the returns made by the officers of the companies, is $9,654,684.99.

The fifteenth annual report of the Alabama Insane Asylum shows the number admitted and discharged since 1861 as follows:

INMATES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted	633	487	1,120
Discharged recovered	193	153	346
Discharged improved	48	39	87
Discharged unchanged	35	11	46
Died	171	108	279
Remaining, September 30, 1875	180	172	352

The expenses of the institution, for the year ending September 30th, were $62,773.42, of which $11,125 was covered by receipts from paying patients.

A case was decided in the Supreme Court in February involving the validity of the decrees of the courts of the State made during the civil war. After a thorough discussion of the question, the judges reached the conclusion announced as follows:

Our conclusion then is, that the courts of Alabama, during the war, were a portion of the rightful —*de jure*—government of the State; and that their judgments, decrees, and proceedings, not in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of any right or obligation arising under them, and not in violation of the constitution of Alabama, are valid, and must have operation and effect accordingly.

One consequence of this holding is, that no act of the Legislature or ordinance of a convention is necessary to give validity to the judgments, decrees, and proceedings of those courts.

Another consequence is, that the records and papers of those courts during the war are to be preserved with the same care, and certified in the same manner, as those of courts held since; and like punishments are to be inflicted for the destruction, mutilation, abstraction, or falsification of the records and papers of the one, as of the other.

In a case in the United States Circuit Court, decided by Mr. Justice Bradley, in June, involving the validity of bonds issued by the city of Montgomery in 1850 and 1852 to aid in the construction of the Montgomery South Plank Road and the Montgomery & Wetumpka Plank Road, the conclusion was laid down that the city had no authority to issue these bonds, and that the holders had no remedy. No authority to issue bonds or to subscribe to the stock of private corporations was contained in the charter of the city, and no special power to issue these particular bonds had been granted by the Legislature, and in the absence of these specific provisions the court decides that the authority and power did not exist.

The Alabama Centennial Commissioners appointed under authority of the act of the last Legislature, alluded to above, and consisting of John T. Milner, chairman, Peter Hamilton, R. O. Pickett, A. Cunningham, and John S. Kennedy, held a meeting at Montgomery on the 10th of September, and appointed Colonel Hiram Haines secretary and agent, to take

charge of the preparation of "suitable and attractive specimens, endeavoring to get such as will show the quality of our coals, ores, and minerals, and prepare such geological maps and sections as will indicate the position and extent of the same, the region and localities of our timber, productions, manufactures, etc., and have them carefully boxed and labeled, and forwarded to Philadelphia." The Faculties of the State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College were requested to lend their aid, and the Judges of Probate and Commissioners of Roads and Revenue in each county were appointed executive committees to aid in carrying out the work of the commissioners.

ALASKA. "A Report upon the Condition of Affairs in the Territory of Alaska, by Henry W. Elliott, Special Agent of the Treasury Department," gives a very different picture of the character and resources of that acquisition, although its agricultural statements are disputed by Colonel S. F. Tappan. Regarding the productiveness of the soil, and its availabilty for agricultural purposes, he says: "There are more acres of better land lying now as a wilderness and jungle in sight of the mountain-tops of the Alleghanies from the car-window of the Pennsylvania road than can be found in all Alaska." It is subject to frosts as late as June 10th and as early as August 20th even in the southern districts, and nothing which the gardener plants will ripen. For the most unsatisfactory and unprofitable agriculture which is possible in some spots, "there is not one acre of tillable land to every ten thousand of the objectionable character throughout the larger portion" of this southern area, and "certainly not more than one acre to a thousand in the best regions." Cattle cannot find food in winter, and the making of hay is "simply impossible. . . . . The country will not, in its whole extent, allow the successful growth and ripening of a sigle crop of corn, wheat, or potatoes," and "the most needful of domestic animals cannot be kept by poor people." Of the climate the report says that on the Sitkan or southern division of the coast the winter is "never anything but wet and chilly," unfavorable for the production of ice and subject to high winds and drizzling rains. In the interior the winters are extremely cold, and the vast rolling plains and rounded mountain-tops are covered with a dense jungle of spruce, fir, and cedar, so thick, dark, and damp, as to be nearly impenetrable. The next division to the north, reaching to Prince William's Sound, presents 300 miles of bold sea-front with scarcely an island or a rock, and has belts of spruce in the lowlands by the sea, while the interior is mountainous and bare, abounding in glaciers. It is a desolate region, poor in game and fish, and avoided by the Indians. The peninsula and Khodiak District is described as the most valuable portion of the territory, growing the best garden vegetables, and having some valuable timber of spruce and fir. Within a limited area grass grows luxuriantly, but cannot be cured for hay. There are many winters in which cattle might be kept there in small numbers. The greater part of this district, however, is broken and barren, and subject to foggy and dark weather which renders agriculture impossible even in the arable patches of land. North of this is the Yukon District extending to the arctic regions, "an immense area of desolate sameness, almost unknown, and likely to be so for an indefinite time." The summers there are short, but warm and pleasant, while the winters are "long and bitterly cold and inclement." The Ounalashka District, embracing the Aleutian Islands, is a "great chain of rugged islands, enveloped the greater part of the year in fogs and swept over by frequent gales." The summers are "mild, foggy, and humid;" the winters damp, with a temperature averaging 30° above zero, but often dropping to 3°. "Rain falls at all times and with all winds. . . . . Snow begins to fall in September (and even in August), and does not cease earlier than May." The cloudiness of the district is remarkable, and there are not "a dozen cloudless days in the whole year," while winds prevail almost constantly. Of the whole Territory the report says: "It would seem undeniable that, owing to the unfavorable climatic conditions which prevail on the coast and in the interior, the gloomy fogs and dampness of the former, and the intense protracted severity of the winters, characteristic of the latter, unfit the Territory for the support of any considerable civilization." The mineral wealth of Alaska is represented as wholly imaginary or yet to be discovered. Nothing is said of the existence of whales near the coasts, but the walrus are declared to be "so shy and timid that they have deserted the other islands, as they were populated by man," and have retreated to Walrus Island, a remote place seldom visited. They are also declared to be of little commercial importance, the ivory being of poor quality, the oil of a low grade, and the hide valueless. The fur-product is valuable, coming chiefly from the seal and sea-otter. The sea islands are leased to a company which is restricted to the killing of 100,000 seals a year, and it is thought that with this destruction the number will be kept up. The whole number of breeding seals that visit the islands, and their young, is estimated at 4,700,000. The inhabitants of the Territory, both the Christianized Aleuts and the savage Indians, are represented as having deteriorated since the acquisition of these possessions by the United States. They are practically exempt from all restraint, and have sunk into drunkenness and sloth. Whiskey is freely imported, and the natives brew a strong beer from sugar, dried apples, and other ingredients. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 5,000 Aleuts and 18,000 to 20,000 Indians, the latter having no settled abodes, but wan-

dering from place to place. The Government maintains a single revenue-cutter, a sailing-vessel, to guard the whole vast coast with its numerous islands and inlets, and the military force consists of two companies of artillery stationed at Sitka, and with no adequate means of transportation to any other point.

AMERICA. Peace has prevailed throughout North America during the year 1875. Some local disturbances have occurred in one or two of the States of the Federal Union, but these were of momentary importance.

In the United States political questions have excited very little interest. The attention of the public mind was chiefly engrossed with financial affairs. The great stagnation of commerce caused much anxiety and social distress. The best method by which to reach specie payments on the part of the Government and people was a question that created much conflict of opinion, and no definite result was reached. In some of the States the elections turned upon the issue of the substitution of the paper-money of the Federal Government, known as "legal tenders," in the place of the paper-money or bills of the local banks. Those are the most important subjects for decision at present before the people. The prosperity of the country during the year, although limited, has been very substantial.

Some measures were adopted in almost every State to secure a representation of its products at the Centennial Exhibition to be opened in May, 1876, in Philadelphia. In some quarters the arrangements proposed were of a most extensive character.

In the Latin-American states the year commenced with the suppression of two revolutions, one in the Argentine, the other in the Peruvian Republic, and both of which had for some time threatened to be obstinate and very detrimental to the general interests of the respective countries.

A new and happier state of things has, however, been established in those republics: unconstitutional acts are not only no longer popular, but are promptly opposed by the people, now resolved upon the maintenance of peace as indispensable to the national weal.

In Peru, notwithstanding, the public tranquillity was frequently disturbed by political uprisings, in one of which an attempt was made upon the life of the President. Internal strife has been the invariable order of the day in Bolivia. In the second half of the year, the signal for revolution was given by the assassination of García Moreno; and Colombia in the mean time was thrown into commotion, for the first time after a period of thirteen years of peace—unprecedented in the Spanish-American republics. But only a few of the Colombian States were placed under martial law, and there was comparatively little bloodshed. The Central-American republics and Mexico have been to an unusual degree exempt from civil turmoils, and warfare has been almost forgotten in Venezuela; nor has any international disturbance taken place from the Rio Grande to the Pampas. Little progress has been made toward the settlement of the boundary questions so long at issue between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, in relation to Paraguay; the Argentine Republic and Chili, concerning Patagonia; and the Argentines and Bolivians.

The Spanish-American states and Brazil have not been exempt from the paralyzing effects of the great financial crisis; foreign commerce in most of them has been materially reduced, but more especially in the Argentine Republic and Peru.

In the first of these numerous failures have occurred, and many of the oldest importing-houses been constrained to suspend their payments; but trade is now gradually recovering its wanted buoyancy; and the producing power, neither in the two mentioned, nor in any of the others, has been affected in the slightest degree.

Colonization bills were laid before the legislative bodies in Brazil and the Argentine Republic, offering extensive inducements to immigrants, and making more liberal provision for their well-being and prosperity in the respective countries. In the mean time material improvements have been pushed forward as rapidly as possible; railways and telegraphs extended, and new lines projected. Mexico seems at last determined to establish the link between her railway system and the United States network; and even Ecuador has her locomotives, some thirty miles of the southern line having been completed as early as January, 1875. The most liberal measures and untiring energy are everywhere brought to bear upon the extension of public instruction.

ANCELOT, Marguerite Louise Virginie Chardon, a French authoress, born March 15, 1792; died March 21, 1875. In 1818 she married Monsieur Ancelot, to whose lighter works she largely contributed. The first of her own works, "Le mariage raisonnable," was written in 1832, and followed by her best work, "Marie, ou trois Époques," which was translated into almost every language of Europe, and was well received on every stage of importance. She supplied, until 1848, the Gymnase, Variétés, and the Vaudeville Theatres, with a large number of plays, all of which met with considerable success. She also wrote several novels, among which "Renée de Varville" and "La Nièce" are best known; and even had time to cultivate her talent for painting, of which she sent some good specimens to the exhibitions from 1835 to 1845. The house of Madame Ancelot was, during this time, among the most influential of Paris, and, like that of Madame Récamier, formed a centre for the literary conflicts of the period, and the intrigues connected with the filling of the vacant seats of the French Academy. Her daughter married the celebrated advocate Lachaud, and it used to be Madame Ancelot's delight to say, "I

have a son-in-law of whom every one speaks, and a daughter of whom no one has said a word," which is considered the greatest praise that can ever be given to a woman in France.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a Danish author, was born at Odense, April 2, 1805; died in Copenhagen, August 4, 1875. His father, a poor shoemaker, died when Hans was nine years old, leaving the family entirely destitute. After his father's death a good lady gave him a home, making him the companion of her children. Here he showed his taste for learning by studying some tragedies, which he tried to imitate. In this his first attempt, however, he was not successful. He soon after went to work in a factory, where he endeavored to amuse his fellow-workmen by reciting dramatic pieces. But, as his efforts were not appreciated by them, he returned home, where he spent most of his time in studying the few books he had at his command. His mother intended to apprentice him to a tailor, but, before sending him to work, she let him go to Copenhagen to see a drama. The play made such an impression upon him, that Hans, then fourteen years old, resolved to be an actor. As the manager would not engage him, he went to work for a time with a carpenter. Being soon again without occupation, he went to the Royal Conservatory, where Prof. Siboni received him kindly, and, recognizing his talents, had him instructed as a singer for the stage. At the end of six months his voice failed him, and his teacher advised him to return home and learn a trade. This he was too ambitious to do, and so for one or two years he struggled on, either as a member of a theatrical corps, or engaged in his studies. During this period he wrote some tragedies, which, however, met with no success. At this time, when his prospects were so gloomy, a good friend turned up for him in the person of Councilor Collin, who, seeing that he was clever and fond of study, had him admitted, free of charge, to the Royal College. Before this he had written a poem, "The Dying Infant," which was greatly praised. While at college he wrote his first book, "A Journey on Foot to Amack," which gained for him many friends and great fame. Some volumes of poems which followed greatly increased his reputation. Aided by a royal stipend, obtained for him by some friends, he visited Italy in 1833, and in the year following gave his impressions of that country in his novel, the "Improvisatore." This work, which has been translated into almost all modern languages, is considered one of the finest on the scenery and manners of Southern Europe. He subsequently traveled considerably through Europe and the East. His next novel, "O. T.," described life in the North, and "Only a Fiddler" presented some striking scenes from his youth. Among his other works are "Fairy Tales," "Picture Book without Pictures," "Travels in the Hartz Mountains," "A Poet's Bazaar," "Ahasuerus," and "New Fairy Tales." He published his works not only in Danish but also in German. Of the second German edition of his complete works, forty-six volumes had appeared at the time of his death. An edition of "The Story of a Mother" in fifteen languages was published in Copenhagen in 1875. A German edition of his "Fairy Tales," with excellent illustrations by Richter, Pletsch, and other artists (Leipsic, eleventh edition, 1874) was published by Reuscher. His works have been translated into English by Mary Howitt and others. The first complete edition of his works in English was published in New York in 1870–'71, in 10 vols., 8vo. He has also written one of his longest works, "The Two Baronesses," in the English language. In 1845 he received an annuity from the King, which placed him in comfortable circumstances for the rest of his life. In his old age he was greatly honored in his own land and abroad. Twenty thousand crowns were subscribed in Denmark for a monument for him. His fairy-tales have been read by children of almost all nations, and when, in 1874, it was said that the old "tale-teller," as he called himself, was living in straitened circumstances, the children of America raised a considerable sum of money to be sent him as a Christmas present. A small part of this sum was reserved for the purchase of a copy of "Picturesque America." This present reached him on his seventieth birthday, and gave him great pleasure. His death was mourned not only in Denmark, but wherever his works have been read. The day of his funeral, Wednesday, August 11th, was made one of national mourning throughout Denmark. In Copenhagen all business was suspended and flags were placed at half-mast. The King and other members of the royal family, with the ministers and chief officers, attended the funeral. Deputations from all parts of the kingdom had arrived, while in the cathedral were representatives of the public bodies, the diplomatic corps, the faculty and students of the university, and workmen's societies. Thus he died, loved and respected by all.

ANDREE, KARL, an eminent German geographer, was born October 20, 1808; died August 10, 1875. He studied in Jena, Berlin, and Göttingen, and, being under suspicion of having taken part in the revolutionary movements of the time, he could not obtain an appointment as teacher. He therefore devoted himself to journalism, and was successively editor of the *Mainzer Zeitung*, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the *Bremer Zeitung*, and the *Deutsche Reichszeitung*. In 1858 he was appointed consul of Chili for the kingdom of Saxony, which position he retained until 1869. His principal works are: "Nordamerika in geographischen und geschichtlichen Umrissen" (Brunswick, second edition, 1854); "Buenos Ayres und die argentinische Republik" (Leipsic, 1856); "Geographische

Wanderungen" (two vols., Dresden, 1859); "Geographie des Welthandels," of which he published two volumes. After his death the third volume was continued by Dr. Glogau. He was also, since 1861, the editor of the geographical journal *Der Globus*, published at first in Hildburghausen and afterward in Brunswick. His son Richard, who has also devoted himself to the study of geography, was born February 26, 1835. He traveled through the northern part of Scotland, and also gave considerable attention to Slavic ethnography. He has written "Vom Tweed zur Pentlandföhrde" (Jena, 1866); "Das Amurgebiet" (Leipsic, 1867); "Abessinien" (Leipsic, 1869); "Die Nationalitätsverhältnisse und Sprachgrenze in Böhmen (Leipsic, second edition, 1871); "Der Missionär Livingstone" (two vols., Leipsic, 1868); "Die deutschen Nordpolfahrer und der Kampf um den Nordpol 1868-1872" (Leipsic, second edition, 1874); "Das Sprachgebiet der Lausitzer Wenden vom 16. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart" (Leipsic, 1873); and "Wendische Wanderstudien" (Leipsic, 1873).

ANGLICAN CHURCHES. *Convocation.*—The Convocation of Canterbury met April 13th. The principal business was to consider the reports of the Committee on Rubrics. The committee of the Upper House, in their report, omitted to deal with the Ornaments Rubric, or with the position of the celebrant. The House decided not to recommend any change in these two particulars. The committee of the Lower House recommended the addition of a note to the rubrics, permitting the clergyman to stand either at the east side or the north side of the table, but declaring that no sanction was intended to be given to doctrinal innovations. They also reported in favor of allowing the use of both the eucharistic vestments, subject to the consent of the bishops in each case, and the use of the black gown in the pulpit. The Lower House, without dissent, adopted the following resolution in reference to the position of the celebrant:

Resolved, That this House, having regard to the fact of the widespread diversity of practice with reference to the position of the celebrant in the administration of the Holy Communion, is convinced that it will be for the welfare of the Church that, in cases where changes are made and disputes arise, it should be left to the ordinary to determine whether such practices should be adopted; and, further, this House declares that by this resolution no sanction is intended to be given to any doctrine other than is set forth in the Prayer-Book and articles of the Church of England.

In the Upper House, in reply to a question from the Bishop of Gloucester, as to whether any steps were being taken to call a conference of bishops (Pan-Anglican Synod), the president stated that a resolution had been passed by the Convocation of the Province of York at its session in February preceding, that it was desirable that such a conference should be assembled, and that he had received communications from the United States, expressing the wish on the part of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church that they should have the opportunity of gathering again at Lambeth. The conference would take place in the early summer of 1877. No intention was entertained to gather the bishops of the Anglican Church for the sake of defining any matter of doctrine; nor to interfere in matters of discipline. But the president would be glad to hear from his brethren what the exact subjects were on which they wished to hold a conference. There were many points respecting the connection of the mother church with the colonial churches on which a friendly conference would be very valuable.

A petition was presented by the Bishop of Lincoln from the Earl of Devon, complaining of the use which, it was alleged, had been permitted of Westminster Abbey, for the delivery of lectures by persons not in communion with the Church of England, and professing opinions repugnant to its doctrine and discipline. The case of a Presbyterian minister who had spoken in the abbey, and an invitation which had been given to Bishop Colenso to preach there, were especially referred to. The petitioner asked that measures be taken "to prevent the recurrence of similar scandals and abuses."

The Convocation met again June 30th. The subject of the "Ornaments Rubric" was discussed. The following resolution was adopted in the Lower House:

Resolved, That in consideration of the long disuse of certain of the vestures specified in the First Prayer-Book of Edward VI., and referred to in the Ornaments Rubric, this House recommends: 1. That in celebrating the Holy Communion, as well as at all other times of his ministration, it shall suffice that the minister do wear a surplice with the addition of a stole or scarf, and of the hood of his degree; and that in preaching the minister do wear a surplice, with stole or scarf and the hood of his degree, or, if he think fit, a gown, hood, and scarf. 2. That the other vestures specified in the First Prayer-Book of King Edward VI. shall not be brought into use in any church, other than a cathedral or collegiate church, without the previous consent of the bishop.

And it is hereby declared that no sanction by this resolution is intended to be given to any doctrine other than is set forth in the Prayer-Book and in the Articles of the Church of England.

The Upper House took the following action upon this resolution and the one previously adopted in reference to the position of the celebrant in the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper:

Resolved, That this House acknowledges the careful and patient consideration which the Lower House has given the difficult subjects of the Ornaments Rubric and the Rubrics governing the position of the minister during the celebration of the Holy Communion, but, believing legislation on these points to be at the present time neither desirable nor practicable, does not deem it expedient now to discuss the course which any such legislation should take, or the principles according to which it should be regulated.

Pastoral of the Bishops.—The following pastoral letter was issued by the archbishops and

bishops of the Church of England on March 1st. It was signed by all the prelates holding sees in England, except the Bishops of Salisbury and Durham:

LAMBETH PALACE, *March* 1, 1875.

We, the undersigned, archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, under a deep sense of the duty that rests upon us of endeavoring to guide those committed to our pastoral charge, desire to address some words of counsel and exhortation to the clergy and laity of our dioceses in the grave circumstances of the present time.

We acknowledge, humbly and thankfully, the mercies vouchsafed by Almighty God to the Church of England. By His blessing on the labors of the clergy and laity, our Church has of late been enabled in a marvelous manner to promote His glory, and to advance His kingdom, both at home and abroad. If we judge by external signs—the churches built, restored, and endowed during the last forty years; the new parishes formed in that time, especially in our great towns and cities; the vast sums of money voluntarily contributed for the promotion of religious education; the extension of the Church in the colonies and in foreign countries, including the foundation of more than fifty new sees; the great increase in the number of persons of all classes who by prayers and labor assist in the work of converting souls to Christ—all bear witness to the zeal and earnestness of the clergy and laity of the English Church, an earnestness and zeal which we rejoice to know is by no means confined to any section or party. We may humbly trust that the inward work of the Holy Spirit of God in the hearts of men, a work which He alone can measure, has been great in proportion to these outward efforts.

While, however, we thankfully recognize these abundant mercies and blessings, we cannot but acknowledge with sorrow that serious evils disturb the peace of the Church, and hinder its work.

One of these evils is the interruption of the sympathy and mutual confidence which ought to exist between the clergy and laity. Changes in the mode of performing Divine service, in themselves sometimes of small importance, introduced without authority, and often without due regard to the feelings of parishioners, have excited apprehensions that greater changes are to follow; distrust has been engendered, and the edification which ought to result from united worship has been impeded. The suspicions thus aroused, often, no doubt, unreasonable, have in some cases produced serious alienation.

The refusal to obey legitimate authority is another evil in the Church at the present time. Not only has it frequently occurred that clergymen fail to render to Episcopal authority that submission which is involved in the idea of Episcopacy, but obedience has been avowedly refused to the highest judicial interpretations of the law of this Church and realm. Even the authority which our Church claims, as inherent in every particular or national Church, to ordain and change rites and ceremonies, has been questioned and denied.

We also observe, with increasing anxiety and alarm, the dissemination of doctrines and encouragement of practices repugnant to the teaching of Holy Scripture and to the principles of the Church, as derived from Apostolic times, and as authoritatively set forth at the Reformation. More especially we call serious attention to the multiplication and the assiduous circulation among the young and susceptible of manuals of doctrine and private devotion, of which it is not too much to say that many of the doctrines and practices they inculcate are wholly incompatible with the teaching and principles of our Reformed Church.

Further, we feel it our duty to call attention to the growing tendency to associate doctrinal significance with rites and ceremonies which do not necessarily involve it. For example, the position to be occupied by the minister during the Prayer of Consecration in the Holy Communion, though it has varied in different ages and different countries, and has never been formally declared by the Church to have any doctrinal significance, is now regarded by many persons of very opposite opinions as a symbol of distinctive doctrine, and, as such, has become the subject of embittered controversy.

We would seriously remind our brethren of the clergy of the solemn obligation which binds us all to be ready to yield a willing obedience to the law of the Church of England, of which we are ordained ministers, and to recognize the necessity of submitting our own interpretations of any points in that law which may be considered doubtful to the judicial decisions of lawfully constituted courts. We, the clergy, are bound by every consideration to obey the law, when thus clearly interpreted; and to decline to obey when called upon by lawful authority, is to set an example that cannot fail to be most injurious in its influence and effects. We are convinced that the number of those who would refuse such reasonable obedience is small, and that the vast majority of the clergy and laity of the Church of England are thoroughly loyal to its doctrine and discipline. We fully recognize the difference between unity and an overstrained uniformity, and are well aware that our Church is rightly tolerant of diversity, within certain limits, both in opinions and practices. We would not narrow in the least this wise comprehensiveness; but liberty must not degenerate into license and self-will; as fundamental truths must not be explained away, so neither must those clear lines be obliterated which separate the doctrines and practices of our Reformed Church from the novelties and corruptions of the Church of Rome.

We live in an age which prides itself on freedom of thought and emancipation from the control of authority. In every portion of Christendom men are more disposed than ever to run into extremes of opinion and practice. While, on the one hand, fundamental truths are increasingly neglected or denied, vain attempts, on the other, are made in many quarters to meet this infidelity by the revival of superstition.

Under these grave circumstances, we solemnly charge you all, brethren beloved in the Lord, to cultivate a spirit of charity and mutual forbearance, laying aside dissension and disputes which must issue, not in the victory of one party over another, but in the triumph of the enemies of the Church, and indeed of those who are enemies to the faith of Christ. We exhort the clergy not to disquiet their congregations by novel practices and unauthorized ceremonies, and to discountenance those who seek to introduce them. We entreat the laity not to give way to suspicions in regard of honest efforts to promote the more reverent worship of Almighty God in loyal conformity with the rules of the Book of Common Prayer. Surely this is not a time for estrangement, but rather for drawing closer together the bonds between the clergy and their parishioners, when vice, ignorance, infidelity, and intemperance are calling for united effort on the part of all who hold the faith of Christ crucified, and love and serve Him as their common Lord.

Let us all, then, both clergy and laity, be faithful to the doctrine and discipline of our Church, founded as they are on Holy Scripture, and in accordance with the teaching and practice of the Primitive Church. We entreat all whom our words may reach to strive together with us in prayer to Almighty God, that as there is but one Body and one Spirit, and one hope of our calling, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of us all, so we may henceforth be all of one heart and of one

soul, united in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

(Signed) A. C. Cantuar, W. Ebor, J. London, E. H. Winton, A. Llandaff, R. Ripon, John T. Norwich, J. C. Bangor, H. Worcester, C. J. Gloucester and Bristol, William Chester, T. L. Roffen, G. A. Lichfield, J. Hereford, W. C. Peterborough, C. Lincoln, Arthur C. Bath and Wells, F. Exon, Harvey Carlisle, J. F. Oxon, J. Manchester, R. Cicester, J. St. Asaph, J. R. Ely, W. Basil St. David's, Horace Sodor and Man.

The Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Moberly) assigned as his principal reasons for withholding his signature from this address that, in his view, it was too severe, and exaggerated the evils which it was intended to condemn; even supposing that those evils were not over-stated, he regarded it as injudicious, as tending to irritate rather than soothe, and to confirm the impression that the legislation of the previous year (1874) was directed against the whole of the High Church party, and against that party only. The Bishop of Durham (Dr. Baring) refused to sign it, first, because he could not agree with the paragraph having reference to the eastward position, believing contrary to the expression of the address that that position is held by those who advocate and adopt it to have an important doctrinal significance; second, because he could not with any confidence declare that "the vast majority of the clergy and laity of the Church of England are thoroughly loyal to its doctrine and discipline;" he believed the assertion to be true with regard to the laity, but was in doubt whether it applied to the same extent to the clergy; third, his chief objection to the manifesto was that it was "so indefinite in its statements, so feeble in its conclusions." He objected to it that it said nothing in regard to what he described as "the two most serious errors which are the cause of embittered controversy," which it mentioned, viz., the extensive teaching of semi-Romish doctrine as to the presence of our Lord in the elements of bread and wine, and the introduction of auricular confession by a large number of the clergy." The bishop added that, had the allocution been in his judgment only useless, he should not have separated himself from his Episcopal brethren; but it appeared to him mischievous, "because," he said, "it minimizes or ignores the greatest danger, at a time when the clergy and laity need to be most distinctly warned that the foe is already within the camp."

Church Missionary Society.—The seventy-seventh anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held in London, May 4th. The Earl of Chichester presided. The receipts of the Society and its associations for the year were reported to have been £174,340 18*s.* 3*d.* A surplus of £922 4*s.* 9*d.* remained on hand at the close of the year. Reports were received from missions in Africa, Asiatic Turkey, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, and Northwest America.

The total number of mission-stations was 157; of clergymen, European, 211; native born, 154; total clergymen, 365; of European lay agents, schoolmasters, printers, etc., 23; of European female teachers (exclusive of missionaries' wives), 12; of native and country-born Christian catechists, and teachers of all classes, not sent from home, 2,391.

The following table was presented, showing the increase in the number of communicants at the mission-stations during the preceding ten years:

Number of	communicants in	1865	14,155
"	"	1866	14,688
"	"	1867	15,154
"	"	1868	16,145
"	"	1869	17,349
"	"	1870	17,948
"	"	1871	20,125
"	"	1872	21,043
"	"	1873	22,555
"	"	1874	24,497

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—The one hundred and seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in London, April 28th. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The annual report stated that the income of the Society for 1874 had been £134,826 19*s.* 3*d.*, the largest sum ever received in one year. The greatest part of this sum had been devoted to the propagation of the Gospel in Asia. The Society had provided wholly or in part for the support of 503 ordained missionaries, distributed as follows: In Asia, 127; in Africa, 98; in Australia and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, 53; in America and the West Indies, 224; in Europe, 1. In this number were included first two native clergy in India. There were also about 828 catechists and lay teachers, mostly natives, in heathen countries, and about 141 students in colleges abroad.

The Exeter Reredos Case.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave a final decision, February 25th, in the case known as the "Exeter Reredos" case. This case originated in 1874, when the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral, in repairing that building, undertook to remove from behind the altar a tablet containing the ten commandments and put in its place a reredos containing sculptured representations of the Ascension of our Lord, his Transfiguration, and the Descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost. The Bishop of Exeter, supported by a judicial decision of a lower court, which he had sought and obtained, in his favor, decided the erection to be unlawful, on account of the images upon it. The dean and chapter took an appeal, both against the authority of the bishop, and on the question of the lawfulness of the images, to the Court of Arches. This court reversed the decision of the bishop, pronouncing the images not unlawful and declaring that he had not such supervisory authority over the cathedral as would allow him to order their removal. An appeal was then taken to the Queen in

Privy Council. The decree of the Judicial Committee reversed the decision of the Dean of Arches so far as it denied the jurisdiction of the bishop over the structure and fabric of the cathedral, but affirmed it so far as related to the lawfulness of the representations upon the reredos. The doctrine of the Church of England, it held, with regard to images, was clearly set forth in the twenty-second article of religion: "The Romish doctrine concerning purgatory, pardons, worshiping, and adoration, as well of images as of relics, and also invocation of saints, is a fond thing vainly invented, and grounded upon no warrantee of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the word of God." The distinction must be between images which were likely to be abused and those which were not, and in that view they must consider the character of the new reredos at Exeter, the purpose and end for which it was set up, and its tendency or otherwise to be abused. The structure depicted historical subjects with which the minds of people were all quite familiar; it was not erected for superstitious reverence of any of the figures upon it; and it in no way differed from similar sculptures or representations in many parish churches throughout the kingdom to which had never been attached any idolatrous or superstitious use whatever. Its position in the cathedral made it no infringement of the ecclesiastical law. Their lordships desired it to be clearly understood that nothing decided in this case affected in any way that superstitious regard or worship of things which are or might be set up in churches, and to which the twenty-second article referred. The law would always be sufficiently strong to control and correct any such abuses as they arose; the sculpture in question was not liable to be impugned in that respect.

Martin vs. Mackonochie.—The Dean of Arches pronounced a decision December 7, 1874, in the case of Martin *vs.* Mackonochie. This case was a prosecution against the incumbent of St. Alban's Church, Holborn, for ritualistic practices, and was defined in several specifications. The Dean of Arches, in his judgment, condemned, as proved against the defendant, the practices of the use of lighted candles for ceremonial purposes; taking part in processions in the church, with representations of the Virgin Mary on a crescent; the singing of the hymn "Agnus Dei;" the making of the sign of the cross before the congregation; the use of wafer bread; the wearing of the cope, chasuble, and alt, and the position on the west side in the communion service. The dean held that Mr. Mackonochie had disobeyed the judgment of the Court of Arches and of the Privy Council; his offense was no moral offense or doctrinal charge, but an access of ritual observance. The defendant was bound to obey the law, and was not to select what portion he would obey or disobey what he pleased. It was the duty of the court to condemn him for his disobedience, and admonish him as to his future conduct. Mr. Mackonochie was sentenced to a suspension of six weeks and the payment of the costs of the proceedings, with the admonition that, if the offenses were repeated, greater severity would be used. Mr. Mackonochie took an appeal to the Privy Council, and thereby delayed the execution of the sentence. The appeal was afterward withdrawn, and the sentence went into operation June 13th. Mr. Mackonochie maintained a defiant attitude during the period of his suspension, and at its expiration returned to the performance of the services in his church without discontinuing or abating the ritualistic practices for which he had been condemned.

The Right to the Title Reverend.—In May, 1874, the Rev. Henry Keet, Wesleyan minister at Owsten Ferry, ordered a tombstone set up over the grave of his deceased daughter in the parish churchyard, on which was an inscription containing the words, "In loving memory of Annie Augusta Keet, the younger daughter of the Rev. H. Keet, Wesleyan Minister." The rector of the parish objected to the use of the term "Reverend" as applied to a Wesleyan minister, and for that reason refused to allow the stone to be set up. Mr. Keet complained of the rector's action to the Bishop of Lincoln and besought him to overrule the prohibition. The bishop in reply informed Mr. Keet that "it is the duty of an incumbent to examine the epitaphs which it may be proposed to inscribe on gravestones in the churchyard of his parish, and that he is required by law to make objections to anything in them which in his judgment is liable to exception." Mr. Keet then wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, asking him "whether the vicar has the right to object to a stone bearing a title which is acknowledged by the Government of the kingdom, and in accordance with general usage." The archbishop replied that, without deciding whether the rector had gone beyond the law, he considered his objection as one that ought not to be made. Mr. Keet submitted the letter of the archbishop to the Bishop of Lincoln, and appealed to him again for permission to set up the tombstone. The bishop replied that the point at issue was whether the title of "Reverend" should be conceded to the petitioner on a tombstone by ministers of the Church of England, who are the responsible guardians of their churchyards, and continued: "It is not easy to determine what is the exact meaning of the title "Reverend" as claimed by a Wesleyan preacher. If the title is to be taken to imply that he is a person in holy orders, duly qualified to minister the Word of God and sacraments in a church, then I am bound to say the law to which I am subject would not allow me to recognize him in that capacity." The bishop then quoted some injunctions of John Wesley and ancient customs of Wesleyan connection against the improper assumption of titles by their ministers, and said, in

conclusion: "If I give a title to a person to whom it does not belong, I am liable to a charge of flattering him, and of wronging those to whom the title does belong. For such reasons as these I have abstained from giving the title of "Reverend" to Wesleyan preachers, not (I need hardly say) from any feeling of disparagement toward them, but because I honor consistency and truth, and because I am sure they would despise me if I acted against my conscience and were to practise the kind of liberality which courts popularity by giving away what does not belong to it."

Mr. Keet brought the subject before the Wesleyan Conference of 1874, and it was referred by that body to a committee to take such action in reference to it as should be thought fit. It was decided that the question of the right of Wesleyan ministers to the use of the title "Reverend" should be pressed by means of a suit in the civil courts for a faculty permitting the erection of the tombstone. The case was begun in the Consistory Court of the diocese. The Chancellor, Mr. Phillimore, decided in June adversely to the right of the complainants, sustaining in general terms the views which had been expressed by the Bishop of Lincoln, and declaring in addition that "a Wesleyan minister is and professes to be nothing else than a schismatic and a leader of schismatics." An appeal was then taken to the Court of Arches. The dean of this court, July 31st, pronounced a decision sustaining that of the court below, and supporting it by the additional argument that the rector had an absolute control over all structures proposed to be placed in the churchyard. On this point the dean said:

"The churchyard is the freehold of the incumbent, subject to the right of the parishioner or the stranger happening to die in the parish to simple interment, but to no more. Indeed, the incumbent has the right to pasture animals which do not injure the bodies interred in the churchyard, and every gravestone, of course, interferes with that pasturage. The incumbent for this, as for other more important reasons, has a *prima facie* right to prohibit altogether the placing of any gravestone, or to permit it on proper conditions, such as those which relate to the size and character of the stone, the legality and the propriety of the inscription upon it, or the payment of a proper fee. Usage, indeed, has much favored the placing of such stones, and, as a general rule, the incumbent permits them; while the exercise of his right of refusal has become, or perhaps always was, subject to the control of the ordinary."

The dean in his decision quoted the letter written by the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. Keet, approving all of its positions, and concluded: "I do not think that it would be proper or consonant to practice that this court should overrule not only the direct dissent of the incumbent, but also the deliberate judgment and authority of the bishop in a matter, not of state law applicable to all cases, but of discretionary permission, applicable to the particular case; and I think that in refusing to do so I act in accordance with the spirit both of the general law and of those rubrics in the Book of Common Prayer which relate to the authority of the ordinary. I decline to issue the faculty as now prayed."

An appeal was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Right to exclude from the Communion in Case of Heresy.—A suit was brought in 1874 by Mr. Henry Jenkins, a parishioner of Christ Church, Clifton, against the Rev. Flavel Cook, vicar of the parish, for illegally refusing to administer the sacrament of the Holy Communion to him. The vicar having preached a sermon on future punishment, Mr. Jenkins wrote him a letter protesting against the doctrines which he had announced. The vicar was prompted to inquire into the character of Mr. Jenkins's faith, and found that he disbelieved the doctrines of future punishment and of the personality of the devil, that he had published a book of selections from the Bible, from which all passages inconsistent with his views were excluded, and that he regarded a great number of passages in the Scriptures as "in their generally received sense quite incompatible with religion or decency." On the ground of the avowal of these doctrines the vicar excluded Mr. Jenkins from the sacrament, as being in the sense of the canon and rubrics of the Prayer-Book "an evil-liver," and a "hinderer and slanderer of God's Word." The case was carried by Mr. Jenkins to the Court of Arches. A decision was given, July 17th, by Sir Robert Phillimore, dean of that court, sustaining the position and course of the vicar. Mr. Jenkins then took an appeal to the Privy Council.

Increase of the Episcopate.—A bill providing for the increase of the Episcopate in the Church of England was passed by the House of Lords early in the session of Parliament. It was passed to a second reading in the House of Commons, but its further progress was opposed by dilatory motions, and the House adjourned without finally acting upon it. Mr. Beresford Hope gave notice that he should raise the question again the next year, when he hoped the subject would be properly discussed. He had presented a petition on the subject, signed by four or five thousand clergymen, a proportion of nearly one-quarter of the clergy of the Church of England.

Coadjutor Bishops in India.—Arrangements were completed early in September for increasing the number of bishops in India, by the appointment of coadjutor bishops. Efforts to effect this purpose had been making for some time, but were opposed by difficulties, the chief of which were legal ones. It was found that these could be overcome by conse-

crations held in India. The Rev. R. Caldwell, D. D., LL. D., and the Rev. E. Sargent, D. D., both South Indian missionaries of more than thirty-five years' standing, were named as the coadjutor bishops designate. The names of their respective sees have not yet been finally determined. The stipends of the new bishops were to be cared for by the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Christian Knowledge Society had expressed a willingness to help support them.

The Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874 began to take effect as a law on the 1st of July, 1875, agreeably to its own terms. The new orders for carrying out the act were signed by the Queen on the 28th of June, and were laid before Parliament for its approval.

The Church Congress.—The fifteenth annual Church Congress met at Stoke-upon-Trent October 5th. The Bishop of Lichfield presided. The opening sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester, on the "Manifestation of the Spirit." The Bishop of Lichfield, presiding, made the opening address. He read a letter of sympathy and fellowship from the President of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He stated that there were present at the Congress the Bishop of Tennessee, Dr. Potter, Secretary of the American House of Bishops, and several other clergy of the American Protestant Episcopal Church; the Archbishop of Armagh, representing the Irish Church; the Bishops of Edinburgh and Argyle, representing the Scotch Church; the Bishops of Ontario, Melbourne, and Nassau, representing the Colonial Church; so that he might say that all the branches of the Anglican Church were represented. He then proceeded to the consideration of the subject, "The Church of England and the Churches in Communion with her—how they may be drawn more closely together." He claimed for the preceding Church Congress a considerable agency in promoting intercourse between the English, American, and Colonial Churches, and reviewed the results of the Conferences held at Cologne in 1872, and at Bonn in 1874 and 1875, as tending to bring the Old Catholic and Eastern Churches into a nearer fellowship with each other and with the Anglican Churches. The discussion of this subject was followed up by the Bishop of Edinburgh, the Bishop of Melbourne, the Rev. Lord Plunkett, the Bishop of Tennessee, and the Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, New York. Other subjects discussed were: "Missions and Missionary Bishoprics;" "The Counteraction of Drunkenness;" "Woman's Work in the Church;" "The Popular Arguments for Unbelief, and how to meet them;" "Lay Agency;" "Personal Holiness as influencing Conduct in the Family, Society, and Trade;" "The Church and Elementary Education;" "Free Churches;" "Funeral Reform;" "Discoveries in Bible Lands;" "Pastoral Work."

The Irish Church.—The second session of the second synod of the Irish Church met in Dublin, April 6th. The occasion was signalized by the presentation to the Church, by Mr. Henry Roe, of a new hall, which he had built for the use of the synod. The report of the representative body was presented. It showed that the Church had now invested in securities sums amounting to £5,835,920, and yielding a yearly income of £257,462. The voluntary contributions almost equaled this income, having, during the preceding year, amounted to £257,021. The legal costs of the representative body during the four years since the act disestablishing this Church came into operation had been £1,496. They had paid to compounders a total amount of £1,169,650, and had thereby extinguished annuities to the amount of £172,764. The balances left in the hands of the Church by compounders amounted to £1,108,955. The total assets of the Irish Church from every source, on December 31, 1874, amounted to £7,062,693 19*s* 4*d*.

The synod was occupied during most of the session in the consideration of the bills for the revision of the Prayer-Book, which had been prepared by the committee appointed at the last session, and were intended to embody the substance of the resolutions recommending modifications, which were passed at that session. A new preface was adopted. It contains a disclaimer of any intention to change the tenor or structure of the book, but states that it was sought only to make its meaning more clear, and to remove expressions liable to mistake or perversion. In making the changes, no censure was implied upon the former book. It explains that the adoration of the elements is guarded against in the communion service by a rubric, asserting that the kneeling is designed merely to be significant of a humble and grateful acknowledgment of the benefits. Touching the baptismal service, it says: "It is not known to all that, of a long time past, controversies have prevailed in the Church concerning the precise nature and extent of baptismal grace, and the time and manner of its operation; and these services have been diversely expounded by different parties in the Church, who, nevertheless, have never on either side been censured by public authority as unfaithful members of it. And we now hereby declare that though, on a review of the Prayer-Book, this Church has not deemed it expedient to change these services in respect of expressions which some have desired to alter, but which have been used in connection with this sacrament by the universal Church, from the earliest times, yet it is not our meaning, in thus retaining those expressions, to limit or abridge, on the one side or the other, that liberty of expounding them which has been hitherto allowed by the general practice of this Church, and, upon occasion, by solemn decision of the Court of Final Appeal in Ecclesiastical Causes in England;

nor do we require thereby the ministers of our Church to hold or teach any other doctrine concerning this sacrament than that which is set forth in the articles of religion. And it should be plain to all men from the express declarations of the offices themselves that no language therein used is meant to exclude the necessity of repentance toward God and renewal of the heart by the power of the Holy Ghost on the part of all who shall live to be capable of the same."

The preface says on another subject: "The special absolution in the office for visitation of the sick has been the cause of offense to many, and as it is a form unknown to the Church in ancient times, and as we saw no adequate reason for its retention, and no ground for asserting that its removal would make any change in the doctrine of the Church, we have deemed it fitting that in the special cases contemplated in this office, and in that for the visitation of prisoners, absolution should be pronounced to penitents in the form appointed in the office for the Holy Communion. No change has been made in the formula of ordination of priests, though desired by some; for upon a full review of our formularies, we deem it plain, and here declare, that no power or authority, saving such as may belong to him in the remission of ecclesiastical censures, is ascribed to the priest in respect of absolution of sins after baptism other than the ministerial one of declaring and pronouncing, on God's part, remission of sins to all that are truly penitent, to the quieting of their conscience, and the removal of all doubt and scruple; nor is it anywhere in our formularies taught or implied that private confession to, and absolution by, a priest, are any conditions of God's pardon, or needful or availing for any other purpose than that we have before set down; but, on the contrary, it is fully taught that all Christians who sincerely repent, and unfeignedly believe the Gospel, may draw nigh, as worthy communicants, to the Lord's Table, without any such confession or absolution; which comfortable doctrine of God's free forgiveness of sins is also more largely set forth in the Homily of Repentance, and in that of the salvation of mankind."

The preface also says: "With respect to the Athanasian Creed, commonly so called, we have retained it unaltered among our formularies; but we have directed that only that part of it which is strictly speaking a confession of faith shall be recited on certain days, instead of the Apostles' Creed, declaring, nevertheless, that in this order it is not our meaning to withdraw the witness which the Church is ever bound to bear (and which we here solemnly bear) to the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the obligation which lies on every man, as he regards his everlasting salvation, to acquaint himself according to his ability with all that God has revealed, and to accept with faith and humility whatever shall be sufficiently proposed to him out of the Word of God and proved by clear and certain warrant of Scripture."

The principal changes made in the Prayer-Book were as follows: The sentences after the preface "concerning the service of the Church," beginning "Though it be appointed," and ending "pray with him," were omitted; also, in the title, "the order for morning and evening prayer daily to be read and used throughout the year."

The saints whose names are printed in black-letter, and all the lessons from the Apocryphal books, were excluded from the Lectionary and Calendar.

The rubric called "the Ornaments Rubric" was omitted.

The so-called "Damnatory Clauses" were omitted from the Athanasian Creed. The creed was made to begin with the words "We worship one God in Trinity," and to omit the warning clauses in the necessity of belief in the Trinity and the Incarnation. The amended creed was appointed for recitation on three feast-days only of the year. To the rubric before the prayer for the Church Militant, "The priest shall then place upon the table so much bread and wine," were added the words "if he have not already done so," thus avoiding the idea of an oblation.

In the rubric before the Prayer of Consecration were added the words "standing at the north side of the table," making this position compulsory.

It was ordered that the communion office may begin with the collect, epistle, and gospel.

Instead of the words "Every parishioner shall communicate three times a year, of which Easter to be one," were inserted, "All ministers to exhort their people to communicate often."

In regard to the number of persons to whom the administration of the communion may be made, it was enacted that "the words may be used once to as many as shall together kneel."

Evening communions were distinctly recognized.

The following new question and answer were inserted in the Catechism:

"After what manner are the body and blood of Christ *taken and received* in the Lord's Supper?

"Only after a heavenly and spiritual manner, and the means whereby they are received is faith."

Instead of the rubric in the Confirmation office, "And there shall none be admitted to the Holy Communion until such time as he be confirmed," etc., was inserted, "Every one ought to present himself for confirmation before he partakes of the Lord's Supper."

For "It is expedient that the new married shall receive the Holy Communion," etc., was inserted, "If there be no Communion, the minister shall say," etc.

A burial service was provided for unbaptized

infants or persons certified to have been desirous of and prepared for baptism.

The words "We give Thee hearty thanks" were omitted from the burial service.

In the service for the sick, the form of absolution in the communion service (the necessary change from plural to singular being made) was substituted for the form of absolution beginning "Our Lord Jesus Christ," etc., which it was directed should be omitted.

The alterations made in the Prayer-Book by the synod, particularly the emendation of the Athanasian Creed, excited opposition from a part of the Church. Shortly after the synod adjourned, Archdeacon Lee, of Dublin, made public the correspondence he had had with Dr. Pusey and Canon Liddon, of the English Church, in which he had proposed to establish a party who would hold to the Prayer-Book without revision, and would build churches in which it would be used in its old form. This movement does not seem to have secured any considerable following.

Synod of Rupert's Land.—The Provincial Synod of the new ecclesiastical province of Rupert's Land held its first meeting in St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, beginning August 3d. The diocese of Rupert's Land, Moosonee, and Saskatchewan, was represented by their bishops, the dioceses of Rupert's Land and Athabasca by lay delegates. It was resolved to address a communication through the metropolitan (the Bishop of Rupert's Land) to the Bishop of British Columbia, inviting his diocese to take such action as may lead to its union with the ecclesiastical province of Rupert's Land. The constitution of the new province was adopted. The three prayers for the Governor-General, for Parliament, and for the synod, already in use, were recommended for future use in the province.

ARGELANDER, FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST, a celebrated German astronomer, was born March 22, 1799; died at Bonn, February 19, 1875. He studied in the University of Königsberg under Bessel, was successively instructor in the same university, director of the observatory at Abo and afterward at Helsingfors, and finally settled down as professor in Bonn in 1837. His principal works are: "Observationes astronomicæ Aboæ factæ" (three vols., Helsingfors, 1830–'32); "Ueber die eigene Bewegung des Sonnensystems" (St. Petersburg, 1837); "Neue Uranographie" (Berlin, 1843); and "Atlas des nördlichen gestirnten Himmels" (Bonn, 1857). The accuracy and trustworthiness of his figures in his first work, "Untersuchungen über die Bahn des grassen Kameten von 1811" (Königsberg, 1822), excited general attention at the time in astronomical circles, as it has been without parallel. In Argelander the astronomers lose one of their most prominent representatives.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA), an independent state of South America, extending from the 22d to the 41st parallel of south latitude, and from 53° to 71° 17′ west longitude. Its boundaries are: on the north, Bolivia; on the east, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic; on the south, Patagonia, from which it is separated by the Rio Negro; and on the west, Chili, the dividing line with which is formed by a portion of the great Andine chain.

The boundary questions with Chili and Paraguay are still pending, nor does any advancement toward an amicable settlement seem to have been effected.

The efforts of a special envoy to the court of Rio de Janeiro, in the first half of 1875, to bring about a solution of the Paraguayan difficulty, proved unsuccessful; and the interchange of diplomatic correspondence between the Argentines and Chilians has been no less unremitting than in 1874, and the two years immediately preceding it, without any symptom of change in the determination of either Government to maintain its claim to Patagonia.

For territorial division, statistics concerning area, population, etc., reference may be made to the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1872.

The number of immigrants in 1874 fell very far short of the glowing estimates formed for that year, and based upon a steadily-increasing current which reached its maximum strength in 1873. Nor is the result confined to the Argentine Republic, a proportional decline having been reported in several countries in the same year 1874, and notably in the United States. An explanation of this decrease may perhaps be found in the extensive recruiting of some of the European armies, and the improved condition of the people in a few countries of Central and Western Europe.

Immigration to the Argentine Republic has, besides, been very irregular, as is shown by the annexed table, embracing the seven years 1868–'74:

YEARS.	Arrivals.	YEARS.	Arrivals.
1868	29,284	1872	41,002
1869	37,934	1873	79,712
1870	41,058	1874	68,277
1871	21,758		

Examine the years 1870 and 1871, and there is a decrease in the second of nearly one-half as compared with the first; and then 1873 and 1874, and the decline is 11,435. "It is impossible," observes Dr. Avellaneda, "to prevent the effects of war or crises. When poverty prevails, people will run away, as they are now doing in New York as well as in Buenos Ayres. But we can distribute immigrants better through the country; we can offer land-grants to industrious settlers and open up a fresh stream of hardy North Europeans by providing them with passages to Buenos Ayres at the same rate as they can procure them to the United States. Public opinion urgently calls upon Congress to adopt these measures. Meantime, I have done all that was in my power, forwarding immigrants to the upper provinces, organizing provincial committees, inciting the

several governors to coöperation, sending agents in all directions, and locating 4,400 people in the first quarter of 1875. In this number are included 25 sent to the Rio Bermejo, now open to steam navigation, and who will shortly be followed by thousands of others. During my tour through Entre-Rios I visited the rising colony of Villa Colon, where the custom-house yielded in the first quarter of 1874 and 1875 $3,000 and $16,000 respectively. In proof of the success of our agricultural colonies, I may add that the value of the grain-crop alone of those of Santa Fé amounted to $2,000,000 in 1874. To the Concordia colonists, on the western frontier of Buenos Ayres, who had suffered greatly by war and the failure of the crops, I had assistance promptly sent."

Indeed, in the early months of the year, the Government and the public press were very much concerned at the large numbers of foreigners who daily left the republic, mostly for Chili or Brazil, owing to the difficulty or rather impossibility of obtaining work in the city in consequence of the general stagnation in every branch of commerce and industry. A circular was addressed by the President to the governors of provinces, urging them to set apart lands for suitable families to settle upon, and an appeal made to Congress for the necessary funds for the successful establishment of colonies. Notwithstanding the vast and hitherto unreclaimed territories possessed by the several provinces, these have so far shown little disposition to make free land-grants to colonists individually, except in comparatively dangerous and exposed regions. A much-desired reform in this respect is, however, looked forward to at no far-distant day. The very existence of the republic depends upon its labor, and the distribution of that labor over its immense agricultural surface, where the most encouraging results are undoubtedly to be obtained. But existing circumstances are of a nature to turn any foreigners from venturing into the interior.

Official statistics showed the aggregate value of the property held by the settlers of the six flourishing colonies in Santa Fé to amount, in 1875, to rather more than $10,000,000, or an average of about $4,000 per family, against $3,000 in 1872. The farming stock was set down at 11,160 draught-oxen; 42,747 cows; 14,173 horses; 6,833 sheep; and 6,988 swine.

A project of a new homestead law was laid before Congress by the Government, and a large majority was in favor of its passage.

The President of the Republic is Dr. Don Nicolás Avellaneda (succeeded Señor Sarmiento in 1874); the Vice-President, Dr. Don Mariano Acosta (elected in the same year); Minister of the Interior, Dr. Don Simon de Iriondo; of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don Bernardo de Irigóyen; of Finance, Señor Don Lúcas L. Gonzalez; of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, Señor Don O. Leguizamon; of War and Marine, Señor Don Adolfo Alsina. Argentine minister to the United States, Señor Don Manuel R. García (in Europe since 1872); *chargé d'affaires*, Señor Don G. Videla Dorna.

The following is the list of the Governors of the fourteen provinces:

Buenos Ayres	C. Casares (May, 1875).
Minister of the Interior	Dr. A. del Valle.
Minister of Finance	R. Varela.
Catamarca	General O. Navarro.
Córdoba	Dr. E. Rodriguez.
Corrientes	Dr. V. Pampin.
Entre-Rios	Dr. R. Febre.
Jujuy	F. M. Alvarez Prado.
La Rioja	R. Ocampo.
Mendoza	F. Civit.
Salta	M. F. Araoz.
San Juan	R. Doncel.
San Luis	R. Cortes.
Santa Fé	S. Bayo.
Santiago	G. Santillan.
Tucuman	B. Lopez.

The financial situation of the country, though generally improving, is subject to considerable fluctuations from year to year.

The following tables set forth the amount and various branches of the revenue and expenditure for 1874:

REVENUE.

Import duties	$12,512,678 85
Export duties	2,303,029 03
Public warehouse fees	473,077 58
Stamped paper	267,185 46
Post-Office	174,200 48
Telegraphs	77,930 75
Lighthouses	35,601 73
Dividend of Central Argentine Railway Co.	116,620 00
Sundries	130,137 70
Total	$16,090,661 58

EXPENDITURE.

Ministry of the Interior	$3,847,936 30
Ministry of Foreign Relations	128,056 08
Ministry of Finance	12,794,406 68
Ministry of Justice, etc	1,152,045 17
Ministry of War and Marine	8,006,801 65
Total	$25,929,248 85

On comparing the totals of these tables, a deficit of $9,838,582.30 will be observed; but it is here necessary to consider the unusually large outlay in the Ministry of War and Marine, no less than $3,076,156.33 having been incurred by the rebellion in Entre-Rios and that in Buenos Ayres, the first headed by Jordan, and the other by Mitre; and also the marked decrease in the revenue in 1874 as compared with that of 1873, notwithstanding the addition of a new source of national income, under the title "Lighthouses" (which stands for nearly $4,000,000), as will be seen by the subjoined comparative table of the revenue for the two years mentioned:

BRANCHES.	1873.	1874.
Import duties	$16,516,706 40	$12,512,678 85
Export duties	2,488,513 64	2,303,029 03
Public warehouse fees	544,142 13	473,077 58
Stamped paper	288,849 64	267,185 46
Post-Office	158,714 03	174,200 48
Telegraphs	55,273 36	77,930 75
Lighthouses	.....	35,601 73
Dividend of the Central Argentine Railway Comp'y.	56,652 25	116,620 00
Sundries	108,180 42	130,137 70
Total	$20,217,231 87	$16,090,661 58

Here, then, is a difference of no less than $4,126,570.29, which, with the above-mentioned extraordinary expenditure of $3,076,-156.33 for rebellions, almost reëstablishes the equilibrium between the national income and outlay for 1874.

We annex a table showing the amount of the revenue for each year of the decade 1864–'74:

YEARS.	Revenue.	YEARS.	Revenue.
1865	$8,295,071	1870	$14,883,905
1866	9,568,554	1871	12,682,155
1867	12,046,287	1872	18,172,379
1868	12,496,126	1873	20,217,232
1869	12,676,650	1874	16,090,662

In spite, however, of the decline in the revenue, all war expenses, as well as the ordinary expenditure of the budget, have been met; $4,500,000 of arrears have been paid to the War Department between January, 1874, and May, 1875; arms and ships, for which no special appropriation had been made, have likewise been paid for, and all without the slightest injury to the national credit, and even without the necessity of negotiating the balance of the loan in London. "The Minister of Finance," observes the President, "even in the darkest hour, paid no more than the national bank-rate for money."

The public works of the 1871 loan progressed uninterruptedly, and the expenses thereof were defrayed out of that loan.

In the estimated budget for 1874, the *ordinary* expenditure had been set down at $23,-383,000; but, at the end of the year, there remained a surplus of $3,702,000. By virtue of special laws, an *extraordinary* expenditure of $25,000,000 had been authorized; but of that sum $8,929,000 only were used.

Concerning the foreign debt, amounting to about $50,000,000, some interesting details will be found in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874 (page 32).

The following particulars relative to the home debts of the republic were published on April 12, 1875, by the national accountant, Señor P. Agote: "The sum total of the home debt is somewhat over $21,000,000, being much under that of Uruguay. With us it amounts to about $10, while in the other republic it is between $50 and $60, for each inhabitant." Here follow the different branches of the debt:

BRANCHES.	Debt.	Redeemed.
National bonds (1868–'75)	$21,890,500	$4,778,488
Buschenthal bonds (1860)	2,674,828	1,188,059
Roads and bridges (1868–'69)	1,383,000	124,000
National bank (1872)	400,000	8,000
Foreign claims	1,190,826	285,109
Total	$27,539,149	$6,378,656
Deduct redeemed	6,378,656	
Total home debt	$21,165,493	

The Argentine navy, according to the report of the Minister of War and Marine, comprised in 1875:

Two iron-clads, at a cost of $500,000 each; 2 gunboats, $130,000 each; 13 steamers, at an average cost of $42,461 each; 2 brigs, $14,000 and $500; 1 pontoon, $12,000; 4 faluas, $1,000 each; and 1 gig, $160; total cost $1,842,660.

On the subject of public instruction, so peculiarly favored in the Argentine Republic, and especially so by the present zealous and indefatigable minister, Señor Leguizamon, the following remarks are quoted from the President's message to Congress in May last:

The census of schools has been retarded by war; but we have to report renewed activity in Mendoza, Santa Fé, Entre-Rios, and Buenos Ayres. In Mendoza City we find one-fifth of the inhabitants attending school, including night schools for adults. A normal school is about to be opened in Tucuman; that of Paraná has doubled the number of its pupils. The government of Buenos Ayres has approved the plan for the normal school for females, for which the national Treasury holds $40,000, appropriated by act of Congress. The National College of Rosario was opened on March 1st. There are in the other fourteen national colleges 4,000 pupils, and since January, we have appointed sixty professors for new courses of study. Apparatus for the natural sciences, books, etc., have been ordered from Europe, and the number of the latter, as also that of free libraries, will greatly increase in the current year. The Córdoba Academy of Sciences has been reopened, and the new building is rapidly pushed forward toward completion. The Faculty of Science in Buenos Ayres has been remodeled; institutions of this kind raise our intellectual level, and bestow lasting glory on the country. Dr. Gould (an American, director of the National Observatory of Córdoba) has presented two luminous reports on the Astronomical and Meteorological Departments. "We shall," he says, "shortly require funds for the publication of the *Uranometría Argentina*, and climatic observations, which will form a voluminous work." Several scientific associations in the United States have sent us donations of valuable works as an encouragement to our efforts. Such friends deserve our public thanks.*

Thanks to the unremitting efforts of Señor Leguizamon, the normal school bill, of which a translation is here annexed, became a law during the second session of Congress:

BUENOS AYRES, *October* 13, 1875.

Whereas, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine nation, assembled in Congress, have decreed:

ARTICLE I. That the Executive be empowered to establish a normal school, for the preparation of schoolmistresses for the elementary branches of education, in the capital of each province that demands one, and that offers as basis a suitable location belonging either to the province or to the municipality, or that may procure such location out of the national resources, in accordance with the general law of subventions.

The first course of instruction being terminated, the Executive will hand over the normal schools to such provinces as will bind themselves to defray the expenses required for their support, either wholly, or in accordance with the law of September 25, 1871.

ART. II. Annexed to every normal school will be established a graduate school, which will serve as a scale for normal studies, and at the same time a practical course for the female teachers to be prepared therein.

ART. III. The normal course will embrace a term of three years, and the graduate school two years,

* Minute educational statistics will be found in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

according to the form and rules which the Executive will ordain.

ART. IV. These establishments will be under the immediate control of the chief school authorities of the respective provinces. The supervision will be decided upon by the Executive, its principal object being to report on the state and progress of the schools, and to propose the improvements which may be considered necessary in the staff, order, and rules of the establishment.

ART. V. Let ten burses be established in each school, of the value of twelve silver dollars per month each, which will be distributed by the Executive in each province among poor girls of the rural districts who may wish to devote themselves to teaching, on condition that they employ in their respective districts double the time they have spent occupying a free place in the normal school. This may be done, enjoying the usual salary in a public school, or in a private school without salary.

In both cases there will be no obligation if a situation be not given to the schoolmistress within the term of a year, counting from the time she leaves the school.

ART. VI. The Executive is empowered to engage a staff of teachers in a foreign country, in case suitable teachers cannot be obtained in the republic.

ART. VII. Let the Executive be authorized to spend to the amount of twenty thousand dollars (hard) in the execution of the present law, submitting to the first session of next Congress, in the ensuing year, the budget of expenses.

ART. VIII. Let it be communicated to the Executive.

Given in the hall of sessions of the Argentine Congress, in Buenos Ayres, the 11th of October, 1875.

MARIANO ACOSTA.
B. ZORRILLA.

CÁRLOS M. SARAVIA, Secretary of the Senate.
MIGUEL SORONDO, Sec. of the Chamber of Deputies.

In virtue of the above:

Let the law be fulfilled, communicated, published, and filed in the national registry.

AVELLANEDA.
O. LEGUIZAMON.

The trade returns for 1874 show a slight falling off in the exports, and an enormous decrease in the imports, as will appear from the subjoined comparative tables of those two branches for 1873 and 1874:

EXPORTS.

TO	VALUE.	
	1873.	1874.
Germany	$449,044	$769,071
West Indies	666,447	427,382
Belgium	13,880,166	14,729,181
Bolivia	5,048	2,362
Brazil	670,705	515,594
Chili	463,488	513,618
Spain	1,226,955	1,530,909
Uruguay	904,941	1,757,124
United States	3,029,925	3,747,255
France	8,651,231	7,548,066
Holland	226,204	24,149
Great Britain	9,488,819	4,778,299
Italy	1,484,658	1,636,406
Paraguay	21,378	24,797
Peru	.....	1,460
Portugal	72,684	42,872
Other nations	451,508	176,503
Total	$41,644,886	$38,225,048
In transitu	747,209	1,188,217
	$42,392,045	$39,413,265
Free of duty	3,477,269	3,691,447
General total	$45,869,314	$43,104,712

IMPORTS.

TO	VALUE.	
	1873.	1874.
Germany	$3,228,015	$2,241,471
West Indies	377,597	335,573
Belgium	2,967,586	1,814,457
Bolivia	51,194	44,601
Brazil	2,963,953	2,623,173
Chili	1,444,182	1,252,412
Spain	2,952,600	2,684,582
Uruguay	2,735,299	3,193,513
United States	5,167,616	3,504,557
France	18,255,188	12,113,677
Holland	1,611,616	1,051,229
India	251,321	278,614
Great Britain	19,344,143	10,963,914
Italy	3,754,384	2,534,608
Paraguay	889,681	970,121
Peru	445	.....
Portugal	138,879	116,637
Other nations	310,724	33,724
Total	$66,458,873	$45,756,968
In transitu	4,606,326	3,620,166
General total	$71,065,199	$49,377,129

By comparing the general totals for 1873 and 1874, in this last table, a decline of nearly $21,000,000 for the latter year is at once discovered, while in the export table the decline is little over $2,500,000. The decrease in the revenue for 1874 is here explained; but, as that decrease arises from a decline in the imports, it argues no diminution of the productive power of the republic.

The proportion of the exports through the various custom-houses of the republic is set forth in the following table, embracing the years 1873 and 1874:

EXPORTS.

CUSTOM-HOUSES.	1873.	1874.
Buenos Ayres	$34,432,532	$30,923,003
Bella Vista	964	.....
Concordia	582,966	963,607
Corrientes	365,275	605,233
Goya	196,870	216,980
Gualeguay	751,722	1,195,425
Gualeguaychú	598,269	724,281
Jujuy	163,000	128,480
La Paz	.....	113,592
La Victoria	19,198	163,680
Mendoza	1,375,089	1,145,180
Paraná	840,474	806,172
Paso de los Libres	147,701	131,426
Patagones	245,368	117,538
Rosario	2,101,084	2,484,788
Salta	378,898	443,068
San Juan	525,460	666,657
Santa Fé	17,984	65,227
San Nicolás	2,821,879	1,860,910
Uruguay	804,685	949,165
Total	$45,869,314	$43,104,712

Foremost among the articles of export stands wool, of which 80,206,652 kilogrammes, or rather more than 200,000,000 lbs., were sent out of the country in 1874, of the value of $17,967,054. Hides come second in importance, having been exported in the following quantities: ox and horse hides, 2,207,731; do. do., salted, 535,350; dried calf-skins, 332,158; salted do., 31,666; dried horse-hides, 142,714; salted do., 112,599; *nonatos* calf-skins, 170,-

246 kilogrammes; and sheep-skins, 24,502,558 kilogrammes. Of animal fat (tallow and oil) 15,248,648 kilogrammes were shipped, of the value of $2,089,561.

Of jerked beef, the quantity exported was 25,504,897 kilogrammes, the value of which amounted to $1,013,745.

The value of the jerked beef exported in 1873 was $1,383,000, that is to say, more than a quarter of a million greater than that of the quantity exported of the same article in the year following.

Other articles, with their quantities and value, were as follows:

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Value.
Bristles	21,069,482 kilos	$898,054
Bones and ashes	18,616,898 "	222,719
Ostrich-feathers	59,454 "	182,869
Ostrich-claws	1,854,829 "	107,478
Goat-skins	315,084 "	137,998
Kid-skins	227,918 "	158,630
River-hog-skins	No. 33,606	12,637
Deer-skins	" 23,768	10,406
Nutria-skins	" 230,588	62,221
Horns, etc	" 5,681	51,222
Various skins	....	4,360

The shipping movements at the various ports of the republic, in 1873 and 1874, were as follows:

1873	*Entered*	Sailing-vessels,	1,444,	with a total of	485,133 tons;	and steamers,	764,	with a total of	465,598 tons.
	Cleared	"	1,314,	"	472,928;	"	764,	"	465,598 "
1874	*Entered*	"	1,108,	"	308,739;	"	902,	"	492,191 "
	Cleared	"	916,	"	305,929;	"	902,	"	492,191 "

There are at present 899 miles of railway open to public traffic, the last 55 miles of the East Argentine, from Federacion to Caseros, having been completed in the course of the year, and 75 miles of the Rio Quinto line.

The railways in process of construction form an aggregate of 1,132 miles; and those projected or conceded, some 2,796 miles, including that to connect the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by the ports of Buenos Ayres on one side and of Valparaiso and Caldera on the other.

A proposal was made by Messrs. Telfener & Co. to purchase the Tucuman Railway, and construct branches to Salta, Jujuy, Rioja, Catamarca, and Santiago, the terms of which purchase, as recommended by a committee of deputies, and reported as likely to be received favorably by the Senate, were as follows:

ARTICLE I. The Government is authorized to sell the railway from Córdoba to Tucuman (continuation of the Central Argentine, 90 miles) to Messrs. Telfener & Co., on the following terms:

1. The price shall be the same as the line has cost the nation.
2. The Government gives a 7 per cent. guarantee for twenty-five years on the amount.
3. The line will be handed over in sections, the purchaser paying for each section at the time.
4. The working expenses shall be fixed at 55 per cent. of the gross receipts.
5. The guarantee shall be liquidated and paid half-yearly.
6. When the earnings exceed 7 per cent. the surplus shall go to reimburse the sums paid on account of guarantee by the Government.
7. The tariffs shall be regulated in accord with the Government.
8. The guarantee shall run on each section as paid for.
9. The buyer or buyers must carry the mails and mail agent gratis; also Government employés, soldiers, and merchandise for half price, as well as immigrants and materials for branch railways.
10. The legal head-office of the company must be in this republic.
11. The railway and branches to be free of taxes for twenty-five years.
12. The company may import materials for the line, duty free, during twenty-five years.

ART. II. The proceeds of the sale of the Tucuman line shall be devoted to extending it to Salta and Jujuy, and making the necessary branches.

ART. III. The Government shall proceed to have surveys made for the branches to Santiago, Catamarca, and Rioja.

ART. IV. If Messrs. Telfener & Co. do not accept these terms, the Government may sell the line to any other company on the same terms.

The chief modifications proposed by Mr. Telfener were in regard to the branches, which he offered to build himself on a 7 per cent. guarantee, whereas Congress preferred to devote to that purpose the $8,000,000 fixed upon as the amount to be paid by the purchasers. This latter disposal of the proceeds of the sale would, of course, be all the more agreeable to British capitalists, as it would show them that the money obtained in 1871 for the building of railways continues to be appropriated to the same object.

"It is not hazardous to predict," writes a London editor, "that the Tucuman Railway and branches will increase by one-fourth the products and revenue of the country; and Mr. Telfener's interest in London will be considerably favored by a statement recently published, to the effect that the traffic on the Great Southern Railway for the first six months of 1875 was 50 per cent. in advance of that of the corresponding period of 1874, and that the net profits averaged nearly 12 per cent. on the company's capital. (The Great Southern line unites Buenos Ayres and Dolores, the length being 130 miles.) The Central Argentine returned a like increase of 50 per cent. for the year ending May, 1875." Moreover, money was then at 2 per cent. in London, which low rate had only been reached five times in the course of a century.

The department of engineers having been abolished, the surveys for the projected line from Concordia to Gualeguaychú (160 miles) were approved by the new Committee of Public Works.

The Provincial Legislature of Buenos Ayres has decided to prolong the Western Railway to Bragado, thirty-two miles from Chivilcoy, at a cost of £250,000, to be defrayed out of one-fourth of the profits of the line from January, 1876. The annual profits average about £80,-

000. It is proposed to raise £200,000 by an issue of debentures.

No new telegraph-lines were made, but much trouble and expense were incurred by repairing during the war the already-existing lines. No less than 748 miles were repaired on the Entre-Rios and Corrientes line, the rebels having destroyed 27,000 pounds of wire.

The receipts for telegrams show an increase of 40 per cent. over those of 1873, and telegraphy, wherever practicable, has been generally adopted by the people. Two extra wires were in process of establishment between Buenos Ayres and Córdoba, and one from Rosario to Santa Fé.

More telegraphs are, however, still required. President Avellaneda in his message speaks of towns in Buenos Ayres with populations of from 7,000 to 10,000 suffering from the absence of telegraphic communication with the capital, adding that he has offered every assistance to the Governor to meet the want; and the Minister of War urges the necessity of establishing lines between the war-office and the military posts on the frontier of that province, as indispensable to prevent the incursions of the Indians.

The yield of the Post-Office Department amounted to $174,000, or $16,000 in advance of that of the year immediately preceding; and the increase for 1875 was estimated at three times that amount.

The mail matter for 1874 was as follows:

Letters	3,731,824
Dispatches	230,143
Newspapers, etc.	1,956,864
Total	5,918,831

The cost of transport for each letter, etc., was two-thirds of a cent., and the profit one-third of a cent.

Some idea of the national manufacturing industry can be derived from the following list of prizes, etc., distributed at the industrial fair held at the capital in the early months of the year: Diploma and medal for a steam-engine; diploma and medal for the manufacture of artificial marble; diploma of honor for the manufacture of silk fabrics; diploma of honor for calcareous mosaics; diploma of honor for the manufacture of tubes and wire from lead extracted from Argentine mines; diploma of honor for clocks and watches manufactured in the republic; diploma of honor for the manufacture of glassware; diploma of honor for skins prepared for glove-making in the republic; diploma for pianos made with Argentine wood, etc., etc.

Magnificent specimens of marble are found in great abundance in the Córdoba Mountains, some of which are reported equal in quality to the finest Carrara marble.

No better summary of the improvements in progress and of the present state of the country can be presented than the subjoined extract from the President's message, already drawn upon, and which, though dating from the month of May, is generally applicable to any month in the year:

President Sarmiento made ports at Ensenada, Zarata, and San Pedro, tending greatly to facilitate commerce and increase the revenue. I have in like manner opened Bahia Blanca and Ajo for coasting and foreign trade. The port of Ajo yields a revenue of $40,000 in the first three months of the present year. The new custom-house at Rosario is now open; a port will at once be made, and the Minister of Finance is negotiating for the extension of the pier of a branch of the Central Argentine Railway, which branch can be built at little expense, and will be of material benefit to the trade of nine of our provinces.

The new regulations and facilities for northern trade are found to be of great service.

The proprietors of the Catalina wharf have petitioned for permission to extend their work.

The dredging of the Riachuelo has been carried on without ceasing throughout the year. Two dredges are working; 10,000 tons of mud have already been removed from the river, and a project for canalizing the latter will be submitted to you.

Surveys are in progress for the canalization of the Gualeguaychú, Victoria, Goya, and Esquina Rivers; but there are many other bars in the Paraná and Uruguay, for which I propose to have dredges imported; and we shall then have all our ports and channels unobstructed for commerce.

The Department of Agriculture is doing much good in all parts of the republic. Last year 200,000 plants and 16,000 parcels of seed were distributed; and there is in each province an agent appointed to facilitate the work, and report upon the nature of the soil and the climate. The park at Palermo, for the city of Buenos Ayres, progresses rapidly under the able direction of the late President of the Republic.

The war-office was busily employed in the equipment and distribution of army corps. When the rebellion was ended, divisions had to be paid off, and men sent to their homes: most of the forces of the northern reserve and Buenos Ayres divisions were National Guards. The troops of the line had to be sent to the frontier, where barracks and plantations, established at a heavy outlay, had been destroyed. In short, all had to be done anew.

The army was found much reduced, the rebellion having cost four cavalry regiments and two battalions of foot; but, as the ballot was judged unadvisable, the Minister of War ordered a general recruiting by voluntary enlistment; for which purpose the republic has been divided into eight sections, each under the command of a field-officer.

The report of the war-office will soon be laid before you, with a new system for protecting frontiers, and some bills on army reform. It is proposed to suppress the *proveedurias* which have been making money out of the soldiers' rations.

The artillery depot has undergone a complete reform. Steam workshops are in course of preparation for the manufacture of every description of arms and ammunition.

The Marine School is reorganized; and a floating school for young sailors is in process of equipment, under the auspices of the Government.

MESSRS. SENATORS AND DEPUTIES: You represent a nation which is making great strides, and which only requires wise laws and prudent administration. The rebellion was but an accident, serving to show that the republic will not consent to anarchy or disorder. The commercial crisis, far from indicating decadence, is precisely such as the most flourishing nations at times experience: the causes in our case can easily be remedied, and will serve as a lesson for the future.* When people employ capital in un-

* Numerous suspensions (among others, that of the Maná Bank) and failures occurred after the termination of the re-

productive investments, or when the consumption of imports is excessive, the only alternative is to increase labor and production, and lessen, at the same time, all sorts of expenditure, as well public as private. Our people now begin to open their eyes to this, and the adoption of a general system of economy is visible in the great reduction of the imports (for the past and current year).

I cannot perceive a single cloud on any side of our horizon. Our home policy is one of clemency and reconstruction; and our policy, as regards the rest of America, is one of peace.

The only negotiations of importance in the Foreign Department were those with Brazil, which may be succinctly related as follows:

On April 24th, Dr. Tejedor, minister plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic to Brazil, was received in official audience by the Emperor Dom Pedro II., for the formal presentation of his credentials. Dr. Tejedor remarked in his address that, upon the friendly relations between the empire and the republic depend not only the commercial prosperity and the civilization of the Atlantic states of South America, but the maintenance of peace in the Platine republics; and that perhaps the only obstacle to the unification of Brazilian and Argentine policy was the question of limits still pending with Paraguay and the military occupation of its territory.

A friendly solution of this vexed question seemed probable at the commencement of the negotiations, and was, for a time, confidently expected; but the Argentine envoy returned home before July, without having effected any appreciable change in the position of affairs. The Brazilian negotiators were the Viscounts do Rio Branco and de Carvelhas.

The importance, in a strategic point of view, of the island of Martin García, situated at the head of the Rio de la Plata, near the confluence of the Paraná and Uruguay, and commanding the entrances to those great fluvial arteries, is well known. But as that island has of late been a subject of no little discussion, particularly in the European press, whose interpretations of Argentine policy appear to conflict, not only with Argentine professions, but with facts, the following extract from a speech, delivered by President Avellaneda in September last, on the occasion of the inauguration of the submarine cable between the national capital and the island, may not be found inopportune in this place:

I inaugurate the submarine telegraph which unites the city of Buenos Ayres to the island of Martin García. You know, gentlemen, he who arrives from Europe or from the United States sees for the first time floating the Argentine flag, with its glorious colors. It is there to announce free labor and generous hospitality, and to accord a welcome in the name of fraternal institutions to the people of all nations. May the new telegraph serve to transmit these salutations of a kind reception, which offers a new country to those who seek a new world. The island of Martin García is the key of our rivers, not the key which Dr. Francia forged for Paraguay with the tools of colonization, in mixing up with the cautious superstitions of the Indians the narrow policy of his dominating retrogression. It is the key which opens and not that which closes, and which, handled on a day memorable by the expansive spirit of human progress, has consecrated the universal access of our great rivers, declaring them free as our seas, and belonging to the common domain of nations. I inaugurate the telegraph at Martin García under the auspices of that imprescriptible declaration. May it always remain attached to the destinies of these Platine waters! I pray that each of these transmissions may identify itself with the announcement of new immigrants, and with fresh progress arriving at our shores, without ever separating them, as it is impossible to detach from the waves of the ocean the torrents which supply it.

ARIZONA. *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

ARKANSAS. There has been a very peaceful state of affairs in Arkansas during the year. Early in January a document was submitted in the United States Senate signed by 195 persons calling themselves "soldiers of the late Union Army," and setting forth the existence of outrages and intimidations which put their lives in constant peril. As soon as this became known in the State, Governor Garland brought these persons before the grand-jury to substantiate their declarations and furnish evidence for the indictment, under the "Ku-klux" law of 1869, of any persons connected with leagues and combinations which disturbed the peace of the community or endangered the lives of citizens. He also submitted a special message to the Legislature, then in session, in which he said:

If there is terrorism or any denial of right to any person in this State under this government, or if there is a White League in this State, or any similar or kindred organization, I do not know it, and I do not believe such to be the case. But to ascertain this definitely, and assure protection to those who say they do believe these things, I have requested the prosecuting attorney of this circuit to have these persons brought before the grand-jury now in session, to testify fully about them, with the intention, if there is power in this government, to break up all such organizations, and to punish all parties belonging to them, as well as all parties who may threaten or try to alarm citizens of the State, or to deprive them of any right. The prosecuting attorney has assured me he will at once afford every facility to those persons who believe this state of affairs exists, to appear before the grand-jury and establish it; and if it does, he will spare no efforts to suppress it, and to bring to immediate and severe punishment those who are concerned in it.

I call your attention to these matters, that you may consider what legislation is necessary to secure the end indicated here.

If the act of March 13, 1862, in relation to "Ku-klux," which is still a law, is not broad enough, I would advise that it be so amended, changed, or modified, as to meet the necessities of the case. The most stringent law you can pass to suppress and put an end to all such evils, if they exist, will meet with my ready and unqualified indorsement.

Under the liberal, just, and fair constitution we now have, we want no man in the State to be afraid, or to carry his life in his hand, but all must be free and unembarrassed, that they may remain long in the land, and do well and prosper.

No evidence was furnished upon which any indictment could be found, and no further legislation was found necessary. Meantime an investigating committee from Congress had been

bellion, and some of the largest real-estate holders became bankrupt, or insolvent debtors. The importing community suffered more than any other, for, while they had millions of outstanding debts in the hands of the dealers, these, having their capital for the most part engaged in real estate which they were unable to realize upon, could not pay, and many of the oldest importing houses were forced to suspend.—V.

examining into the condition of affairs in the State, and two reports were submitted to the national House of Representatives on the 6th of February. The majority report, signed by Luke P. Poland, Henry W. Scudder, Milton Sayler, and Joseph H. Sloss, stated its conclusions as follows:

The new constitution we regard as republican in form, and, in many respects, an improvement upon that of 1868. The committee are satisfied that the convention to frame the constitution, and the constitution itself, were voted for by, and are satisfactory to, a majority of the voters and people of the State. The State officers were certainly elected by a majority of the votes cast, and we think by a majority of the votes of the State. The condition of the State has been as peaceful since the new government was inaugurated as it ever has been. The mass of the people on both sides are inclined to peace and good government, and to allow every one the enjoyment of his legal rights, but there is a class of men—the outgrowth of the former state of society—who delight in disturbing and depriving the colored and Northern people of their rights. These are young men, and cannot be restrained. This class of men, together with the custom of carrying deadly weapons, another legacy of their barbarism, are the real causes of violence and bloodshed. The changes caused by the war—giving freedom and political equality to the colored people—are not well relished by the Southern people, but most of them would do nothing to disturb them. But the class to which we have alluded feel that they may invade the rights of the colored men, especially in any political quarrel, and that their offenses will be winked at. We are satisfied that the true prosperity of the Southern States depends more upon just and stern dealing with this lawless class of men than any other cause. Arkansas probably presents no different condition from that of other cotton States where political control has passed into the hands of the classes who ruled before the war. The people of every State have the right to make their constitution to suit themselves, provided it be republican in form and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States. The national Government has not the authority to deprive them of that right. The election held for the ratification of the constitution was under the form of law, and the officers who conducted it acted under appointment and under official oaths; and although we regard all as defective, however, being prescribed by a convention instead of the Legislature, we believe it entitled to be regarded differently from mere voluntary meetings held under no pretense of legal authority. The committee do not recommend any action by Congress, or by any department of the General Government, in regard to the State government of Arkansas.

The minority report was signed by Jasper D. Ward, of Illinois, and concluded with the following resolution:

That Joseph Brooks, having been by the people of Arkansas elected to the office of Governor of said State, under the constitution of 1868, for a period of four years ending in January, 1877, and said constitution never having been legally overthrown, and being still in force, he is the lawful Governor of said State of Arkansas.

About the same time, President Grant submitted the following special message to the Senate:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 8, 1875.

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., all the information in my possession, not heretofore furnished, relating to affairs in the State of Arkansas.

I will venture to express an opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872 Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the constitution of the State was, by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceedings, overthrown, a new constitution adopted, and a new State government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand, practically ignore all the rights of minorities in all the States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States recently readmitted to Federal relations on certain conditions, from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges, if this action in Arkansas is acquiesced in?

I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of the State government, if not of the national Government also, should be recognized by Congress.

I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in this matter in order to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

The request of the President was not heeded, and, after considerable discussion, the "Poland report" was adopted in the House on the 2d of March. On the 8th of the same month, Governor Garland issued his proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 25th of March, as a day of thanksgiving. In his proclamation, the Governor said:

We have been sustained by the true conservative republican sentiment in the North, which is one of the most gratifying features connected with our struggle, and one of which we should feel proud; and we should strive by all means to prove ourselves worthy of this indorsement so emphatically given by those supposed to differ with us politically, and who were begged and importuned under all circumstances to put us down. With all we have undergone, if our cause has been the occasion of harmonizing and uniting liberal and conservative elements in the nation that have heretofore been discordant, we are more than paid, and it should be one of our chief duties to see that they be kept together hereafter.

The Legislature of Arkansas, which met in November, 1874, continued in session until the 15th of March, 1875, and then adjourned to the 1st of November. Early in January the following joint resolutions were adopted in regard to Federal interference with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana:

A joint resolution, expressive of the sense of this Legislature in regard to the recent military interference in the affairs of Louisiana, and denying that terrorism or secret political organizations exist in this State.

Whereas, By means of telegraphic dispatches, and the press of the country, the alarming information has reached us that recently in the city of New Orleans the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, chosen by the people thereof, has in substance and in fact been dispersed by the military authorities of the United States, without authority of law or sanction of the Constitution, thus endangering and disregarding the rights of the States to govern in their own local affairs and the constitutional liberties of every American citizen; and—

Whereas, In a telegraphic dispatch to the Secretary of War, dated at New Orleans on the 5th in-

stant, signed by "P. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant-General U. S. Army," the following sentence occurs: "I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, could be entirely removed, and confidence and fair-dealing established, by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White League;" and

Whereas, So far as the State of Arkansas is concerned, the assertions of the dispatch are without foundation in fact, and must have been made upon wrong information; and as the circulation of such erroneous statements is calculated to do great injury to the character of the law-abiding citizens of the State, if not contradicted: therefore—

Be it resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That we do earnestly protest, in the name of the sovereign people of the State of Arkansas, against such unauthorized military interference in the local affairs of a State duly acknowledged to be and compose a part of this American Union; and we do here and now appeal to the candid judgment of the people of these United States to know whether or not the States composing the Union are mere provinces or dependencies on the General Government, or independent States, with the reserved and constitutional right to govern in their own local affairs; and—

Be it further resolved, That, so far as the State of Arkansas is concerned, it is to-day as peaceful, as free from domestic violence, its laws as justly and equitably administered, the rights of its citizens, without discrimination or distinction on account of race or political belief, as fully protected and cared for as in any State in this Union.

Resolved further, That it is not within the knowledge of the members of this General Assembly, voting herefor, that either the organization known as the White League, or any other recent political organization, has existence among the Democratic Conservative people of this State; and for the truth of this assertion the members of the General Assembly voting herefor solemnly pledge their honor.

Resolved further, That the Governor be requested to forward to the President and Vice-President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, a copy of these resolutions, accompanied by a copy of the journal of each House, showing the names and residences of the members voting hereon, with the request that the two officers last named lay them before the two Houses of Congress over which they respectively preside.

The most important legislation of the session had reference to the finances of the State. A bill was passed creating a Board of Finance, consisting of the Governor and two other members, for a term of four years, to have "general charge and control of the financial interests of the State." This Board was authorized to appoint a financial agent in the city of New York, and to issue bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, payable in thirty years with interest at six per cent. These bonds may be sold and payment received at par in warrants of the Auditor or certificates of the Treasurer of the State, but when sold for money it shall be for not less than sixty per centum of their value, and the Board may increase the minimum price at any time. The Governor is authorized to mortgage any of the unsold lands of the State, except school-lands and lands occupied by public buildings for the security of these bonds, the bonds to be conveyed to trustees with power to sell the same at a price not less than one dollar per acre. A sinking-fund to secure the payment of interest and the redemption of the principal of the bonds at maturity is created by a provision that an annual tax for this special purpose shall be levied and collected sufficient to produce the sum of $150,000 for interest and $38,000 for the sinking-fund proper. The following provision is made regarding the proceeds from the sale of bonds for money:

SECTION 11. None of said bonds shall be sold for money for any other purpose than to defray the expenses of the State government, and the proceeds of such sales shall be applied to that purpose exclusively, and shall be apportioned by said Board among the various appropriations for paying the said expenses, in such manner as may best serve the interest of the people, and no money shall be paid out by the Treasurer, except in pursuance of such apportionment: *Provided*, That not more than five hundred of such bonds shall be sold for money in any one year.

SEC. 12. There shall be annually levied a further tax to pay interest on the public debt, of one-tenth of one per centum of the valuation of property in the State; and the Treasurer shall not make any payment of moneys derived from said tax, except to supply deficiencies, if any, in the tax provided for in section 10 of this Act, unless upon the order of said Board.

Another act provides for the issue of scrip by the Treasurer, payable to bearer, with which the Auditor's warrants may be paid, and which are receivable for all dues to the State. The certificates, or scrip, are to be paid out of the current funds appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the State government. Another act authorizes the counties to fund their outstanding indebtedness in bonds, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., and payable in not less than ten nor more than twenty years. These bonds are to be issued by the county courts at their discretion, and may be called in at any time by the same authority on payment of the interest due, and the principal "in lawful currency of the United States." These bonds are to be sold for county warrants or scrip in sums of $25 and upward, which are then to be canceled. A general law regulating municipal corporations, passed at this session, also provides for the funding of city scrip in bonds of not less than $50, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per cent. per annum and payable in not less than ten nor more than twenty years. A sinking-fund must be created to secure the payment of interest and the final redemption of the bonds, and the Treasurer may purchase any of the bonds at the lowest market price, whenever there is sufficient money accumulated in the sinking-fund to buy one or more of the bonds at par. Another act provides for a strict accounting for all fees and emoluments of officers of the State, counties, cities, towns, or villages. An act was passed suspending the sale of property for the non-payment of taxes in 1873 and 1874, the reasons therefor being set forth in the following preamble:

Whereas, The people are in a bankrupt and impoverished condition, brought about from the enor-

mous taxes unjustly imposed upon them for the last five years; and—

Whereas, In consequence of the extreme dry weather the crops are unusually short, and in many parts of the State almost an entire failure, and the people are unable to pay their taxes.

When this act was under discussion in the Senate, one of the Senators made the following statement in explanation of his reasons for supporting the bill:

Up to February 10, 1871, there had been confiscated by means of high taxes 1,903,308 acres of the people's lands. We see from the report of the Commissioner of State Lands that there is now in progress of confiscation, by means of forfeitures, for the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, fully a million more acres, which will be transferred to his office in September, making 2,903,308 acres. This does not include lands sold by the Auditor and tax-collector to speculators. Instead of making liberal provisions for the redemption of these lands, we have, by the funding act, authorized the transfer of them to a trustee for the benefit of scrip-holders, thus barring the right of redemption by the original owners, and denying the right of donation to actual settlers. Not content with the radicals' spread of confiscation, we have placed upon the already overburdened tax-payer nearly three and a half mills additional tax, to be paid in currency, for the benefit of these scrip-holders, and have refused to remit any portion of the tax heretofore levied. I fear that the postponement of the interest tax will have a tendency to destroy the State's credit, and that the suspension of the county and city tax will very much embarrass the county and city governments for the want of means to subsist the prisoners, as neither county nor city can issue interest-bearing obligations. It can, however, make but little difference to the people after their property is confiscated and they compelled to seek some other country (where confiscation laws have passed away) to live in, whether the State has a credit or not, or whether the county and city governments are administered or not. In order to stop the confiscating machine until the people can be heard from, I shall vote aye.

A new election law was passed, requiring the county courts on or before the 1st of August preceding an election to revise the formation of election precincts, and at least thirty days before the election appoint three judges of election for each precinct, the judges to choose two clerks. When the judges are not acquainted with the qualifications of any person offering to vote, they may put him under oath regarding them, and take other testimony on the same point. Section 20, of the law, reads as follows:

Any election officer who shall fraudulently and corruptly permit any person to vote illegally, or refuse the vote of any qualified elector, cast up or make a false return of said election, or any person who shall vote when not a qualified elector, or vote more than once, or bribe any one to vote contrary to his wishes, or intimidate or prevent any elector by threats, menace, or promises, from voting, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

All dram-shops and drinking-places must be closed on the day of election and the night following. All ballots must be numbered and registered, and careful provision is made regarding an honest and correct counting and return of the same. Sections 30 and 31 read as follows:

Any person who shall furnish any elector who cannot read with a ballot, informing him that it contains a name or names different from those which are written or printed thereon, with an intent to induce him to vote contrary to his inclination, or who shall fraudulently change a ballot of any elector, by which said elector shall be prevented from voting for such candidate or candidates as he intended, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars.

The judge, to whom any ballot shall be delivered, shall, upon receipt thereof, pronounce, in an audible voice, the name of the elector from whom he receives the ballot, and, if no objection be made to him, and the judges be satisfied that he is legally entitled, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the State, to vote at the election, he shall immediately number the ballot, as provided in section 23 of this act, and put the same in the ballot-box without opening, or, in any way, inspecting the names written or printed thereon.

The usual provisions are made for the return of the results to the proper officials in the counties, and from them to the Secretary of State in the case of State officers.

A new school law was enacted, providing for a State Superintendent of Schools, with a salary of $2,000 a year, and an allowance for actual traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties, not to exceed $500 in any one year. It establishes the office of county superintendent, and provides for a county examiner, to be appointed by the county courts. Three directors are to be elected in each school district by the voters thereof. The school-fund consists of the proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States, and not otherwise appropriated by the United States or the State; also, all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands, and other property now belonging to any fund for purposes of education; also, the net proceeds of all sales of lands, and other property and effects, that may accrue to the State by escheat or from sales of estrays, or from unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, or from fines, penalties, or forfeitures; also, any proceeds of the sale of public lands which may have been, or may be hereafter, paid over to the State (Congress consenting); also, ten per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of all State lands; also, all the grants, gifts, or devises that have been, or hereafter may be, made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the tenure of the grant, gift, or devise, all of which shall be securely invested and sacredly preserved as the public school-fund, which shall be the common property of the State. Besides this a *per capita* tax of one dollar is provided for the benefit of the free schools of each county, and the qualified electors in any school district may levy a special tax of not more than five mills on the dollar to be used exclusively for the benefit of the schools of that district.

Among the other acts of the session was one to "regulate the labor system." This gives a lien upon the products of labor to secure the

value of money and supplies advanced by employers and the wages of laborers, and affixing a penalty for the disposal of these products by either party for the purpose of defrauding the other. To secure the benefits of this provision the contract must be filed in the county recorder's office. If an employer dismiss a laborer before the expiration of the contract, without a good cause, he is liable for the full amount due at the time of such expiration; and if a laborer leave his employer without good cause before the contract expires, he forfeits whatever is due him, but is held liable for what he may owe. It is also enacted "that if any one shall willfully interfere with, entice away, knowingly employ, or induce a laborer or a renter, who has contracted as herein provided, to leave his employer, or the place rented, before the expiration of his contract, he shall be liable to the party or parties injured in the sum of all moneys due and damages in the case."

Another act requires persons contracting marriage to obtain a license from the clerk of the county court and to enter into a bond "in the penal sum of $100 for the use and benefit of the public-school fund of such county, conditioned that the parties applying therefor have a lawful right to the same, and that they will faithfully carry into effect and comply with the provisions thereof." Any one obtaining a license to marry without first obtaining the consent of the other party is liable to a fine. Other acts provide for recovering damages from railroad companies for injuries to persons and property, and for the punishment of persons who maliciously cause injury to railroad-trains and thereby endanger the lives of persons; abolish the office of Insurance Commissioner, transferring the duties thereof to the State Auditor; prohibit lotteries and the selling of lottery tickets; prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of any academy, college, or university, "while pupils are being taught or instructed in the same;" and prohibit the carrying of side-arms and other deadly weapons, except on the person's own premises or while traveling. An act to encourage mining and manufacturing in the State exempts from taxation for seven years the capital employed in these industries: "Provided, That the capital invested in such manufacturing establishments shall exceed $2,000, and, provided further, that no person, corporation or company having, prior to the passage of this act, invested capital in any such manufacturing establishment in this State, shall be entitled to the exemption herein provided for, unless the capital stock so invested shall be increased twenty-five per centum of its value as determined by the last annual assessment." The appropriations for the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments of the government amounted to $200,000.

The most important business at the adjourned session of the Legislature in November related to the finances of the State. The Governor in his message to that body stated on behalf of the Board of Finance that the parties offering to loan the State money were not satisfied that the Board "had the power to bind the State by proper writings, or the authority to pledge or hypothecate the bonds of the State to secure the loan, and the money was withheld and the negotiation delayed till legislation could be had to meet these objections." He recommended that an act be passed that would secure the loan; also that the new scrip consisting of Auditor's warrants and Treasurer's certificates be funded; that authority be given to use any moneys in the Treasury from time to time not otherwise appropriated by law, for the payment of the obligations of the State "in such manner as in the judgment of the Board may best subserve the public interest, but they shall not, with this money, pay in whole, or in part, any bonds issued prior to April 1, 1874;" and finally that the rate of taxation be fixed at five mills on the dollar for the expenses of the government, three mills to pay the interest on the public debt, and two mills on a dollar, besides a *per capita* of one dollar, for the support of the public schools. These recommendations were all promptly carried out. The bill for giving additional power to secure the loan provided for at the previous session empowered the Board of Finance "to pledge the bonds of the State which were authorized to be issued by the act last aforesaid, with power of sale on default of payment of said loans, on a notice of twenty days to said Board of Finance of the time and place of said sale; and, for this purpose, said bonds may be executed by the proper officers in the same manner as if a contract of sale had been made therefor, provided that such bonds shall not be pledged at a rate less than one-half their par value, and that no more than five hundred of said bonds shall be pledged in any one year."

STATE SEAL OF ARKANSAS

The Governor, in his message to this adjourned session of the Legislature, recommended that the time for holding the biennial

elections of the State be changed from the first Monday of September to the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, and that the sessions of the Legislature begin on the first or second Monday of January. No action was taken on these points before the end of the year.

The subject of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, was commended to the attention of the Legislature by Governor Garland in February. Dr. George W. Lawrence was appointed as the State Commissioner, with George E. Dodge as alternate. A State advisory board was organized, and the commissioner issued an appeal to the people of the State, calling for their energetic coöperation to secure a favorable representation of the interests, industries, and resources of the State at the Exposition. In November the Governor renewed his suggestions to the Legislature on the subject. He said:

The State Commissioners, and the different boards appointed by them, have worked, and are now working, with great industry, to have our State properly represented at the Exposition; but, for the want of means, they have not accomplished all they desired. I have selected Hon. David Walker as the orator, to speak for and in behalf of Arkansas at that time, and he has kindly accepted the appointment. I think it is due the event that a suitable appropriation be made, and all other steps taken by the Legislature necessary to place Arkansas creditably in the list of the States and nations to be present at that national celebration.

The annual meeting of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was held at Little Rock early in February. Mr. E. D. Boyd was appointed to gather information on the resources of Arkansas, to be used in a treatise, under preparation by J. S. Stanley James, of Leamington, England. The subjects of immigration, and the methods of agriculture in the cotton-producing States formed the leading topics of discussion. A circular was prepared by the Executive Committee, setting forth a plan for securing loans through the agency of the Grange for those farmers who were in need of funds, and could furnish good security.

The total acreage under cultivation in Arkansas is 822,293. The following table shows the production, average per acre, and aggregate value of different crops:

Corn, bushels	16,208,000	28.5	$12,966,400
Wheat, "	785,000	10.0	1,117,500
Rye, "	89,700	12.8	59,550
Oats, "	786,000	23.4	550,200
Potatoes, "	408,000	80.0	408,000
Tobacco, pounds	915,000	650.0	148,640
Hay, tons	12,800	1.18	294,800
Total value			$15,510,090

The average cash value of all agricultural products, per acre, for Arkansas, is $18.86—or higher than in any other Southern State, and exceeded only by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Nevada. A beginning has been made in the cultivation of grapes and other fruits, and vineyards of considerable extent have been planted. The lands now belonging to the State and subject to disposal amount to 1,307,268 acres, 1,084,268 of which have been forfeited for taxes. The question was brought before the Commissioner of State Lands, in July, as to whether a patent issued by the Governor of the State during the war was valid, and it was decided in the affirmative. The Commissioner said, in concluding his opinion on the subject:

In the rulings of this office hereafter, I shall hold every entry of lands of every character, paid in any kind of funds receivable for lands of the State at that time, as valid, and where parties present certificates of purchase and ask patents for the same, I shall give a certificate recommending his Excellency to issue the same. The sixteenth section, seminary, saline, internal improvement, and swamp and overflowed lands belong to the State. They belonged to her during the war, and she had a perfect right to dispose of any or all of them in any manner she saw proper, so that it was not in furtherance of the rebellion, and it was her province to take such currency as she pleased. Where she received her pay and gave her certificate of purchase, what right has she to arbitrarily set aside the sale and demand payment again? I can see no equity in such a demand, and shall recognize all sales made during the war, and all patents and certificates issued during that period, as though the transaction occurred prior to or since that time.

On the 26th of July, B. B. Beavers, Secretary of State and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Public Instruction, made an apportionment among the several counties of the State, of the school-fund for the years 1873 and 1874, in accordance with the requirements of an act of the last Legislature. It was based on the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one in the several counties on the 1st of October, 1874. The total number of such persons in the whole State was 168,929, and the aggregate sum apportioned from the revenues for 1873 was $65,522.66, for 1874 $40,444.46.

In a case before the United States Circuit Court in the Eastern District of Arkansas at the April term, it was decided that the partners in a bankrupt firm were not entitled to assets out of the bankrupt estate to make up the sum of $2,000 for each, exempt under the constitution of the State from sale on execution or other final process of any court. In this case the separate individual property of one of the partners amounted to about $500, and that of the other to $150, and they claimed from the assets of the firm sufficient to make this up to $2,000 each. The assignee in bankruptcy refused to allow this, and the matter was brought before the District Court, whereupon the action of the assignee was disapproved and set aside, and he was directed to "allow to each of the bankrupts, out of the partnership effects, a sum which added to their respective individual effects will give to each an exemption of personal effects to the value of $2,000." The assignee excepted, and brought the matter before the Circuit Court on a petition for review. Judge Dillon in deciding the case reached the conclusion that, under the

bankrupt law and the constitution of the State, construed together, the claims of the bankrupts could not be sustained. He added:

But, conceding that the language of the bankrupt act and of the constitution of the State is not so clear to this end as to exclude doubt, the general principles of the law are against the allowance of the exemption claimed. Where, as in this case, the partnership and all its members are declared bankrupt, the firm is treated as being dead, except to close up its affairs. There is no exemption to the firm as such; nor is it contended that there can be. But each of the partners claims an individual exemption to the amount of $2,000 out of the firm property, and at the expense of the firm creditors; and if the claim is valid it would equally be so if there were six partners instead of two. It is a claim not depending upon the amount of capital which the partner making the claim contributed to the firm, or upon the state of the accounts between him and his copartners. He may never have put a dollar of capital into the firm, or he may have drawn out all his capital and owe the firm, yet it is insisted that not only as against his copartners but as against the creditors of the firm he may, in default of not possessing individual estate, lay his hand upon $2,000 of the joint estate, and appropriate it as exempt. This, I am sure, he could not do before bankruptcy without his copartners' consent, and after the bankruptcy, the copartner is incapable of giving any consent to affect rights fixed by that event. The pretension set up in this case, whether considered with reference to the rights of copartners or the rights of the firm creditors, cannot be maintained. The case might be different as to mere joint ownership where no partnership relation existed, but it is not necessary to consider this point.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. The Army of the United States now consists of 25,000 men. The headquarters are established at St. Louis, Mo., under William T. Sherman, General. There are four military divisions: that of the Missouri, under Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, headquarters at Chicago, Ill.; that of the South, under Major-General Irwin McDowell, headquarters at Louisville, Ky.; that of the Atlantic, under Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, headquarters at New York; and that of the Pacific, under Major-General J. M. Schofield, headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. The Division of the Missouri includes the Department of the Gulf, under Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, headquarters at New Orleans, La.; the Department of Dakota, under Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.; the Department of the Missouri under Brigadier-General John Pope, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Department of the Platte, under Brigadier-General St. George Crook, headquarters at Omaha, Neb.; and the Department of Texas, under Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, headquarters at San Antonio, Texas. The Division of the South comprises only one Department, that of the South, under General McDowell; and the Division of the Atlantic, under General Hancock, is also undivided. The Military Division of the Pacific comprises the Department of the Columbia, under Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard, headquarters at Portland, Oregon; and the Department of Arizona, under Brevet Major-General August V. Kantz, headquarters at Prescott.

The number of desertions during the year ending June 30th was 2,521, or 2,085 less than during the preceding year. There were 1,986 reënlistments, or 1,287 more than in the year previous. The condition of the army is reported to be excellent. There were 362 prisoners received at the military prison during the year, and 225 remaining there at the end of the year. These are employed about the institution, but it is proposed to have workshops established to make their labor more systematic and profitable. The regimental bands have all been mustered out of service, and the only authorized band connected with the army is that at the Military Academy at West Point. There are 1,300 laundresses employed in the army, at an annual expense to the Government of about $100,000 for rations and $200,000 for transportation and quarters.

The actual expenditures of the War Department for the year ending June 30th were, $41,277,375.28, a reduction of $1,048,939.43 from the amount expended the previous year. The estimates for expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, were $32,488,969.50, but the appropriations made were but $28,727,407.99. The estimates for the year 1876–'77 are $33,452,396.50. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers for his department are, $2,044,000 for fortifications and other works of defense, $14,301,100 for road and harbor improvements, $714,474 for public buildings and grounds and the Washington Aqueduct, $35,000 for surveys, and $34,300 for Engineer depot at Willett's Point, N. Y., or, $17,298,874 in all.

The battalion of engineers has been reduced to 200 enlisted men, which, in the opinion of the chief, is far too small a number. He recommends that 500 be established as the minimum. The works for seaboard defense are reported as having made satisfactory progress. They consist mainly of heavy earth-batteries arranged for guns and mortars suitable to resist the attacks of the most powerful ironclads. The trials with torpedoes have continued, and their importance as an auxiliary in the defense of harbors is regarded as thoroughly demonstrated. Among the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, permanent jetties are to be constructed at the mouth of the Mississippi River, for the purpose of maintaining a wide, deep, and permanent channel to the Gulf through the South Pass of the river. The work is under the charge of Captain James B. Eads; and the surveys, conducted by Major C. B. Comstock, of the Engineers, are well advanced. The work of construction is also under way.

The work of concentrating the arsenals has made some progress. The Detroit Arsenal has been turned over to the Interior Department for sale; that at Columbus, O., has been transferred to the recruiting service to be used for

depot purposes; and recommendation is made for the immediate sale of that at Pikesville, Md. The plan which it is proposed to carry out contemplates the establishment of a grand arsenal of construction near New York City; the retention of the Springfield Armory and the Frankfort Arsenal as adjuncts for manufacturing purposes; the retention of the arsenals at Indianapolis, Ind., Kennebec, Me., Fort Monroe, Va., and Augusta, Ga., as places for storage and repairs; and the sale of the Allegheny, Watervliet, Watertown, and Washington Arsenals. The proceeds of the sales, it is thought, would exceed $3,000,000, which might be devoted to the establishment of the grand arsenal. The Rock Island Arsenal, now uncompleted, will, it is believed, have sufficient capacity to supply all the armies organized in the Mississippi Valley in any emergency.

On the Pacific coast the arsenal facilities have been concentrated at Benicia. The only powder depot for the War Department is now located at the St. Louis Arsenal, about twenty miles south of the city of St. Louis, and another in the eastern part of the country is regarded as indispensable. The entire army has been supplied with new rifles and carbines, calibre .45, and there are 26,000 of these arms in store. The necessity of supplying heavy ordnance for the armament of fortifications has been urged upon Congress, but an appropriation of $75,000 is all that has been made for the purpose thus far.

The military operations of the year have been of trifling importance, and directed chiefly against the Indians on the frontiers. There have been depredations in the North by Sioux from the reservations, and incursions farther south from the Mexican borders. The military forces in those regions are used chiefly for defense and the punishment of depredatory bands. The Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Comanches on the borders of the Staked Plains have been brought into subjection and disarmed. There have been many outrages on the Mexican borders, and a vigorous campaign against the Indians in that quarter is in progress. The campaign against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and other bands in the Southwest, has been successfully terminated, the Cheyennes surrendering themselves as prisoners of war, and giving up their captives. There has been some difficulty in the Department of the Platte, in preventing the invasion of the Black Hills reservation by venturesome miners in search of gold, but no serious trouble has thus far occurred. All efforts to induce the Sioux tribes on that reservation to give up their treaty rights have been unavailing. The vigorous operations against hostile and intractable Indians in Arizona have resulted in reducing that Territory to a condition of comparative peace and security.

Geographical explorations and surveys have been going on in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, under the auspices of the War Department, but it is impossible as yet to give definite results.

The Signal Service has been conducted with remarkable success during the year. One hundred and two signal-stations have been maintained for meteoric observations and calculations of coming changes. Arrangements have been made for a series of daily reports from Cuba, by Jamaica, to Barbadoes and the Windward Islands. In the calculations of coming meteoric changes 87.3 per cent. have been verified. In the display of cautionary signals on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts 76 per cent. have been justified by events. Telegraphic lines have been kept in operation from Barnegat to Cape May and from Norfolk to Cape Hatteras as part of the Signal Service. Telegraphic lines have also been established in the interior, and on the frontiers between military posts.

The work of taking care of and improving the national cemeteries has been satisfactorily performed. Inclosing walls have been completed at nine cemeteries, and eleven more still need them. The amount expended for this and other necessary work is $231,387.25. The total number of interments in national cemeteries, on the 30th of June, was 306,053; number of headstones furnished, 63,112.

Under authority of an act of Congress of February 10th, for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers, the officers of the Subsistence Department issued 1,957,108 rations to 63,553 adults and 43,942 children under twelve years of age, in Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Dakota, and Colorado.

The work of preparing for the preservation of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, both on the Federal and Confederate sides, has made satisfactory progress. The Chief Clerk of the War Department and several assistants are kept at this work, and it is intended to make it every way as thorough and complete as possible. The estimate for the expense of continuing the work for the next fiscal year is $50,000.

The Military Academy at West Point is in a flourishing condition, but has undergone no important change. The construction of a new cadet hospital is in progress.

Work is going on for the purpose of securing a full display of war materials at the Centennial Exhibition, under the direction of an army officer. For this purpose $133,000 has been appropriated, and $89,000 more is asked for.

ARNIM, Harry Karl Kurt Eduard, Count von, a German diplomatist, born October 3, 1824. At first he studied law, but in 1850 he entered the diplomatic service of Prussia, being attached to the legation at Munich. In 1853 he was sent to Rome, and in 1855 received an appointment in the ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin, which position he retained until 1858. From 1859 to 1861 he was first councilor of the Prussian embassy at Vienna. In 1862 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to

Lisbon, and in 1864 to Munich. In the same year he was sent to Rome as envoy extraordinary for Prussia, and in 1866 for the North-German Confederation. In 1870 he was created a count, and in 1871 was appointed a commissioner to attend the peace convention in Brussels, and afterward to that of Frankfort-on-the-Main. On these occasions he showed himself to be both an experienced and able diplomatist, so that on August 23, 1871, he was appointed German embassador to the French Republic on an extraordinary mission, and was accredited as embassador of the German Empire on January 9, 1872. In the mean while, the difference of opinion between Arnim and Bismarck about the policy to be pursued toward France, particularly with regard to the definite form of the constitution and the government of the country, and also with regard to the German church policy, had become so marked as to make it impossible for the Chancellor of the Empire to leave Arnim any longer at his post. He was, therefore, recalled on March 2, 1874, and on March 19, 1874, was appointed embassador to Turkey, but did not enter upon this office, as he was retired on May 15, 1874. Prince Hohenlohe, Arnim's successor as embassador in Paris, reported as early as June 8, 1874, that a number of official documents were missing in the office of the German embassy. A closer revision of the archives of the embassy revealed the fact that the number of diplomatic documents which had been taken away was much larger than had been at first reported. The repeated requests made on Arnim to deliver the missing documents were not complied with by him, as he claimed that they were his own property and not that of the embassy. Upon the pressing demand of the Government, however, he delivered to the Foreign Office fourteen of the less important documents, but persistently refused to give up the others. He was consequently arrested by order of the ministry, but, upon the recommendation of a physician, was released on giving bail to the amount of 100,000 thalers. He was soon after accused of malfeasance in office by having removed documents, and appropriated to himself objects, which he had received in an official position. The trial began on December 9th, before the City Court of Berlin. The defense questioned the competency of this tribunal. But this objection was overruled by the court, and it sentenced the count to three months' imprisonment. In its decision the court stated that it was questionable whether the missing documents had been removed at all by the prisoner, and even if they had been removed by him, whether it had been done intentionally. For this reason it did not find him guilty of removing the documents, but simply of an offense against public order. From this decision both the count and the Government appealed to the "Kammergericht." The Kammergericht gave judgment on the appeals on June 24, 1874. It decided that the count did willfully make away with state papers, which had been officially intrusted to him, and for this offense sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment, with deduction of one month, the period of his imprisonment during the preliminary examination. From this decision Count Arnim again appealed to the Supreme Court, and on October 20, 1875, the appeal was heard. The appellant produced no new features of interest, while the prosecution upheld the competency of the civil court, as Count Arnim was subject to exterritorial jurisdiction in his capacity as an embassador. In accordance with this view the offense must be regarded as having been committed in Berlin. The prosecution also contended that the thirteen ecclesiastical documents in question possessed the character of official state papers, and therefore urged the court to reject the appeal. The judges decided against the appellant, and ordered that he must bear the costs of the trial. It was thought that this would end the matter, and that neither party would take any further steps. But early in November a profound sensation was created by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled "Pro Nihilo," which was supposed to have been written by the count himself, or to have been inspired by him. The preface opens with an attempt to rebut, by anticipation, the charge of indiscretion or want of patriotism in giving to the world details which had hitherto been kept in the background, but the understanding of which is, in the opinion of the writer, necessary to the formation of a clear and unbiased judgment upon the merits of the case. The publication had, indeed, we are assured, been postponed for some time, in deference to the injudicious recommendations of certain friends, who thought that the step might not only be attended with disagreeable consequences to the count himself, but be prejudicial to the public weal. The case, it was urged, was not yet over, and any act of imprudence on the part of Arnim himself or his friends might influence the decision of the Supreme Court of Justice, whose judgment was still pending. On the other hand, it was urged that, in view of what may be termed the present split, or what is very near to a split, between Prince Bismarck and his new friends of the National Liberal party, together with undoubted signs of a leaning on the part of the former to his old friends the Conservatives, the appearance of this book might be singularly ill-timed, and, in fact, nip this conversion in the bud. With regard to Prince Bismarck's supposed change of policy and return to the Conservative camp, the writer of "Pro Nihilo" says such an event is far from being improbable. Many quite recent facts have been adduced in its favor. Among other things it is stated that, in conversation with certain leading Conservatives, the prince expressed himself in very significant terms, the reverse of complimentary, with regard to the Liberal deputy

Lasker, and it is furthermore stated that the recent onslaught made upon that gentleman by Prince Putbus and his friends, through the medium of the press, was at the instigation of the Chancellor himself, who is reported, moreover, to have in a private conversation lately condemned his own church policy as an act of folly (*eine Thorheit*).

The following is the account given of Count Arnim's interview with the Emperor in September, 1873. He dates from July, 1872, the first misunderstanding between himself and the Prince Chancellor:

The months of July, August, and September, 1873, were passed by Count Arnim, now greatly enfeebled in health, at Carlsbad, Ragaz, and Möritz. During this time, also, the embassador received several communications from the Imperial Chancellor, all containing abundant evidence of the passionate hostility which the latter had now conceived against him. From other quarters he heard that he was not the only person to whom the cause of this hatred was an utter mystery. The late Herr von Balen wrote to him: "The motive of Bismarck's hatred against you is unknown to me. Things are going on in Berlin which I fail altogether to understand." Toward the end of August Count Arnim came to Berlin, and on the morning of the 1st of September was received by his Majesty. The embassador asked his imperial master whether he desired his (Arnim's) recall from Paris and retirement from public service. His Majesty replied in the negative, adding that he had no reason to wish for any such thing. He then went on to say that the matter of the alleged delay in the conclusion of the Convention of the 15th of March, 1873 (regarding the quicker payment of the war indemnity and the recall of the troops in occupation of the French soil), had been satisfactorily cleared up, and that nothing remained except the grudge felt against him by Prince Bismarck. His Majesty was the less able to understand this, as he himself was incapable of bearing a grudge against anybody. But spitefulness was, in fact, Prince Bismarck's prevailing characteristic, and it was sad to be obliged to say so of a man to whom we were all so deeply indebted. This temper had already compelled the Emperor to part from many faithful servants, among whom were Golz, Thile, Savigny, Usedem, Werther, etc. "And now it is your turn," the Emperor added (*Jetzt sind Sie an der Reihe*). Count Arnim replied to his Majesty that he, the Emperor's, and not Prince Bismarck's servant, deemed it his duty to see the Imperial Chancellor and to labor once more to convince him how groundless were the assumptions upon which he, probably through false information, had grounded his feeling of hatred. His Majesty agreed to this.

Then come the particulars of the interview between the two men, once such fast friends:

At two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day Count Arnim called on Prince Bismarck.

The embassador was at that time in such a state of suffering, and his nervous system had received such a shock, that some minutes passed before he could utter a word. Those who are familiar with the nature of the disorder with which Count Arnim was at that time afflicted in the highest degree know that one of its effects is that the patient, if greatly excited, is almost unable to speak. The tongue, as it were, cleaves to the palate.

Prince Bismarck, who could not fail to observe Count Arnim's painful condition, did nothing whatever to relieve it.

"Se pâmant d'aise de se trouver en si bonne santé," the prince opened the conversation in an irritating tone of haughty condescension and wholly unwarranted by the circumstances.

On Count Arnim's request to be informed of the real motive of the "cruel persecution" to which he, the Imperial Chancellor, had subjected him, the prince replied with a flood of reproaches which he had already prepared himself to deliver, as was evident from a sight of the documents which lay piled upon the table before him.

"I am," said the prince, "the persecuted one. These eight months, this twelvemonth, you have injured my health and robbed me of my rest. You conspire with the Empress, and will never rest until you can sit here at this table, and convince yourself that this, too, is nothing after all (*dass es auch nichts ist*). I have known you from your youth upward. Years ago you said that every man set in authority over you was your natural enemy. That enemy am I just now. You delayed the settlement of the Convention of the 15th May in order to overthrow Thiers, and I am now answerable for this political blunder. You have accused me to the Emperor. You have connections at court which have hitherto prevented me from recalling you from your post."

To all this the prince added certain peculiar expressions, which were, to say the least, quite unnecessary. Rage, whether real or feigned, made his speech incoherent. He confounded the order of events, referring to matters of long date as if they were quite recent, and the reverse. In conclusion, he maintained that whatever he had said was taken from the documents, without, however, offering any proofs of the assertion.

He laid particular stress on the fact that in November, 1872, Count Arnim had expressed to Count Eulenberg the desire to be admitted to a seat in the House of Lords.

This was for Prince Bismarck a sure symptom of an insatiable thirst for revenge.

"You then," he added, "applied for a long furlough and remained here without leave for no other purpose than to intrigue against me in court circles while I was in Varzin, so that I was at last compelled to call upon you officially to return to your post."

"All this," remarks the writer, "is false."

The above incident is graphically told, but whether it be or be not an objective and thoroughly trustworthy account of what took place on the occasion is a matter known to two men only, and perhaps not even to them, for it is presumable that they were both in such a state of overwrought excitement as to pay but little attention to what they said. There seems to be no doubt that Count Arnim conceived himself born for higher things than to be continually executing the orders received from others, and that he really did at one time conceive the design of leaping into the Chancellor's seat; and it is also certain that he was most vigorously pushed by the Conservative party for this position. The writer of "Pro Nihilo" admits that certain acts of imprudence were committed with reference to this matter. In well-informed Berlin circles Arnim was "imprudently" spoken of as the successor of the sick statesman. And Arnim himself was "imprudent" enough to lay a printed paragraph to this effect before his subordinate, Herr von Holstein, who, as came out at the trial, was watching Arnim from the Foreign Office in Berlin.

As an answer to the charge of having wittingly thrown obstacles in the way of the con-

clusion of the evacuation treaty, in order to bring about the fall of M. Thiers, the writer of "Pro Nihilo" quotes a letter written to Arnim by the French statesman on the 16th of May, 1873—that is to say, on the day following the conclusion of the treaty. Here are M. Thiers's own words:

SUNDAY, *March* 16, 1873.

MY DEAR COUNT ARNIM: I wished to write to you yesterday evening, but unfortunately had neither time nor strength enough to do so. To-day I should be ungrateful, as I am not and never shall be, if I did not hasten to thank you for the services rendered to myself, and, what is better still, to France, during the long negotiations just brought to a close. You know that we have had nothing to do with the incident by which Berlin became the place of signature. But the place is of moment, and you are none the less in our eyes one of those who, by your high wisdom, most materially contributed to a result which will bring the frightful war of 1870 to an end. Believe me, with the highest esteem, yours most cordially, THIERS.

M. de Rémusat also wrote to him from Paris, expressing the pleasure which it gave him to think that Arnim, "through his just influence," had borne his part in bringing about "this happy result."

The pamphlet also contained dispatches, hitherto unpublished, written or received by Count Arnim. In one of these, dated just after M. Thiers's resignation, he states that, thanks to Mr. Thiers's plain dealing, and in spite of his ability, Germany, some short Chauvinistic interludes excepted, had lived with no French Government in such proper relations as with him. This dispatch was directed not to Prince Bismarck, but contrary to all diplomatic usage to the Emperor himself. On June 19, 1873, Bismarck sent the following dispatch to Count Arnim:

Your Excellency, in your report to the Emperor, dated the 8th June, expresses the opinion that, for us, the best government in France would be that which would have to expend the greater part of its strength in combating its home enemies. Already, in your communication of the 27th May, your Excellency had veered toward that view; I, therefore, see that you recognize the value of the opinions which I, but without success, formerly laid before the Emperor relative to the way in which you regarded the situation in France. During eight months, therefore, you have induced his Majesty to entertain opposite ideas; you have thus, if not produced, at least facilitated the recent change of government which is not advantageous for us, even by your own admission, in this sense, that you paralyzed my efforts to maintain M. Thiers. You have induced the Emperor to adopt your opinion that the development of events in France, under the direction of M. Thiers, might have become dangerous for the monarchical principle in Europe. His Majesty did not consider that a support to be given by us to the government of M. Thiers was so indispensable as I thought for the above-mentioned reasons of your dispatch of the 8th June. The Emperor would not permit me to give you for instructions to employ all the weight of our influence to sustain M. Thiers; that is what has, in great part, rendered his overthrow so easy.

The tone of your reports has been, during eight months, in opposition to the tendency defended by me with his Majesty. In thus preventing me from efficaciously supporting M. Thiers, you placed me under the necessity, as responsible adviser of the Emperor, to indorse a political fault which, on account of the incessant efforts I made in a contrary sense, was not mine. Your action on his Majesty's mind exceeds the attributes of an embassador; it assumes a ministerial character; it has entered upon a rivalry with the legitimate influence of the minister; it becomes dangerous for the state.

Your Excellency disposes of leisure and means to defend, with the Emperor, by writing and orally, a policy different from that of the responsible minister. I am exhausted by serious labors, crowned with success, and I can no longer, beyond regular affairs, struggle in his Majesty's cabinet against an embassador hostile to my views. I conclude from your latest dispatches that your Excellency will also have comprehended the difficulties which arise from that state of things for the Emperor's service, and you will agree with the reasons which induced the proposition I made to his Majesty for the reëstablishment of unity and discipline in the Department of Foreign Affairs. Accept, etc. BISMARCK.

The publication of this pamphlet, which appeared at Zürich, was not announced in the usual way, and a few copies only were sent through the post by way of an experiment to test the powers of endurance possessed by the police, and these few copies were at once snapped up by the relatives and intimate friends of the count himself. Since then the demand has been enormous. On the 12th of November, however, it was confiscated by the police in all the book-stores in Berlin. On November 26th, the public prosecutor applied to the Senate of the State Tribunal to indict Count Arnim for high-treason, because of his alleged authorship of the pamphlet, and on November 30th, the Senate formally indicted Count Arnim as requested.

ARNOT, WILLIAM, D. D., popular Scottish preacher and author, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1808, and died in Edinburgh, June 3, 1875. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, was ordained in 1839, and afterward joined the Free Church movement, of which he became one of the champions. In 1863 he removed to Edinburgh. He was a delegate to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in 1873, at New York. Dr. Arnot was the author of several works, among which are "The Race for Riches;" "Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs;" a volume of sermons entitled "Roots and Fruits of the Christian Life;" "The Parables of our Lord;" and "The Life of James Hamilton, D. D."

ASIA. According to the latest accounts, the area and population of the political and geographical divisions of Asia (*see* Behm and Wagner, "Bevölkerung der Erde," vol. iii., Gotha, 1875) are those given in the following table.

No event in the history of Asia during the year 1875 has attracted so general attention as the recent progress made by the Russians in Central Asia. An insurrection in Khokan against the rule of the Khan not only led to an armed intervention of the Russians, but to the annexation of a large portion of the khanate to the Russian dominions. The invasion of Khokan was followed by an expedition

COUNTRIES AND ISLANDS.	Square Miles of Subdivisions.	Square Miles of Divisions.	Population of Subdivisions.	Population of Divisions.
SIBERIA	.....	4,826,482	.....	3,429,000
Russian Central Asia	1,251,385	.....	3,500,600	.....
Lake Aral	25,869	.....	.....	.....
Territory of the Toorkomans	79,727	.....	175,000	.....
Khiva	22,324	.....	700,000	.....
Bokhara	83,980	.....	2,286,000	.....
Khokan	28,270	.....	800,000	.....
Karategin	8,315	.....	100,000	.....
East Toorkistan	431,953	.....	580,000	.....
Soongaria	134,186	.....	500,000	.....
CENTRAL ASIA	.....	2,066,009	.....	8,941,600
CASPIAN SEA (exclusive of islands)	.....	169,667	.....	.....
Caucasia	172,843	.....	4,898,382	.....
Turkey in Asia	744,104	.....	13,186,815	.....
Independent Arabia	968,147	.....	3,700,000	.....
Aden	8	.....	29,730	.....
Persia	635,959	.....	5,000,000	.....
Afghanistan	278,646	.....	4,000,000	.....
Kafiristan	19,957	.....	300,000	.....
Beloochistan	106,767	.....	1,000,000	.....
WESTERN ASIA	.....	2,926,481	.....	32,110,000
China proper	1,553,998	.....	404,950,000	.....
Tributary countries	2,419,345	.....	19,700,000	.....
Hong-Kong	32	.....	124,198	.....
Macao	1.27	.....	71,739	.....
Japan	155,527	.....	33,110,825	.....
CHINA AND JAPAN	.....	4,128,903	.....	457,957,000
British India	844,702	.....	188,844,747	.....
Native states	646,147	.....	46,245,888	.....
French possessions	197	.....	265,171	.....
Portuguese possessions	1,596	.....	527,517	.....
Ceylon	24,454	.....	2,405,287	.....
Laccadives	744	.....	6,800	.....
Maldives	2,615	.....	150,000	.....
HINDOSTAN	.....	1,520,463	.....	238,445,000
British Burmah	93,664	.....	2,562,328	.....
Burmah	190,518	.....	4,000,000	.....
Siam	300,024	.....	5,750,000	.....
Anam	198,043	.....	10,500,000	.....
French Cochin-China	21,716	.....	1,335,842	.....
Cambodia	32,380	.....	890,000	.....
Independent Malacca	31,700	.....	209,000	.....
Straits Settlements	1,206	.....	308,097	.....
FARTHER INDIA	.....	878,250	.....	25,555,300
Sunda and Molucca Islands	666,828	.....	25,000,000	.....
Philippine and Sooloo Islands	114,129	.....	7,450,000	.....
Andaman Islands	2,551	.....	13,500	.....
Nicobar Islands	725	.....	5,000	.....
Keeling Islands	8.5	.....	400	.....
EAST INDIA ISLANDS	.....	784,236	.....	32,469,000
Total		17,300,441		798,907,000

against Karategin, a khanate situated south of Khokan, which by the English is sometimes regarded as belonging to Afghanistan, while the Russians regard its ruler as a vassal of Bokhara. Russian accounts suspect that Yakóob Khan, the ruler of Kashgar, while professing friendship for the Russians, has treacherously instigated the new troubles in Central Asia. The immediate annexation of the whole of Khokan was demanded by prominent organs of the Russian Government as indispensable. (*See* RUSSIA and KHOKAN.)

The English diplomatists in India are watching the steady advance of Russia with increasing anxiety. One of the most important English publications on the Central Asiatic question is the new work by Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, "England and Russia in the East." We give, under the head of Afghanistan and other Central Asiatic states, the views of this British statesman, who regards the situation as so critical that he does not hesitate to say that, "if Russia should overstep certain limits in her approach to India, she must be checked by an armed resistance, even at the risk of producing war between the two countries." On the advice of the English statesmen, the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the British possessions in India. The treacherous murder of Mr. Birch, the British resident at Perak, to which all the native rajahs were believed to be accessory, led to a British expedition against the Malays. Serious difficulties prevailed during a part of the year between the English Government in India and the King of Burmah. (*See* INDIA.)

The youthful Emperor of China died in January, having not yet completed his twentieth year, and having carried on the government for only two years. No civil disturbances followed this event, and the government of the vast country is peaceably administered by the uncles of the late Emperor in the name of his successor, who is still a mere child. The Chinese Government is still making warlike preparations to reconquer Kashgar, but no operations of an important character had been reported to the end of the year. The fanatical hostility to foreigners continues to prevail in many parts of China, and again cause repeated

insults of the foreign population and even of foreign embassadors. Difficulties between the Chinese and British Governments led to the presentation of a British ultimatum. (*See* CHINA.)

The attention of Japan is chiefly directed to the introduction of a constitution, and considerable progress was made in this direction during the past year. The endeavors of the Government to learn from the great civilized nations of the present age are zealously continued, and the work of reform is steadily going forward. (*See* JAPAN.)

The Government of Holland has not yet succeeded in completing the subjection of Acheen. The military operations during the year 1875 have never exceeded the proportion of skirmishes, and the Dutch troops appear not to have always been victorious. No effort has been made to strike a decisive blow. (*See* NETHERLANDS.)

Afghanistan continues to be in a very disorganized condition. The Amir, Shere Ali, is unable to enforce his authority against rebellious chieftains, and is maintained on the throne only by the mutual jealousies of Russia and Great Britain. (*See* AFGHANISTAN.)

The Government of Persia still promises, but fails to execute, the reforms which were expected from the visit of the Shah to Europe. The hopes for a better future still rest on an unsafe basis. (*See* PERSIA.)

In regard to Kashgar, England pursues the policy to prevent at all hazards the establishment of a Russian protectorate in Eastern Toorkistan. It appears to be satisfied with the result of its diplomatic movements, for the ruler of Kashgar is generally believed to be more friendly to English than to Russian policy. (*See* KASHGAR.)

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM H., an eminent merchant of New York City, was born in New York, December 16, 1807, and died there, January 18, 1875. Being a nephew of Gardner and Samuel Howland, he was at an early age taken into their house as clerk, and in 1832 he became partner in the firm. In 1850 he left the active management of the affairs of the firm in order to embark in the enterprise of building and managing the Panama Railroad, for which he formed a partnership with his brother, Mr. J. Lloyd Aspinwall, and Mr. Samuel W. Comstock. The business afterward became more banking than mercantile in character. The founding of the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were the master-efforts of Mr. Aspinwall's life. The Isthmus of Darien was for many years a barrier to commerce seriously felt. The necessity of breaking it down seemed imperative; yet, from the magnitude of the undertaking, it was deemed almost impossible. England and France had entertained the project, but the wellnigh impenetrable condition of the isthmus defied skill and physical endurance. The war with Mexico, which added California to the United States, finally turned the attention of Americans to the enterprise. Congress, in 1850, in order to render California more accessible to immigrants, authorized contracts to be entered into for the establishment of two mail lines of steamships, the one from New York and New Orleans to Chagres, and the other to connect with this, by the isthmus, from Panama to California. The inducements did not attract capitalists, and the contracts were purchased by persons who for a long time unsuccessfully offered them for sale. Finally, William H. Aspinwall secured the line on the Pacific side, and George Law that on the Atlantic. The latter contract was considered a safe one, but the Pacific contract, it was thought, would certainly sink a large amount of money, with little prospect of remuneration, and there was general surprise that a man so sound in business judgment as Mr. Aspinwall should have engaged in it. But it was soon perceived that this was only a portion of the stupendous plan which he had laid out, the other part being the building of a railway across the Isthmus of Darien. With Henry Chauncey and John L. Stephens, Mr. Aspinwall entered into a contract with the Government of New Granada for the construction of the work. Mr. Stephens, who had had extensive experience in the country, made with an engineer an exploration of the route, and decided that the plan was entirely feasible. At this time (the latter part of 1848), the discovery of gold in California, with its accompanying tide of immigration, changed the prospects of the road, and it promised immediate returns. A charter was granted by the Legislature of New York for the formation of a stock company, under which $1,000,000 of stock was taken, the original grantees transferring their contract into the hands of the company. John L. Stephens was elected president of the company. Early in 1849 a contract was entered into with George M. Totten and John C. Trautwine for the construction of the road. With a small party, these engineers began in May, 1850, the great work at Manzanilla Island, on Navy Bay, which was to be the Atlantic terminus of the road. The work continued for two years amid great discouragements. Up to 1851 the settlement about the terminus at Navy Bay had no distinctive name, and it was in that year proposed, by Mr. Stephens, that it should commemorate the services of the originator of the road. Accordingly, on February 2, 1852, the place was formally named Aspinwall. The road was formally opened to the city of Panama on February 17, 1855, being forty-nine miles in length, though cars were run, as the road advanced, from December, 1852. The returns of the road over the running expenses for the seven years ending in 1859 were $5,971,728.66. In 1847 Arnold Harris was awarded a contract by the United States for a monthly mail service on the Pacific Ocean, but, on account

of pecuniary embarrassments, awarded it to Mr. Aspinwall, who, with Richard Alsop and Henry Chauncey, Messrs. G. G. and S. S. Howland, and Edwin Bartlett, took the necessary measures for carrying out the undertaking. Mr. Aspinwall was made the active manager. A charter was procured from the Legislature of New York in 1848, to continue in force for twenty years, under the title of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with a capital stock of $400,000. The pioneer steamship was the California, which sailed on October 5, 1848. In 1850 the capital stock was increased to $2,000,000. From this time to 1856 the company was very prosperous. In that year Mr. Aspinwall, the founder, its first managing director, and its president up to that time, retired from the executive chair. About eight years ago an elegant and costly monument was erected at Aspinwall, in honor of the founders of the Panama Railroad, Messrs. Aspinwall, Chauncey, and Stephens, whose busts in bass-relief were carved at its base. Mr. Aspinwall was a patron of the fine arts, and his gallery of paintings was one of the best private collections in the United States. It was for some time open to the public. Mr. Aspinwall spent a considerable part of the last twenty years of his life in travel.

ASTOR, William Backhouse, was born in New York, September, 1792, and died in the same city, November 24, 1875, aged 82 years. He was the eldest son of the celebrated John Jacob Astor and his wife Sarah Todd. At the time of his birth his father was a furrier, doing business at No. 149 Broadway. Until he was sixteen he went to the public schools, employing his spare hours and vacations in assisting his father in the store. He was then sent to Heidelberg in Germany to continue his education, and after two years of study he went to Göttingen in 1810, and chose as his tutor a student, a year older than himself, afterward known as the German scholar and diplomatist, Chevalier Bunsen. Young Bunsen acted as an instructor to him, residing with him, and acting as his traveling companion. In 1813 they traveled together in Austria and Northern Italy. The connection continued with some interruptions nearly six years, until July, 1816, when Mr. Astor was unexpectedly called home by his father. After forty years Mr. Astor renewed his friendly acquaintance with Baron Bunsen, writing to him in 1855 and visiting him at Heidelberg in 1857. Upon his return to New York at the age of twenty-three his father then engaged in the China trade, and took him into partnership. In 1827 the firm was dissolved, and the "American Fur Company" was formed, William being appointed its president. In 1812 the war with Great Britain having defeated the scheme of monopolizing the fur-trade, both father and son withdrew from the company and abandoned commercial pursuits. The father had early begun to make investments in real estate in New York. These were so successful that at the time of his death in 1848 he is said to have left $20,000,000. Observing the law of primogeniture, he made his eldest son the principal heir, although he provided well for his other relatives. William was already rich, having been successful in business, and having received a large sum, a bequest from his uncle Henry. William B. Astor, then fifty-six years of age, gave himself to the preservation and growth of the vast property. But he first supplied what he regarded as deficiencies in his father's will. He increased the annuity of Fitz-Greene Halleck from $200 to $1,500 a year, and sent a handsome sum to an old sea-captain in China who had saved a large property from destruction. He also added to the bequest of his father for the Astor library the sum of $250,000, of which he paid during his lifetime $201,000 in land, books, and money. The project of founding a library for the use of literary men was suggested by Washington Irving to his father, who bequeathed for that purpose the sum of $400,000. William B. Astor having literary taste, and being in full sympathy with American men of letters, gave much patient attention for many years to the administration of the affairs of the library. Following the example of his father, he invested principally in real estate, which rapidly increased in value. For about thirteen years prior to 1873 he was largely engaged in building, until much of his hitherto unoccupied land was covered by houses, mostly of the first class. His rent-rolls were enormous, and at the age of eighty he is said to have owned 720 houses. The records of the tax-office show that he paid taxes in 1875 on about $16,000,000 worth of real estate in the city of New York. The market-value of this property is said to be about thirty per cent. above the assessed valuation, or about $20,000,000. The same records show that he possessed about $636,000 in bank-stock. He was also a holder of large amounts of State, city, and national bonds and railroad-stock. Probably the total value of his estate does not exceed $45,000,000. He possessed a valuable private library, and passed many of his leisure hours among his books. For many years he contributed annually to various charities. The most noteworthy of his earlier gifts was that of $50,000 to St. Luke's Hospital. He leaves a legacy of $10,000 to the American Bible Society, with lesser bequests to other societies. Of general interest is that part of William B. Astor's will which relates to the Astor Library. The will recites that the testator had formed the resolution to add $250,000 to the endowment of the library, and had intended to execute it in his lifetime. He directs his executors to pay to the trustees of the library whatever portion of this sum may remain unpaid. In a codicil he declares that the unpaid balance is $49,000, and by the same codicil he gives to the trustees of the library an addition-

al sum of $200,000 to be paid in three annual installments; this sum he directs to be kept invested as a permanent fund, the income of which shall be applied from time to time to the purchase of books and the maintenance of the library, with liberty to expend not exceeding $25,000 of the capital in the purchase of books.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA AND PROGRESS. *Solar Researches.*—In the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, for March, 1875, Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Alleghany Observatory, gives an interesting account of his recent solar researches, with the conclusions which he derives from the facts of observation. His results are briefly stated as follows:

1. The spot phenomena observed and described seem inconsistent with the theory of a liquid or viscous solar shell; or at least such a stratum must, if it exist, be at a considerable distance below the surface of the photosphere.

2. It seems difficult to reconcile the bright, sharply-defined inner penumbral edge, and the regular structure discerned in the umbra, with another view, in which this umbra is a sort of stagnant pool, formed by cold vapors, or clouds, which have settled there after depressing the general surface by their weight till the penumbral slope is determined.

3. Finally, it seems to be little more than a summary of the facts of observation to say that traces of a vertical action are found throughout the spot, and especially in the umbra. The theory which regards cyclonic or vertical action as a prominent agent in determining the forms we have studied, appears then to be in closer accordance with observation than the former

The Sun's Diameter.—The *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 2,040, contains a discussion, by Dr. Fugh, of the Greenwich solar observations from 1836 to 1870. The mean apparent diameter derived from 6,827 measurements is 32′ 2.″99—a value somewhat less than that adopted in the American Ephemeris.

The Late Transit of Venus.—The discussion of the observations of the transit of Venus in 1874 has not yet been completed. M. Puiseaux, however, has given the result derived from the observations at Peking, lat. 39° 54′ N., long. 7ʰ 46ᵐ E., and those at St. Paul, lat. 38° 43′ S., long. 5ʰ 10ᵐ E. The four contacts were observed at the former station, the two internal at the latter, and a large number of photographs were obtained at each. The parallax derived from these observations is 8.″879, corresponding to a mean distance of about 91,-800,000 miles.

The principal stations at which successful observations were obtained are given below; together with a brief account of the work accomplished at each. The object of the photographs, it may be proper to remark, is to determine the exact path in which the planet crossed the sun's disk. The rate of Venus's motion being well known, the photographs of the sun and planet, taken at accurately-recorded times during the transit, will enable astronomers to determine, by microscopic measurement, the precise distance between the centre of Venus and the centre of the sun on each of the photographic plates. With a series of pictures from the different stations the object sought may therefore be accurately determined.

In the following list of stations, those of each hemisphere are arranged in the order of distance from the equator:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. 1. *Honolulu.*—Lat. 21° 18,′ long. 10ʰ 31ᵐ W. English station. Observers, Captain G. L. Tupman, Lieutenant F. E. Ramsden, and Mr. Nichol. The first two contacts were well observed, and the complete disk of the planet was seen twelve minutes before the internal contact. The first contact was observed 1ᵐ 43ˢ, and the second, 2ᵐ 55.7ˢ, later than the computed time as given in the *English Nautical Almanac.* During the passage of the planet across the limb of the sun 40 micrometer measures were taken by Captain Tupman and Mr. Nichol.

2. *Near Thebes, Egypt.*—Lat. 25° 43′, long. 2ʰ 10ᵐ E. English station. Observers, Captain W. de W. Abney and Colonel Campbell. The last two contacts were well observed, and 50 photographs were secured. The observers at the Russian station in the same vicinity were also successful.

3. *Roorkee.*—Station of the British East India Company. Observers, Colonel Tennant, Captain Campbell, and Captain Waterhouse. One hundred and nine photographs were obtained.

4. *Suez.*—Lat. 29° 58′, long. 2ʰ 10ᵐ E. English station. Chief observer, Mr. Hunter. The last two contacts were successfully observed. "For some time after contact," Mr. Hunter reports, "the edge of Venus was brilliantly illuminated, that edge which had just left the sun, so that for a little I thought the sun was appearing behind it still, although the cusps were then well marked. It was a clear, silvery light, like the edge of a cloud."

5. *Cairo.*—Lat. 30° 6′, long. 2ʰ 5ᵐ E. English station. Observers, Captain C. Orde Browne and Mr. Newton. The last two contacts were well seen.

6. *Ispahan.*—Lat. 32° 40′, long. 3ʰ 27ᵐ E. German station. Nineteen photographs were obtained.

7. *Nagasaki.*—Lat. 32° 45′, long. 8ʰ 39ᵐ E. American and French station. The American observers were: Prof. George Davidson, United States Coast Survey, chief, with O. H. Tittman and W. S. Edwards, assistants; S. R. Seibert, of the Treasury Department, Washington, chief photographer, with Messrs. Williams and Lodge, assistants. The second contact was well observed; the first and third were partly, and the fourth wholly, obscured by clouds. A summary of results is thus given by Prof. Davidson:

During the day there was no time after 10 A. M. when the sun shone from a blue sky. The upper stratum of clouds acted as a screen to the sun's heavy rays, and the atmosphere was quite steady. Objects at a distance were dark, but clearly defined. Of photographs, we got none near first contact, and only began to receive them when the planet was half on.

After that we obtained about sixty good ones. Altogether, with the second contact, the micrometric measures, the meridian transits, the different declinations, and the photographs, I believe we have more than average satisfactory results. Our observed first and second contacts were about one minute and forty-five seconds after *American Almanac* data, and about three minutes and thirty seconds after the English. The third contact was near the American data.

The report from the French station is also highly interesting. We quote from M. Janssen's communication to the French Academy:

On the morning of the 9th the weather was pretty good, although the sky was a little overcast. The first contact was secured by M. Tisserand and myself. In the 8-inch equatorial, of which the object-glass was very good, the image of Venus appeared very round and well-defined, and the relative motion of the disk of the planet with regard to the solar disk went on in a geometrical manner, without any appearance of ligament or black drop. But rather a long time elapsed between the moment at which the disk of Venus was tangent to the sun's limb internally and that of the appearance of the fine line of light between them. This anomaly I ascribe to the atmosphere of the planet. I caused a photograph to be taken at the instant the contact appeared to be geometric, and on the plate the contact had not yet taken place. M. d'Almeida obtained a plate containing forty-seven photographs of the solar limb, which leads to the same conclusions. I intend to discuss these observations, which seem to me to lead to important consequences.

After the first interior contact, M. Picard and M. Arens took as many photographs as possible, but the clouds greatly hindered us.

Finally, near the second interior contact, the sun cleared as if providentially, and M. Tisserand was able to determine the time with precision. The sky was perfectly covered at the time of the last exterior contact.

I must not conclude without referring to an observation which relates to the corona and the coronal atmosphere of the sun. With glasses of a certain violet-blue color, and very pure, I was enabled to see Venus before she had touched the sun's disk. She was visible as a small, very pale, round spot. When she commenced to bite into the sun's disk, this spot completed the black segment which was visible on the sun. It was a partial eclipse of the coronal atmosphere. I saw Venus two or three minutes of arc from the sun's limb.

8. *Beyrout.*—Lat. 33° 49′, long. 2^h 21^m E. The observations were successful.

9. *Kobe.*—Lat. 34° 40′, long. 9^h 1^m E. French station. The observations, though in some respects unsatisfactory, were in a good degree successful.

10. *Yokohama.*—Lat. 35° 36′, long. 9^h 19^m E. Russian and Mexican station. The observations at this station were eminently successful. The Mexican party were under the direction of Señor Covorrubias.

11. *Teheran.*—Lat. 35° 37′, long. 3^h 25^m E. Russian station. Observations successful.

12. *Tschifu.*—Lat. 37° 30′, long. 8^h 5^m E. German station. The weather was fine, and the observations in general were eminently successful.

13. *Peking.*—Lat. 39° 54′, long. 7^h 46^m E. American and French station. Prof. Watson's party succeeded in observing all four of the contacts, and secured ninety photographs. It is to be regretted, however, that Prof. Young, of Dartmouth College, who was with this party, was unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain spectroscopic observations. The first two contacts were sixty-eight and seventy-five seconds *later* than the computed times, while the third and fourth were forty-three and sixty-five seconds *earlier* than predicted. These discrepancies may be explained by supposing the sun's diameter to be somewhat less than the value used in the *American Nautical Almanac.*

14. *Orianda.*—Russian station. The third and fourth contacts were well observed.

15. *Port Possiet.*—Lat. 42° 42′, long. 8^h 43^m E. Russian station. The second and third contacts were observed, and thirty-eight photographs taken.

16. *Vladivostok.*—Lat. 43° 7′, long. 8^h 47^m E. American and Russian station. Prof. Asaph Hall, and his assistant, O. B. Wheeler, of the American party, observed the first two contacts, and the photographers obtained thirteen pictures. As Venus approached the third contact, the cloud, or haze, grew more dense, and the fourth contact was entirely obscured.

17. *Yassy.*—Lat. 47° 3′, long, 1^h 50^m E. German station. The condition of the atmosphere was very unfavorable. The fourth contact, however, was successfully observed.

18. *Habarooka.*—Lat. 48° 16′, long. 8^h 58^m E. Russian station. The first two contacts were visible.

19. *Kiachta.*—Lat. 50° 20′, long. 7^h 6^m E. Russian station. Eight photographs were secured.

20. *Nertchinsk.*—Lat. 51° 18′, long. 7^h 58^m E. Russian station. Three contacts were observed, and over twenty measures with the heliometer secured.

21. *Tschita.*—Lat. 52° 0′, long. 7^h 34^m E. Russian station. All the contacts were observed, and four series of measures by the heliometer were taken.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE. 1. *Rodrigues.*—Lat. 19° 4′, long. 4^h 14^m E. English station. The observers were Lieutenants Neate and Hoggan, and Mr. Burton. The contacts were well observed, and a large number of photographs were taken.

2. *Mauritius.*—Lat. 20° 20′, long. 3^h 51^m E. Station of Lord Lindsay's party. Lord Lindsay was assisted in his observations by Mr. Gill, Mr. Davis, and Dr. R. Copeland. The sun was entirely obscured by clouds until 1^h and 2^m after the first contact. The clouds broke away, however, at eight o'clock in the morning, and the state of the atmosphere remained favorable till the end of the transit. About one hundred good photographs were secured, and "Mr. Gill obtained five complete determinations of greatest and least distances of the centres of the sun and Venus, besides nine measures of cusps and two separate determinations of the diameter of Venus near the end of the transit." The last internal and external contacts were both seen, and other valu-

able observations were obtained by Dr. Copeland.

3. *Réunion.*—Lat. 20° 51′, long. 3h. 42m. E. Dutch station. The third contact was observed, and a few photographs were taken.

4. *New Caledonia.*—Lat. 21°, long. 11h. E. French station. The first and second contacts were observed, and 100 good photographs obtained. M. André, of the Paris Observatory, was appointed director of the expedition, while the photographic portion of the work was intrusted to M. Angot, Professor of Physics in the Normal School, Paris. "The main features in all the telescopic observations are the 3½ minutes' difference between the estimated and observed times of first contact, the absence of the drop, and, in the case of the instruments furnished with silvered objectives, the clear tangential contact of the planet and the sun's limb, which enabled four out of the five observers to obtain the instant of a second contact with very great accuracy."

5. *Sydney.*—Lat. 33° 51′, long. 10h. 5m. E. English observatory. Mr. Russell, the Government astronomer at Sydney, reported favorable weather and successful observations. No black drop was seen. A beautiful halo was visible around Venus immediately before ingress—a phenomenon doubtless due to the atmosphere of the planet.

6. *Cape Town.*—Lat. 33° 56′, long. 1h. 14m. E. Fourteen photographs were taken.

7. *Adelaide.*—Lat. 34° 40′, long. 9h. 15m. E. English observatory. The last two contacts were satisfactorily observed. The third occurred one minute and three seconds, and the fourth, one minute and thirty-two seconds, before the time computed by the American commission. Mr. C. Todd, observing with an eight-inch refractor, remarked: "For some time after internal contact at egress the portion of the planet which had moved off the sun was distinctly visible, appearing as though seen through a nebulous and luminous haze of a purplish hue, extending beyond and around the edge of the planet, and inclining to violet toward the sun."

8. *Beechworth, Victoria.*—Lat. 36° 21′ 40″, long. 9h. 46m. 5s. 2 E. American station. Some account of the observations at Beechworth is given in the *American Journal of Science* for December, 1875, by Dr. Henry J. Anderson, of Columbia College, New York. The exact time of the first contact was not obtained; the second, however, was well observed. As the planet's ingress became complete its cusps approached each other with surprising geometrical precision. No "black drop," nor any thing resembling it, was at any time noticed.

9. *Melbourne.*—Lat. 37° 49′, long. 9h. 40m. E English observatory. The observations at Melbourne were in a good degree successful. The second and third contacts were observed, and, as at several other stations, the surface of Venus was seen outside the sun. Mr. Ellery, Director of the Melbourne Observatory, remarks: "With respect to an atmosphere surrounding Venus and the presence of a satellite, some of the observers had noticed toward the centre of Venus a light which condensed almost to a bright spot; and the Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Williamstown, observed a brownish-orange halo surrounding Venus, and some others had observed a colored light, though the difference of the tint was no doubt due to the eye-pieces used."

10. *Campbelltown, Tasmania.*—Lat. 41° 56.-5, long. 9h. 50m. E. American station. At the commencement of the transit the sun was wholly obscured by clouds. They broke away, however, before twelve o'clock, so that more than 100 pictures were taken, the third contact was observed, and a number of micrometer measures secured. This party was under the direction of Captain Raymond.

11. *Hobart Town.*—Lat. 43° 0′, long. 9h. 49m. E. American station. The party, under Prof. Harkness, had but partial success. Clouds and rain interfered with the observation, but a large number of photographs were secured during the intervals of clearness.

12. *Burnham, near Christchurch, New Zealand.*—Lat. 43° 30′, long. 11h. 31m. E. English station. Dense clouds prevented observations.

13. *Queenstown, New Zealand.*—Lat. 45° 1′, long. 11h. 15m. E. American station. The expedition to Queenstown was under the direction of Dr. C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College, New York. The sun was entirely concealed by clouds till within two minutes of the first contact, when, just in time, they broke away, affording the opportunity for successful observations. All the contacts were observed; the apparent diameter of Venus was carefully measured; the distance of the planet from the sun's limb was repeatedly determined; and 237 photographs were taken.

14. *Kerguelen Islands.*—Lat. 49° 54′, long. 5h. 41m. E. American, English, and German station. The observations were partly successful.

15. *Auckland Islands.*—Lat. 50° 48′, lon. 11h. 7m. E. German station. Photographs were obtained, and the contacts were observed at egress.

The foregoing list of stations is by no means complete; it is believed, however, to contain most of those at which the observations were successful. To discuss and collate the materials furnished by some forty expeditions, must be the work of time. The result will probably be made known, however, at no very distant day.

Incidental Results of the Transit Observations.—1. The question in regard to the existence of a satellite of Venus may now be regarded as decided in the negative. No such body was seen by any of the observers.

2. The accuracy of former measures of the apparent diameter of Venus had been vitiated by the brilliant glare of the planet. The measurement, therefore, while on the sun's disk will afford a more exact determination of the true diameter.

3. The observations by Watson and others afford data for determining the extent of Venus's atmosphere; while the spectroscopic observations indicate that on that planet, as well as on the earth, the atmosphere contains a considerable quantity of aqueous vapor.

Prof. Alexander's Hypothesis of the Zodiacal Light.—In an interesting "Statement and Exposition of Certain Harmonies of the Solar System," recently published by the Smithsonian Institution, Prof. Stephen Alexander, of Princeton, New Jersey, proposes a new theory of the zodiacal light. This mysterious phenomenon, the explanation of which has perplexed astronomers since the time of Cassini, is regarded by Prof. Alexander as a *terrestrial* girdle, so situated that its time of revolution around the earth is equal to, and in the same direction with, that of the moon. The author, after stating numerous objections to the commonly accepted hypothesis of a *solar* ring, and presenting a mathematical exposition of the mode in which the girdle, if a terrestrial appendage, may be sustained, gives the following summary of special coincidences of phenomena with the requirements of his theory:

1. That it provides a conservative force for the maintenance of such an appendage.
2. It will account for the phenomena common to all the appearances of the zodiacal light, *broad base* and all.
3. It accounts for certain periodical changes in form and intensity, etc., of the same, which seem to be completed in a synodical revolution of the moon.
4. It provides for the *gegenschein* in form and position; and possibly also for "a lunar zodiacal light."
5. It renders a plausible account of the fading, at times, and total disappearance of the zodiacal light.
6. It accounts for the absence of a determinate parallax of the girdle.
7. It shows why, when east and west zodiacal lights are visible at the same time, the middle, even, of the zodiacal arch need not be wholly obscured by the earth's shadow.
8. It provides for the "pulsations."

Asteroids.—At the close of 1874 the number of known asteroids was 140. In 1875 no less than 17 were added to the group, bringing the number up to 157. In the interesting search for these diminutive planets, Dr. C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College, New York, is now in advance of all competitors. This distinguished observer has detected 22, while the numbers found by his industrious rivals, Luther and Watson, are 20 and 17 respectively. At the present rate of discovery not only must the list of mythological names be exhausted at an early day, but the labor of calculating the elements and preparing ephemerides must become a serious tax upon the time and energy of computing astronomers. The larger bodies of the cluster have doubtless nearly all been observed, as those recently found are mostly of the twelfth or thirteenth magnitude. It is not improbable, however, in view of recent discoveries, that many more within telescopic reach still remain to be detected. The magnitudes, dates of discovery, etc., of those found during the year are as follows:

No. 141, Lumen, was discovered on the 13th of January by M. Paul Henry, of the Paris Observatory. It is a very faint object, little brighter than a star of the thirteenth magnitude. There is a remarkable similarity between the elements of this asteroid and those of the 55th, Alexandra; the computed difference of their periods being only four hours, while their inclinations and eccentricities, as well as the longitudes of their nodes, are also nearly the same.

No. 142, Polana, was first seen by Palisa, of Pola, Austria, on the 28th of January. The position and form of its orbit have not yet been determined. Its brightness is equal to that of a star of the twelfth magnitude.

No. 143, Adria, was discovered at the same place and by the same observer on the 23d of February. This asteroid is also of the twelfth magnitude. Its period, distance, eccentricity, and inclination, are nearly equal to those of Ceres, the first discovered of the group.

Nos. 144 and 145, Vibilia and Adeona, were both detected by Dr. Peters, at Clinton, New York, on the 4th of June. The former is of the eleventh, the latter of the twelfth magnitude. The period of Vibilia is 1,509 days; that of Adeona, 1,615.

No. 146, Lucina, was first observed by Borelly, at Marseilles, on the 8th of June. It resembles a star of the twelfth magnitude, and has a period of 1,627 days.

No. 147, which was named Protogeneia by the discoverer, was first seen by Dr. Schulhof, at Vienna, on the night of July 10th. This minor planet is in the outer section of the zone, its period being over 2,000 days, or about 5½ years. Its orbit is very nearly circular, and has an inclination of less than 2° to the ecliptic.

No. 148 was discovered at Paris, August 7th, by M. Prosper Henry. This minor planet has the extraordinary inclination of 26°. It resembles a star of the thirteenth magnitude.

Nos. 149–157 have not yet been named, nor have their elements been computed. The names of the finders, together with the dates and places of discovery, and also the apparent magnitudes, are as follows:

No.	Date of Discovery.	Discovered by	Discovered at	Magnitude.
149...	September 21.	Perrotin.....	Toulouse	13
150...	October 19....	Watson.....	Ann Arbor...	11
151...	November 1..	Palisa	Pola.....	12
152...	November 2..	Paul Henry.....	Paris	13
153...	November 2..	Palisa	Pola.....	12
154...	November 6..	Prosper Henry..	Paris	12
155...	November 8..	Palisa	Pola.....	12
156...	November 22.	Palisa	Pola.....	12
157...	December 1...	Borelly.....	Marseilles....	13

Comets.—The first comet observed in 1875 was that of Encke, detected at Washington by Prof. Holden and Paymaster Tuttle, United States Navy, on the 26th of January. It was also found on the following night by M. Stephan, at Marseilles. An ephemeris of the comet, calculated by Dr. von Asten, had been circulated among astronomers, and the position of the body when first observed was but 15″ of arc from its predicted place. When first seen, the comet's distance from the sun was 142,000,000 miles, and from the earth, 182,000,000. Its appearance was that of an extremely faint nebulosity, less than 2′ in di-

ameter, and without either nucleus or well-defined boundary.

The observed acceleration of this comet's motion has generally been ascribed to the resistance of an ethereal medium. This hypothesis, however, has not been confirmed by recent researches. According to Prof. Otto Struve—

Dr. von Asten's calculations show that the last three revolutions of this comet can be perfectly represented by a uniform mean motion, without the hypothesis of a resisting medium, and even with greater precision than all the previous observed returns *with* that hypothesis. At the same time, during more than one revolution, something like acceleration has been indicated, and nearly to the same amount as Encke had supposed. This was the case between 1862 and 1865. Again, in other revolutions, as between 1845 and 1848, the acceleration has been subjected to very considerable changes. In the actual state of his researches, Dr. von Asten is inclined to conclude that the existence of a resisting medium is not proved by the motion of Encke's comet, and that the observed acceleration in several returns ought to be attributed to the action of other forces; for instance, repulsive power produced by the approach of the comet to the sun, the effect of which might vary considerably, according to the conditions in which the return to the perihelion takes place.

Winnecke's comet of short period, which had last been visible in 1869, was detected by M. Borelly, at Marseilles, on the morning of February 2d. This is the third return of this body since the discovery of its periodicity in 1858. It passed its perihelion on the 12th of March.

Meteors.—At the instance of M. Leverrier, the French Association for the Advancement of Science not long since adopted a systematic plan of observation at the principal meteoric epochs. This plan was attended with marked success on the occasion of the August shower in 1875. At a majority of the observing stations in France the condition of the atmosphere was highly favorable from the 9th to the 11th of the month. At Rouen and Rochefort the Perseids were seen in considerable numbers on the 9th, though the maximum did not occur till the night of the 10th. At Avignon 858 meteors were recorded between 8^h. 35^m. P. M. and 3^h. 40^m. A. M. The greatest number, however, was counted at Lisbon, Portugal, where 1,227 were recorded in five hours and twenty-five minutes, commencing at ten o'clock. It seems highly probable, as M. Wolf has remarked, that the August shower is rapidly advancing toward a maximum. The phenomenon will therefore be looked for with more than ordinary interest in 1876.

Meteors in unusual numbers—some as bright as stars of the first magnitude—were observed in England on the night of August 5th. Their radiant was near Omicron Andromedæ.

The Iowa Meteorite of February 12th.—The *American Journal of Science*, for November, 1875, contains a paper by Prof. N. R. Leonard, on an extraordinary shower of meteoric stones which fell a few miles east of Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa, at about 10½ o'clock, on the evening of February 12, 1875. In the States of Missouri and Iowa the meteor was seen throughout a region extending at least 400 miles in length and 250 in breadth. Rev. E. B. Taggart, of Washington, Iowa, describes the body before its explosion as of a "horseshoe shape, greatly elongated; the outer edge very bright, then a narrow dark space, with a cone of intense brilliancy, so vivid as to blind the eyes for a moment. It had not a comet-like train, but a sort of flowing jacket of flame. Detonations were heard, so violent as to shake the earth, and to jar the windows like the shock of an earthquake."

The products of the meteor's explosion were scattered over a tract about seven miles long and from two to four miles wide. The fragments varied in weight "from a few ounces to 74 pounds, aggregating, so far as found, 500 pounds weight," of which Prof. Leonard secured more than 300. The specific gravity of the aërolite was found by Prof. J. Lawrence Smith to be 3.57.

Diameters of the Planets.—The following values of the apparent diameters of the planets, reduced to the earth's mean distance from the sun, and of their true diameters in English miles, are given in *Nature* for June 24, 1875:

They are founded, in every case, upon the measures which, from observational circumstances, appear to deserve the greatest weight, and in the reduction to true values the solar parallax is taken 8".875, and Clarke's diameter of the earth's equator is adopted. It would, of course, be idle to attempt to offer final numbers, where the difficulties attending observations and the differences between the results of the most experienced and favorably-circumstanced observers are so considerable:

PLANETS.	Seconds.	Miles.
Mercury	6.85	2,850
Venus	16.95	7,550
Mars	9.835	4,150
Jupiter, equatorial	197.47	88,200
" polar	184.76	82,500
Saturn, equatorial	166.82	74,500
" polar	148.50	66,300
Uranus	68.57	30,600
Neptune	67.26	30,050

In fixing upon the apparent diameters of the bright planets it has been desired to adopt values which shall represent the actual arc values that are presented by the true diameters at the earth's mean distance. Many observations would assign larger values, but undoubtedly less trustworthy for computing real dimensions.

Prof. Newcomb's Researches on the Uranian and Neptunian Systems.—The great 26-inch telescope of the Naval Observatory, Washington, has been successfully used by Prof. Simon Newcomb in observing the satellites of Uranus and Neptune, and thus obtaining more trustworthy elements of these remote planetary systems. The satellites of Uranus all move in the same plane, and their orbits are very nearly circular. Their distances and periods are:

SATELLITE.	Rad. of Orbit.	Period.
Ariel	13.″78	2.52088 days.
Umbriel	19.″20	4.14418 "
Titania	31.″48	8.70590 "
Oberon	42.″10	13.40327 "

With the most probable values of the earth's equatorial radius and the sun's mean horizontal parallax, the distances of the satellites from the centre of the primary, expressed in English miles, are:

Ariel	118,100
Umbriel	164,550
Titania	269,800
Oberon	360,800

The masses of the satellites, according to Prof. Newcomb, are probably less than $\frac{1}{15000}$ of that of the planet. Their mutual perturbations must therefore be feeble. The distance of Neptune's satellite from the centre of the primary is found to be 218,550 miles, and its period of revolution, 5.8769 days. No other satellite has been seen, though carefully looked for. The doubtful observation by Lassell in 1850 was therefore probably an illusion.

It is a remarkable fact that the orbits of all the satellites of Uranus and Neptune are less eccentric than those of Saturn, Jupiter, and the earth, and that, so far as observations have yet shown, they may be perfect circles.

The masses of Uranus and Neptune, obtained by Prof. Newcomb from satellite observations, are $\frac{1}{22600}$ and $\frac{1}{19800}$ respectively.

Color of Uranus.—In the monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society for March, 1875, Captain W. Noble calls the attention of observers to what he regards as a change of color in the planet Uranus. This astronomer for a number of years had always embodied his impressions as to the color of the planet in the words "a pale-blue disk." The first change observed was on the night of March 9, 1875, when he was "at once struck with the apparent alteration in the character of its light, which was much *whiter* and brighter" than he had ever seen it. "Nay, there was even the faintest suspicion of *yellow* in it, so thoroughly had every vestige of blueness vanished." As seen through the 26-inch refractor at Washington, the planet, according to Prof. Newcomb, has always presented a sea-green color.

Binary Stars.—The elements of the following binary systems have been recently determined; those of the first by Dr. Duner, of the Observatory of Lund, Sweden; those of the others by Dr. W. Doberck, of Markree Observatory, Ireland. We give the periods and eccentricities:

STAR.	Period.	Eccentricity.
Eta Cassiopeæ	176.37 years.	0.6268
Tau Ophiuchi	217.87 "	0.6055
44 Boötis	261.12 "	0.7100
μ_2 Boötis	290.07 "	0.6174
36 Andromedæ	349.10 "	0.6537
Gamma Leonis	402.62 "	0.7390
Sigma Coronæ	643.20 "	0.7502
Zeta Aquarii	1,578.88 "	0.6518

Burnham's Sixth Catalogue of New Double Stars.—We referred, in our last volume, to the important researches in sidereal astronomy by S. W. Burnham, Esq., of Chicago. In the *Astronomisches Nachrichten* of November 5, 1875 (No. 2,062), a sixth catalogue, containing ninety new double stars discovered by a 6-inch refractor, is given by the same distinguished observer. No. 21 of this catalogue is a very interesting system. It is known as 3,780 in Herschel's "Cape Observations," where it is described as quintuple, two of the components being of the seventh, and three of the eighth magnitude. Mr. Burnham's examination of these objects, with a view to supply further details, showed the group to consist really of *six* stars, two of which, on still closer scrutiny, were themselves found to be double, the companions being close and very minute. This remarkable system, consisting of eight members, is just visible to the naked eye as a sixth-magnitude star. It is generally designated as 45 Leporis.

Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society.—The council of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, in their annual report of February 12, 1875, awarded the gold medal of the society to Prof. Heinrich L. D'Arrest, Director of the Observatory of Copenhagen, for his observations of nebulæ, contained in his great work "Siderum Nebulosorum Observationes Havniensis," as well as for other important labors and discoveries. In 1851 Prof. D'Arrest discovered the periodic comet which bears his name, and in 1862 he detected the minor planet Freia, the seventy-sixth of the group between Mars and Jupiter. It has been his chief work, however, to determine, with as much accuracy as possible, the positions of nebulæ discovered by the Herschels, Lord Rosse, and other observers. His labors in this department of research will enable future astronomers to determine the proper motions of those interesting objects, if indeed such motions shall be susceptible of measurement.

AUSTRALIA AND POLYNESIA. The area and population of Australia and Polynesia were, according to the latest accounts, as shown in the table on page 55.

The principal occupations in Australia are agriculture, stock-raising, and mining. The climate, almost throughout the continent, is favorable to the products of the soil. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, and potatoes, are the articles most largely cultivated, while tobacco and sugar also flourish. The vine has of late years been extensively introduced, for wine-making.

In *New South Wales* 454,635 acres of land were under cultivation in 1872, of which wheat, with 177,552 acres, and maize, with 116,745 acres, occupied the larger part. From this land 2,898,463 bushels of wheat and 3,984,958 bushels of maize were obtained. The total number of acres of land occupied was 9,788,728 acres, of which 454,635 acres are under culti-

vation, 5,134,390 acres are inclosed but not tilled, and 4,199,703 acres are not inclosed.

COUNTRIES.	Sq. Miles of Sub-divisions.	Sq. Miles of Divisions.	Popul'tion of Sub-divisions.	Population of Divisions.
New South Wales	308,560	.....	584,278	.....
Victoria	88,451	.....	807,756	.....
South Australia	380,602	.....	204,888	.....
Queensland	668,259	.....	160,000	.....
Western Australia	975,824	.....	26,209	.....
Northern Territory	523,531	.....	200	.....
Native population	.....	.....	55,000	.....
CONTINENT OF AUSTRALIA	.....	2,945,227	.....	1,888,326
Tasmania	26,215	.....	105,000	.....
New Zealand	106,259	.....	345,000	.....
Other islands	1,777	.....	1,260	.....
ISLANDS SOUTH OF THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN	.....	134,251	.....	451,000
New Guinea	274,730	.....	1,000,000	.....
New Hebrides	5,719	.....	134,500	.....
New Caledonia	6,697	.....	45,000	.....
Feejee Islands	8,034	.....	148,040	.....
Friendly Islands	404	.....	25,000	.....
Samoa Islands	1,163	.....	33,000	.....
Tahiti	453	.....	13,847	.....
Marquesas Islands	469	.....	4,200	.....
Other islands	36,283	.....	804,500	.....
ISLANDS BETWEEN THE EQUATOR AND THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN	.....	333,952	.....	2,207,000
Sandwich Islands	7,613	.....	56,697	.....
Caroline Islands	535	.....	18,800	.....
Pelew Islands	346	.....	10,000	.....
Gilbert Islands	255	.....	40,000	.....
Other islands	2,923	.....	16,200	.....
ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR	.....	11,672	.....	140,900
Total	.....	3,435,102	.....	4,687,500

In *Victoria*, in 1873, the extent of inclosed lands was 10,284,439 acres, the area under tillage being 964,996 acres, of which 349,976 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wheat, and 110,991 acres to that of oats, which yielded 4,752,289 bushels of wheat and 1,741,451 bushels of oats.

In *South Australia* the extent of land under cultivation in 1872 was 1,164,846 acres, of which 759,811 acres were devoted to wheat, and 12,608 acres to barley. The total wheat yield in 1872 was 8,735,912 bushels. In 1873, 784,784 acres were under wheat-crop, and the produce was 6,178,816 bushels.

In *West Australia* the returns for the year 1872 show that there were 53,240 acres under crop, of which 31,619 acres were used for wheat.

In *Tasmania* the leading crops are wheat, oats, and barley. Fruit-preserving forms an important branch of industry. The export of jams and preserved fruits in 1873 amounted to 2,263,266 lbs., valued at £61,252. The number of acres under cultivation in 1872 was 324,105, of which 58,610 were wheat, 6,040 barley, and 26,750 oats. The yield of the principal crops for 1873 was as follows: wheat, 947,813 bushels; barley, 124,459 bushels; and oats, 561,247 bushels.

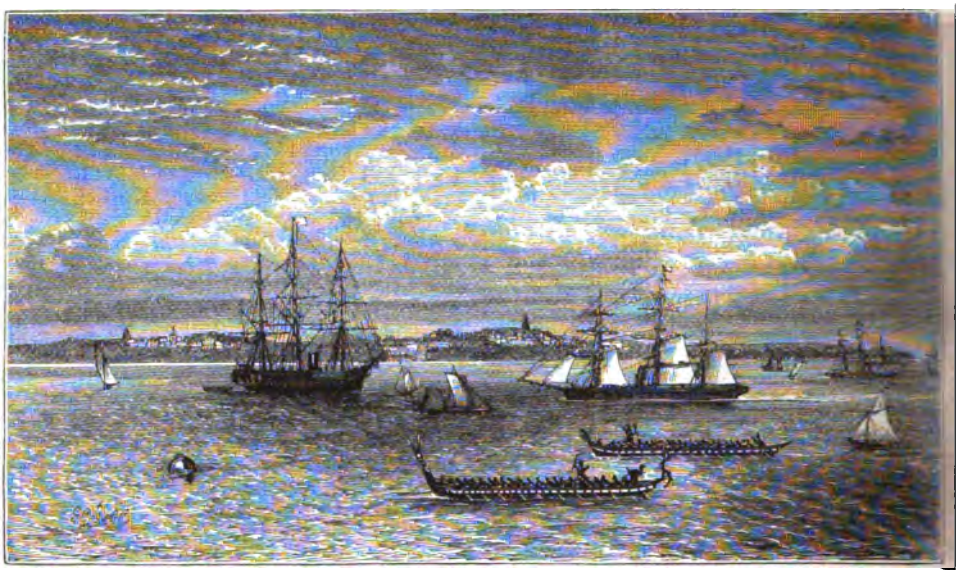
In *Queensland* the total extent of land under crop in 1872 was 62,491 acres. The crops grown were as follows: wheat, 3,842 acres; maize, 21,377 acres; cotton, 12,002 acres; and sugar-cane, 11,757 acres.

In *New Zealand* 1,296,900 acres of land were under cultivation in 1873. Of these, 131,797 acres were wheat, and 122,472 oats. The yield was 3,188,696 bushels of wheat and 2,618,084 of oats.

The live-stock statistics of the different colonies are as follows: In *New South Wales* there were, in 1872, 328,408 horses, 2,287,660 horned cattle, 17,560,048 sheep, and 218,904 hogs. *Victoria* had on March 31, 1873, 185,796 horses, 222,432 milch-cows, 589,857 other cattle, 10,575,219 sheep, 193,722 hogs, and 122,164 goats. *South Australia* returned for the same date 82,215 horses, 151,662 cattle, 4,900,687 sheep, 98,436 hogs, and 17,492 goats. The number of live-stock in 1873 in *West Australia* was—horses, 26,290; cattle, 47,640; sheep, 748,536; and hogs, 20,948. In *Tasmania*, in 1873, there were 22,334 horses, 106,308 horned cattle, 1,490,738 sheep, 2,201 goats, and 59,628 hogs. *Queensland* had, in 1872, 92,798 horses, 1,200,992 cattle, 6,687,907 sheep, and 35,732 hogs. In *New Zealand* the stock returned at the end of 1871 was 81,028 horses, 436,592 horned cattle, 9,700,626 sheep, and 151,460 hogs.

The mineral resources of Australia are also very great. Gold and tin are found in large quantities, while silver, lead, copper, cinnabar, iron, and coal, are also pretty generally found. In *New South Wales* 9,903,946 ounces of gold, to the value of £38,231,121, had been exported up to December 31, 1871, exclusive of the amount coined in the mint. In 1872, there were exported 186,731 ozs., valued at £731,120, and coin to the amount of £1,656,151. In the same year, 718 tons 12 cwt. of tin were raised, worth £48,832. Diamonds have also been found in considerable number, the estimated number for 1872 being 5,000, the largest weighing 5¼ carats. In the same year, 1,012,426 tons of coal, of the value of £396,198, were mined, being the product of about twenty-five mines. In *Victoria*, there had been produced up to December 31, 1873, 43,258,205 ozs. of gold, valued at £173,032,821; 24,719 ozs. of silver, valued at £6,798; tin-ore mined, smelted, and exported, in all £305,886, besides various other metals and minerals. In 1873 the amount of gold was 1,170,397 ozs. In *South Australia* very little mining is done. The exports of minerals for the year 1872 were—copper, 149,050 tons, valued at £680,714; copper-ore, 26,964 tons, valued at £122,020. In the return for copper-ore, 22 tons of bismuth-ore, valued at £1,168, and 8 tons of spelter are included. The number of mines reported at the close of 1872 was seventy. In *West Australia* the mineral resources are as yet not fully known. In *Tasmania* there are large deposits of tin-ore, the yield of which is, however, not yet known. In 1873, 3,920 ozs., of gold, valued at £15,309, were exported. About 10,000 tons of coal were mined in the same year. *Queensland*, like Victoria and New South Wales, is rich in gold-fields. From 1860 to 1872, 928,198 ozs. of gold, valued at £3,370,626, had been exported. In 1872, 2,427 tons of refined copper,

valued at £194,320, had been produced. Tin has also been found in considerable quantities. The total amount of tin brought down, up to 1873, was 3,945 tons, valued at £325,000. In *New Zealand* the yield of gold in 1873 was 505,337 ozs., valued at £1,987,425. From 1857 to 1873 the total quantity of gold exported was 7,223,575 ozs., valued at £28,071,685. During the four years ending December 31, 1873, silver to the amount of 190,646 ozs., valued at £54,-



AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

275, had been exported from Auckland. Tin, iron, and coal, have also been found, but are not as yet regularly worked.

The following table shows the revenue, the imports, and the exports for 1873, and the public debt on December 31, 1873, for each of the Australian colonies, to wit: Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, West Australia, New Zealand, and the total of all.

NAME OF COLONY.	Revenue.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.
Victoria	£3,943,691	£12,445,772	£16,533,856	£15,302,454
New South Wales	3,324,713	10,842,415	11,088,388	11,315,829
South Australia	937,648	2,174,900	3,829,880	4,539,859
Queensland	1,120,034	4,785,850	2,881,726	3,542,513
Tasmania	293,753	1,477,600	1,107,167	893,556
West Australia	134,832	35,000	297,828	265,917
New Zealand	1,420,216	12,509,546	7,241,062	5,521,800
Total	£11,174,887	£44,272,033	£42,979,357	£41,929,228

The chief articles of export are precious metals and wool. The amount exported of each from the different colonies during the year 1873 was as follows:

COLONIES.	Precious Metals.	Wool, in lbs.
New South Wales	£2,952,000	40,462,000
Victoria	6,291,000	74,894,000
South Australia	2,000	35,973,000
West Australia	734,000	1,761,000
Tasmania	2,000	4,243,000
New Zealand	21,000	41,587,000
Queensland	2,009,000	19,763,000
Total	£12,061,000	218,685,000

The following is a summary of miles of railroads for 1874: New South Wales, 403; Victoria, 539; South Australia, 134; Queensland, 263; Tasmania, 45; New Zealand, 238—making a total of 1,621 miles.

The telegraph statistics for 1873 were as follows (figures marked with a * are for 1872):

COLONIES.	Miles of Wires.	Offices.	Telegrams.
New South Wales	6,571	105	865,360
Victoria	3,870	131	718,167
South Australia	3,807	86*	170,902*
Queensland	3,368*	74	156,268
West Australia	472	....	22,774
Tasmania	480	24	39,281
New Zealand	4,609	98	637,941
Total	23,177	518	2,111,000

In the following table is given the commercial marine of the different colonies in 1873:

COLONIES.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
New South Wales	572	74,687
Victoria	480	56,792
New Zealand	810	29,848
South Australia	146	19,542
Tasmania	136	18,118
West Australia	70	3,870
Queensland	117	2,240
Total	1,811	205,047

The following table contains the latest postal statistics for the colonies:

COLONIES.	Post-Offices.	Letters sent and received.	Newspapers.
New South Wales (1872)	622	8,654,000	4,841,200
South Australia (1872)	305	3,421,870	2,296,019
Victoria (1871)	706	11,716,166	5,172,970
New Zealand (1872)	92	6,958,548	4,411,091
Tasmania (1873)	154	2,143,578	1,654,780
Queensland (1872)	131	2,208,040	1,388,743
West Australia (1874)	35	.....	.....

A novel immigration scheme has been adopted by Western Australia. Acting upon the principle that it is easier to obtain fresh population from its neighbors than from the other end of the world, the Western Australian Government offers to pay the passage-money, not exceeding £8 per head, of suitable male adults from Victoria and the Australasian colonies generally, and to afford assistance in the like ratio to their

AUSTRALIAN MAN AND WOMAN.

wives and families. After two years' residence each adult immigrant will be entitled to select fifty acres for himself and twenty-five acres for every member of his family between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, provided no family obtains more than one hundred and fifty acres in the whole, and at the expiration of three years, if certain conditions of fencing and cultivation have been complied with, they will receive a free crown grant of their allotments.

The Government of New South Wales prepared a cabinet minute for the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the proposed annexation of New Guinea. It contained the following passages:

My colleagues and myself venture respectfully to offer the opinion that on many grounds it would be desirable in the highest interests of civilization that Great Britain should, with as little delay as possible, take possession not only of the magnificent island of New Guinea but of the islands of New Britain, New Ireland, and the chain of islands to the northeast and east of New Guinea, from Beaugainville Island to San Christoval, the southeasternmost of the Solomon group. The group of New Hebrides, including Espiritu Santo, Malicolo, and Sandwich, with the smaller adjoining islands; and Marshal Gilbert and Ellice Islands, to all of which the traffic from Sydney extends. It appears to us that more extended dominion over these waters on the part of the British Empire would not only be consistent with the maritime supremacy of England, but conduce much to the tranquillity and peace of the Australian colonies, while the occupation by foreign governments of large islands in the immediate neighborhood of our coast, and on the very tracks of our ocean communication with the mother-country, might and would be in time of war fatal to our free navigation of the sea which adjoins our territory, whose coast-line, stretching from our capital northward to within sight of New Guinea, is 1,700 miles in extent. The extension of British sovereignty over Polynesia would not only, as it seems to my colleagues and myself, open up new and rich fields for the employment of British capital and enterprise, but tend to the immediate mitigation of many evils which naturally follow from the lawless condition of some of these islands, and to the early extinction of the greatest of all those, unlawful traffic in labor. Of the possibility of any one or more of the Australian colonies undertaking, with imperial sanction, and by means of powers specially conferred, the annexation of these islands, or any one of them, my colleagues and myself desire to express our concurrence in the view taken by Sir James Martin on this subject in a letter addressed to the Earl of Belmore on the 8th of August, 1871. We are of opinion that no such scheme is possible. Even if the inhabitants of these colonies, the resources of which are so largely drawn upon for the construction of great public works and the opening up of improved means of internal communication, were able or disposed to bear the necessary expenditure (which we do not believe would be the case), it would be impossible for any colony, or group of colonies, to exercise the powers and authority, and inspire the obedience which belong to a great empire.

The first English Governor of the Feejee Islands, Sir Arthur Gordon, arrived in that colony during the month of September. He was heartily welcomed by the British residents, and, after making several excursions around the coast-line, he decided that Levaka was to continue as the seat of government. The planters, who, since the failure of cotton as a remunerative crop, had been undecided in their pursuits, have turned their attention to sugar; but, although a large amount of cane had been grown, the measure of success was small, owing to want of experience in its cultivation. During the past year the islands were visited by the measles. It is estimated that 40,000 natives died during the plague.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY, an empire in Central Europe. Emperor, Francis Joseph I., born August 18, 1830; succeeded his uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. Heir-apparent to the throne, Archduke Rudolphus, born August 21, 1858. Area of the monarchy, 240,348 square miles; population, according to the census of 1869, 35,901,435. The area of cis-Leithan Austria (the lands represented in the Reichsrath) is 115,908 square miles; population at the end of 1874, officially estimated at 21,169,341. The estimate is based upon the census of December 31, 1869, by adding the average percentage of increase. It was distributed among the different crown-lands as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Inhabitants in 1874.
Austria below the Enns	2,087,980
Austria above the Enns	741,918
Salzburg	158,886
Styria	1,164,512
Carinthia	338,045
Carniola	468,065
Trieste	132,274
Göritz and Gradisca	212,349
Istria	266,803
Tyrol	787,494
Vorarlberg	103,341
Bohemia	5,237,244
Moravia	2,056,081
Silesia	544,459
Galicia	5,827,798
Bukowina	537,815
Dalmatia	460,327
Total	21,169,341

Of the total population, 10,303,437 were of the male, and 10,865,904 of the female sex. The number of marriages in 1873 was 193,836, of births 829,947 (429,324 males, 400,623 females). Of the children born alive, 712,109 were legitimate, and 98,727 illegitimate; of those still-born, 15,420 were legitimate, and 3,691 illegitimate. The number of twins was 18,530. The number of deaths was 679,396 (354,333 male, and 325,063 female).

The ministry for the common affairs of the empire consisted, at the beginning of the year, of Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House (appointed 1871); Baron von Holzgethan, Minister of the Finances of the Empire (appointed January, 1872); and Baron von Koller, Minister of War (appointed June 14, 1874).

The ministry of cis-Leithan Austria was composed of Prince Adolf von Auersperg, President (appointed November, 1871); J. Lasser Baron von Zollheim, Interior (November, 1871); C. von Stremayr, Public Works and Instruction (November, 1871); Glaser, Justice (November, 1871); J. Ritter von Chlumecky, Commerce and Political Economy (appointed in November, 1871, Minister of Agriculture; transferred to the Ministry of Commerce in May, 1875); Baron von Pretis-Cagnado, Finances (January, 1872); Colonel Horst, Defense of the Country (appointed *pro tem.*, November, 1871, definitely March, 1871); Count Colloredo-Mannsfeld, Agriculture (May, 1875); J. Unger (November, 1871) and Fl. Ziemialkowski (April, 1873), ministers without portfolio.

The common debt in December, 1874, amounted to 411,999,796 florins; the debt of cis-Leithan Austria to 2,668,990,937 florins. The army on the peace-footing numbered, in October, 1875, 284,435, and on the war-footing 785,649 men. The navy numbered 69 vessels; tonnage, 115,380.

The commerce of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, in 1874, was as follows:

COMMERCE.	Imports.	Exports.
	Florins.	Florins.
Austro-Hungarian Customs Union without precious metals	565,600,000	452,200,000
Austro-Hungarian Customs Union—precious metals	19,800,000	19,500,000
Customs, Territory of Dalmatia.	9,600,000	6,600,000

The First Danube Steam Navigation Company had, in 1872, 156 steamers and 574 towing-boats; income, 13,261,918 florins; expenditures, 12,697,746 florins; surplus, 564,172 florins. The Steam Navigation Company of the Austrian Lloyds had, in 1872, 69 steamers; income, 10,551,014 florins; expenditures, 9,287,579 florins; surplus, 1,263,417 florins.

The commercial navy, at the beginning of the year 1874, was composed as follows:

CLASS.	Number.	Tonnage.	Men.
Ocean-vessels	617	290,941	7,918
Coasting-vessels	2,017	38,233	6,323
Fishing-boats, light-boats, etc.	4,573	12,293	13,323
Total	7,207	341,467	27,564

The movement of shipping in the Austrian ports, during the year 1872, was as follows:

No. of Ports.	PROVINCES.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
2	Trieste and Territory	9,208	1,001,789	9,090	986,840
4	Göritz and Gradisca	1,179	22,998	1,199	19,409
38	Istria	18,905	1,628,467	19,186	1,618,016
56	Dalmatia	12,988	1,125,195	12,984	1,124,252

The number of post-offices, at the end of the year 1873, was 4,191; the number of private and official letters, 219,600,000; of newspapers sent, 60,300,000; of postal-cards, 21,300,000.

The aggregate length of railroads, on January 1, 1875, was 9,823 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile). The number of telegraph-stations 2,067; the aggregate length of telegraph-lines 31,731 kilometres, and of telegraph-wires 82,718, divided as follows:

TELEGRAPHS.	State Telegraphs.	Railroad Telegraphs.	Private Telegraphs.
Length of lines	21,404.7 kil.	9,944.1 kil.	383.0 kil.
Length of wires	58,871.8 "	23,122.8 "	724.2 "
Number of stations	899	1,074	94

On January 10th the two Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath resumed their labors after a four weeks' vacation. After remaining in session for about two months, they were adjourned on March 23d. Their attention dur-

ing this session was chiefly given to financial and railroad bills. The House of Deputies disposed of forty bills introduced by the Government and of eleven introduced by its own members. One of the last measures discussed and adopted by the House of Deputies was a bill for the regulation of the relations of the Old Catholics. The draft of this bill, prepared by a committee of the House, avoids the expression "Old Catholics" altogether, and designates them as "those Catholics who recognize all the doctrines of the Catholic Church, with the exception of the doctrines proclaimed in the Papal bull 'Pastor Æternus' of July 18, 1870, relative to the infallibility and the supreme and immediate jurisdiction of the Roman Pope." The draft limits itself to demanding for those Catholics the right to organize independent congregations. The ministry observed a complete silence in regard to the bill, but all its members voted against it. The President of the Herrenhaus, Prince Carlos Auersberg, promised to a deputation of the Old Catholics of Vienna that their relations would be fully regulated in the fall. The government bill providing for the organization of a court of administration (Verwaltungsgerichtshof) was adopted after a brilliant speech of Minister Unger.

The fall session of the Reichsrath was opened on October 18th. The Czechic deputies of Bohemia adhered to their determination not to attend. The representatives of the other dissatisfied Slavic nationalities, the Czechs of Moravia, the Poles, and the Slovens, were again present, and the deputies belonging to the Catholic party of the Tyrol also resolved not to absent themselves. On October 19th the Minister of Finance presented the budget for 1876. The expenditures were estimated at 403,869,876 florins, 21,587,827 florins more than in 1875; the public revenue at 378,941,953 florins, or 5,852,054 florins more than in 1875; the deficit at 24,927,923, exceeding that of the preceding year by 15,735,773 florins. On November 9th the House of Deputies adopted a bill introduced by Dr. Wildauer relative to school legislation, after striking out those sections of the bill which related to Galicia. The Minister of Public Instruction disapproved of the bill, which he designated as neither opportune nor necessary, as all its provisions were contained in the present laws, and as the provisions relative to the superintendence of the schools were everywhere carried out, even in the Tyrol. He recognized, however, the competency of the Reichsrath to legislate on the subject. The Emperor appointed four new members of the Herrenhaus during life, who are believed to be all favorable to the present constitution. Two of them are abbots. Among the questions that are rising to greater importance are those of protection and free trade. On November 14th forty-two deputies drew up a scheme of commercial polity which, in their opinion, would cover the entire deficit of the Government estimates. The first Austrian Industrial Diet (Gewerbetag), which met on November 12th at Reichenbach in Bohemia, passed resolutions in favor of discontinuing the commercial treaties of the empire existing at present.

The joint annual meeting of the delegations of the legislatures of cis-Leithan Austria and Hungary met in September, at Vienna. The Austrian delegation elected the ex-minister Herr von Schmerling, the Hungarian Herr von Szögyenyi as President. The Emperor, in his replies to the addresses presented to him by the presidents of the deputations, spoke of the peaceable tendencies of Austria and the perfect understanding with the two neighboring empires. The Chancellor of the Empire, Count Andrassy, stated that Austria was aiming, in the Oriental question, at three things: protection of the Austro-Hungarian interests, preservation of the European peace, and removal of the serious grievances of the rayahs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The financial condition of the two countries was represented by the two Ministers of Finances as being not brilliant, but at the same time as not desperate. The meeting of the delegations was closed on October 17th. The amount allowed by the delegations for the common expenditures of the empire is 115,845,331 florins, of which 71,237,817 florins are to be paid by cis-Leithan Austria, and 30,530,527 florins by Hungary. Both delegations passed resolutions expressing their confidence in the ministry for the Common Affairs of the Empire, and the Chancellor of the Empire specially thanked them, in the name of the Emperor, for their readiness to grant the increased amounts needed for maintaining the efficiency of the army. The reasons for the material increase of this year's army estimates were, according to an official paper, as follows: 1. The manufacture of new steel ordnance, with which the entire artillery-force is to be provided. The amount will be heavy, but the material costs only about a quarter of what would be required for cast-steel guns. 2. The military schools and officers' colleges stand in need of a radical reform. 3. It has been found necessary to raise the scale of pensions paid to retiring officers, who are henceforth to be more generally employed in the administrative service of the empire. 4. A great number of officers are henceforth to be mounted. 5. The material condition of the rank and file urgently requires improvement, though the War Ministry finds itself compelled, by financial considerations, to rest content, for the present, with a smaller progress than it would otherwise desire. 6. An additional sum is required for the maintenance of barracks, hospitals, and magazines, and likewise for the fuller organization of the general staff. 7. In the last place, something must necessarily be done for the completion of defensive fortifications. This want is fully as urgent as

that for better weapons in the army. The comments of the Austrian and Hungarian papers on the proceedings of the delegations were not generally favorable. The Austrians were dissatisfied with the unequal distribution of the amounts to be raised by the two countries, and many Hungarians say that they might well get along without the institution of delegations.

On April 4th the monument of the late Emperor Maximilian, in Trieste, was unveiled in the presence of the Emperor and Archdukes of Austria, who were loudly cheered by an immense crowd. Signor Porenta, the President of the Memorial Committee, made a speech in Italian, in which he extolled the Emperor Maximilian and expressed the devotion of Trieste to the house of Austria. The Emperor made a suitable reply in the same language, in which he thanked M. Porenta and the town of Trieste. The Emperor subsequently addressed an autograph letter to the Governor of Trieste, expressing lively satisfaction at the evidence he has received of the unalterable affection and loyal sentiments entertained toward him by the population.

The relations of Austria to foreign powers were of a friendly character. On April 5th the Emperor visited the King of Italy in Venice, and before his departure congratulated him upon the consolidation of Italy. At a grand public dinner given in his honor, the Emperor, in reply to a toast from the King of Italy, drank to the well-being and prosperity of Italy. The semi-official papers declared the object of their visit to be the establishment of closer connections between Italy and the three European empires for the purpose of securing the continuance of peace. The reception of the Emperor in Italy was quite enthusiastic; only the organs of the Catholic Church expressed their decided dissatisfaction with the exchange of friendly sentiments between the two Governments. On June 28th an interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia took place at Eger, Bohemia.

From Venice, the Emperor set out for a long-intended journey through Dalmatia, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. The five days' stay at Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, was one continuous succession of rejoicings. The Italian population of the town as well as the Slavonic population, which had come in large numbers and with its picturesque costume, vied with each other in their loyal manifestations. Generally opposed to each other in everything else, they met on common ground on this occasion. On an excursion made from Zara on the fine imperial road which runs along the coast to Bentovay, the Emperor was greeted by the immense concourse of the population, for from the remotest villages on the mountainsides people had come down, and there was not a hamlet which did not send at least a deputation. A great feature was the numerous troops of men who received the Emperor with salvos, firing off their pistols. Nearly every man in that country is armed and has hitherto belonged to a sort of irregular militia. Now the militia law for the whole empire is being introduced into Dalmatia, and several companies of these new troops could already be inspected, but the majority of the male population remains in its old organization by villages and clans, and wears its own picturesque costume, in which red is predominant and which shows off that powerful race to the greatest advantage. In Cattaro, the Emperor received a visit from the Prince of Montenegro. He returned to Vienna on May 15th.

On April 6th sixteen of the seventeen provincial Diets of cis-Leithan Austria were opened. The complexion of several of these Diets, which are, not less than the Reichsrath, the battleground of the different religious, political, and national parties of the empire, was in some respects materially different from that of last year. In the Diet of the Tyrol, the delegates of the Italian portion took their seats for the first time since 1861, and added considerably to the strength of the Liberal party. In the Diet of Carniola, in which province the Slovens constitute more than 90 per cent. of the population, the result of the elections of the Chambers of Commerce gave this year to the Constitutional party in union with the Liberal party of the Young Slovens a majority in all questions relating to church and school, while last year the Catholic party in union with the Old Slovens controlled the majority. The Bohemian Diet is but little changed, the Liberal party of Young Czechs numbering this year nine, instead of seven members. To all the Diets the Government made communications concerning the introduction of the metrical system of weights and measures. In Bohemia and Moravia, the improvement of the salaries and positions of school-teachers formed a prominent subject of discussion. It seems that the functions and powers of the provincial Diets are not yet fully understood. In the Diet of Styria, the commissioner of the Government replied to an interpellation which had been directed to him soon after the opening of the Diet, that the right of making interpellations did not at all belong to a provincial Diet, while in the Diet of Lower Austria the commissioner of the Government replied, in a similar case, that the particular interpellations addressed to him exceeded the jurisdiction of the provincial Diet, thus not denying to the Diets the right of interpellating in general. Most of the Diets were closed on May 14th; that of Galicia was continued to the end of May, and that of Dalmatia did not open until May 19th.

Austria is still suffering severely from the great financial crisis which began in 1873, and put an end to the swindling operations of many of the numerous stock companies. One of the most interesting episodes in the history of the financial distress which followed the outbreak of the crisis is the trial of the Director-Gen-

eral of the Lemberg-Czernowitz road, Ofenheim, which began at Vienna in January, 1875. The indictment charges Ofenheim with ten separate frauds, and maintains that all the affairs of the company were in his hands; that he was absolute master, and that, therefore, nothing occurred without his knowledge. His personal influence is, moreover, traced by the indictment in every particular on which the charges are founded. Ofenheim, in his defense, stated that by assisting Brassey's financial operations he acted in the company's interest. By hurrying on the construction of the line on Roumanian territory during the French and German War he obeyed the express wishes of the highest quarters in Vienna. The accused was subjected to a general examination, in the course of which he gave an account of his former life. He stated that previous to the financial crisis he was possessed of 2,250,000 florins, his fortune now amounted to 850,000 florins, and this he owed to the reputation he had gained by the manner in which he had accomplished the difficult task of the construction of the Lemberg-Czernowitz Railway. Through this he was brought into connection with lucrative undertakings. The accused alleged that he only obtained the commission to construct the railway in 1864, after he had succeeded in interesting the English firm of Brassey in the undertaking, and he was appointed director-general after the formation of the joint-stock company, with a salary of 150,000 florins. In the interest of a speedy completion of the line, he supported Mr. Brassey by advice and acts in connection with difficulties occurring respecting the laying of the foundation of the work, the supplies, and certain financial operations. He did so also at the construction of the Czernowitz-Suczawa line, yet he asked as builder from the contractors only strictly what he was entitled to. The conflict with the Government the accused stated to have been of a purely personal character, because he did not agree with the railway policy of the Minister of Commerce, and he declared that at the time of his resignation the company held the best possible position. Replying to an observation of the President of the Tribunal, that the company had been compelled, notwithstanding, to issue a preference loan, the accused said that was done under brilliant conditions. He showed that £190,000 had been really paid to Messrs. Brassey. He could, however, give no explanation as to what was done with this sum. He received a present of £5,000 for his trouble. With regard to another question of the president, the accused said that the shareholders did not suffer by the transactions, since they knew the burdens that had to be undertaken previous to subscribing. On January 28th the Minister of Commerce Banhaus was called to give an account on his relations to several railroad and banking companies previous to his entering the cabinet. The counsel for Ofenheim threatened to prove by means of a receipt that Banhaus was as deeply involved in railroad speculations as Ofenheim. The proof was not conclusive, but nevertheless an impression very unfavorable to the Minister of Commerce was produced. The trial was brought to a conclusion on February 27th, and ended in the acquittal of Ofenheim. The result was partly ascribed to the superior intelligence of Ofenheim, who produced a powerful impression upon the jury and public opinion when he declared that by his enterprises he had drawn to Austria more than 176,000,000 florins, that he was giving steady employment and regular pay to thousands of working-men, and in case of his acquittal he would give 100,000 florins to the poor of Vienna. The Minister of Commerce deemed it best to leave Vienna "for reasons of health," and a few months later the resignation offered by him was accepted by the Emperor.

The centenary of the incorporation of the Bukowina with the Austrian dominions was solemnly celebrated at Czernowitz October 4th. Deputations from all the towns and rural communities, numbering in all about 1,200 persons, were in attendance, and all the nationalities represented in this province indulged in their peculiar popular festivities. The centenary celebration began with a procession of all the deputies of the town and communities to the residence of the Governor, to whom a committee of deputies, headed by the President of the Provincial Diet, officially rendered the homage of the province. The Governor read to the deputies an imperial rescript which was received with great enthusiasm. Then followed the unveiling of the Austria monument, the work of Prof. Peckary, in Czernowitz, on the Austria place, with an address by the Burgomaster of Czernowitz, Dr. Ambros von Rechtenberg. The opening of the new university, which has been founded by the Austrian Government in honor of the centenary, began with a speech by the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Stremayr, which was followed by addresses from the first rector of the university, Dr. Tomaszczuk and Prof. Schuler-Libloy. All the Austrian universities, as well as Strasburg and Göttingen, had sent special deputies to this celebration, and numerous letters of gratulation were received from learned institutions in all parts of Europe. The new university is the only one in Austria which has a theological faculty of the Orthodox Oriental (non-united Greek) Church. Besides the theological faculty, it has for the present only two others, one of law and polical economy and one of philosophy. Most of the lectures will be given in the German language. In Roumania, the festivities of Czernowitz gave great offense to all classes of the population. The Roumanians look upon the Bukowina as a province which, being chiefly inhabited by Roumanians and torn from them by violence, should be reunited with them in course of time. A member of the Roumanian House of

Deputies proposed that the Diet of Roumania issue a protest against the Austrian celebration, declaring that the Roumanian nation did not submit to the affronts offered to it, but that it awaited a Napoleon to avenge and indemnify them. The National Liberal party in Jassy resolved to make the 13th of October, on which a hundred years ago Prince Ghika, of Moldavia, was beheaded by the Turks because he refused his consent to the cession of the Bukowina to Austria, a national day of mourning.

In June fearful inundations took place in Bohemia, Moravia, Carinthia, the Tyrol, and the Banat, with some loss of life and great destruction of property. Many bridges were carried away, thousands of cattle drowned, and crops in several districts were totally ruined.

The Danube, in April, took possession of its new bed, which had been prepared for it by the Danube Regulation Commission. It did not do so quite in the way meant by the engineers. The new bed was dug out in three sections, separated from each other by two dikes which were left, and over which the roads led to the old bed. The embankment had been raised all along the line and partially revetted with stone, but there remained still a good deal of the stone revetting to do in the portion between the two dikes. In order to do this more cheaply and expeditiously, it was determined to make an opening in the upper dike, so as to allow the stone-barges to pass through. The news excited some misgivings, and there were warning voices which predicted that the lower dike would scarcely be able to resist the pressure of the water; but the engineers were confident in their power of regulating the inflow of the stream, and to stop up the gap if necessary. Events proved that they had been too confident, for scarcely was the channel opened when the stream rushed in, widening the gap soon from 12 feet to 100 feet, and carrying away the bridge which had been constructed. The dike being in an oblique direction, the gap was toward the right bank, the consequence of which was that the force of the stream rushed in that direction, carrying away the masonry and stone revetment for a considerable distance. In less than twelve hours the basin filled, and the current seemed to have stopped, but the workmen had scarcely retired to rest when the news came that it had set in again, indicating that the water had made its way through the lower dike. In order to obviate further mishap to the embankment, which would have followed had the river broken through, an opening was made in the centre of the dike when the same thing occurred as at the upper dike, the water rushing through and carrying away the dike right and left, without doing any further mischief to the embankments. The Danube thus virtually took possession of its new bed, anticipating the ceremony which had been fixed for the 15th of May.

The solemn opening of navigation in the new channel of the Danube took place on May 29th, in the presence of the Emperor, the archdukes, and all the ministers. Minister Lasser made an address, in which he referred to the great advantages which the commerce and industry of Vienna would receive from the successful completion of the work which was begun on May 14, 1870.

A profound sensation was produced early in the year by the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Considerations on the Organization of the Austrian Artillery," and written by a member of the imperial family, Archduke John Salvator, youngest brother of the former Grand-duke of Tuscany. The author makes the following remarks on the relations between Austria and Germany:

When the conclusion was arrived at that the interests of Russia and Austria do not collide, and that friendly advances had removed all misunderstandings, the fortification of Przemysl was stopped, to the joy of all Austrian patriots. It is now hoped that the advance toward Russia may lead to an alliance based on the recognition of the mutual advantages, for in that alone can be found a guarantee for a happy future of the monarchy. In a military view the alliance with Russia is equivalent to security in our back; our strategical front has been definitely determined. In spite of all protestations of friendship, it must be clear to us that the expansive movements of the neighboring Prusso-German Empire threaten the integrity of the monarchy. National union and national annexation have become the principle of the present formation of states, and have unmistakably given the impulse to the great wars of modern times. Who, in face of these facts, could be without well-founded fears with regard to our dear and unfortunate fatherland? Although everything is done to destroy those agencies which tend to paralyze the attraction of our neighboring country, and to bring about the desired ends in a peaceable, that is, in a not forcible manner, the success of these efforts cannot be thought of. For, in spite of all demoralization and systematic undermining, there still lives in the peoples of Austria a sense of their homogeneousness, and the interests which have kept them together for centuries are still too strong to encourage the belief prevailing abroad that the dissolution of Austria is only a question of time, and will be accomplished without a war. A war is necessary, and it must come, as our neighbors have cast their eye on the fine country on the Danube, and Germany's boundaries need an enlargement in the east. As Austria has always stood up for its right, so will she at the time fight for her existence; then will come the last and deciding battle. May the time left us be used to procure the requisites for a successful defense!

The Austrian Government took an early occasion to disapprove the sentiments expressed by the archduke.

AVELLANEDA, NICOLÁS, lately elevated, by the almost unanimous vote of his countrymen, to the office of chief magistrate of the Argentine Republic, though not having yet completed the fortieth year of his age, is alike distinguished for his talents and acquirements, and conspicuous for his rectitude of character and conduct. In his career he has been markedly successful, leaving the stamp of his genius in the various positions occupied by him, as a

journalist, political economist, and statesman. He first came into public notice as editor of the *Nacional*, a leading journal of Buenos Ayres; afterward he received the appointment of Professor of Political Economy in the university of that city; and then became successively legislator, Minister of the Interior in the province of Buenos Ayres, and Minister of Public Instruction. In this last capacity, during the Sarmiento administration, he revealed in a peculiar manner those brilliant merits which have since been rewarded by his election to the presidency.

Among the many monuments of his zeal, as Minister of Public Instruction, are the 150 public libraries distributed throughout the country; national colleges in each of the provinces; special scientific institutes, with professors brought expressly from Europe for the different chairs therein; the National Observatory, under the direction of Dr. Gould, the learned American astronomer, etc., etc.

Dr. Avellaneda had already gained considerable fame by the radical reform achieved by him in the system of division of public lands; and he is the author of an important work on that subject, entitled "Estudios sobre tierras públicas."

AVEZAC-MACAYA, Marie Armand Pascal de, a French geographer, was born at Bagnères de Bigorre in 1799; died January 14, 1875. He was admitted to the bar in Paris, and subsequently entered the ministry of the navy, where he soon rose to the position of a chief of bureau. He soon turned his attention to geography, and particularly to the explorations of Africa. In 1834 he became secretary of the Geographical Society. Besides the general reports of this Society, he wrote numerous other learned essays, and many articles for the bulletin of the Society, of which he was a director. He was one of the founders of the Ethnological Society of Paris, and a member of the principal geographical and ethnological societies of the world. He has also written "Essais historiques sur le Bigorre" (2 vols., 1823); "Esquisse générale de l'Afrique;" "Études de Géographie critique sur l'Afrique septentrionale;" "Notice sur le Pays et le Peuple de Yébous" (1845); "Notice des Découvertes faites au moyen Âge dans l'Océan atlantique;" "Les Îles fantastiques de l'Océan occidentale au moyen Âge" (1845); and has also contributed numerous articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "Annales des Voyages," "Encyclopédie nouvelle," *Le Globe*, "Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde," etc.

B

BABCOCK, Rufus, D. D., clergyman and author, was born at North Colebrook, Conn., September 18, 1798; died at Salem, Mass., May 4, 1875, aged 76. He was graduated at Brown University in 1821, and acted as tutor in Columbian College (now University), D. C., two years. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie in 1823, and became associate pastor, with Dr. Bolles, of the First Baptist Church in Salem, Mass., in 1826. He was, in 1833, elected President of Waterville College, Me. (now Colby University). After three years, he returned to pastoral duties: first as pastor of the Spruce Street Church, in Philadelphia; then of his former charge in Poughkeepsie; and, finally, as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Paterson, N. J. For many years he took a leading part in the great movements of the Baptist denomination in the United States. He was three times elected Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society. He was also Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union of Philadelphia, and of the American Colonization Society, and District Secretary of the Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. Dr. Babcock founded, and for five years edited, the *Baptist Memorial*, a monthly magazine of biography and current religious intelligence. He published "Claims of Education Societies" (1829); "Review of Beckwith on Baptism" (1829); "Making Light of Christ" (1830); "Memoirs" of Andrew Fuller (1830); George Learned (1832); Abraham Booth, and Isaac Backus; "History of Waterville College" (1836); "Tales of Truth for the Young" (1837); "Personal Recollections of Dr. John M. Peck" (1858); and "The Emigrant's Mother" (1839). He likewise contributed many articles to "Annals of the American Pulpit," edited by Dr. Sprague. As a preacher, he was popular and instructive; as a scholar, his learning was more exact than extensive.

BALTHAZAR, Casimir Victor Alexandre de, a French artist of some note, was born at Hayange (Moselle), in 1809; died April, 1875. He went to Paris about the year 1827, and studied under Delaroche until 1832. He sent his first picture to the annual exhibition in 1833. Worthy of notice are: "The Head of John the Baptist offered to Herodias;" "Tobias led by the Angel;" "Lara and Kaled;" "Götz von Berlichingen" (1837); "The Vision of Joan of Arc;" "Joan of Arc in Prison" (1838); "The Baptism of Clovis;" "The Devotion of a Trumpeter;" "Diana in Repose;" "The Pious Mother." Besides historical subjects, he painted some portraits, among which are those of Colonel Handy, of the Bishop of Gap, and of Cardinal Donnet; "The Death of Lara" (already exhibited in 1840), "Christ and the Good Samaritan," and a portrait, appeared at the Universal Exposition of 1855. He exhibited, in 1859, a picture entitled "At

the Side of a Fountain." This artist obtained a third medal in 1837, a second medal in 1838, and a first medal in 1840.

BAPTISTS. I. REGULAR BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following are the statistics of the Baptist churches in the United States, as given in the *American Baptist Year-Book* for 1875:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Associations.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Members.
Alabama	44	1,120	566	72,010
Arkansas	31	880	432	39,444
California	6	92	81	3,936
Colorado	2	18	12	647
Connecticut	6	120	126	19,528
Dakota	1	14	10	273
Delaware	..	10	7	828
District of Columbia	1	22	24	7,687
Florida	14	251	165	17,004
Georgia	98	2,112	1,217	149,636
Idaho	..	1	1	20
Illinois	41	1,045	738	64,694
Indiana	29	547	317	36,967
Indian Territory	3	55	49	3,868
Iowa	19	379	272	20,359
Kansas	15	248	161	9,069
Kentucky	53	1,241	605	121,787
Louisiana	19	495	291	33,761
Maine	18	265	177	19,245
Maryland	1	43	22	5,162
Massachusetts	15	280	295	43,378
Michigan	17	341	234	20,442
Minnesota	7	176	118	5,987
Mississippi	41	1,185	579	86,140
Missouri	65	1,368	794	50,349
Nebraska	5	73	36	2,207
Nevada	..	1	....	20
New Hampshire	7	85	91	8,096
New Jersey	5	162	189	26,570
New Mexico	..	1	....	20
New York	46	847	753	101,947
North Carolina	56	1,293	648	112,829
Ohio	33	626	400	45,160
Oregon	5	58	46	2,008
Pennsylvania	19	530	400	52,675
Rhode Island	3	60	69	9,843
South Carolina	25	642	371	78,685
Tennessee	45	1,136	836	98,942
Texas	39	927	562	49,866
Utah	..	1	1	22
Vermont	7	106	79	8,757
Virginia	30	1,107	544	141,668
Washington	2	11	8	351
West Virginia	14	324	157	20,510
Wisconsin	12	170	114	11,383
Wyoming	1	2	1	154
Total	890	20,520	12,598	1,638,939

The number of additions by baptism during the year was 70,162; number of Sunday-schools, 9,222; of officers and teachers in the same, 78,819; of scholars in the same, 623,383; total amount of benevolent contributions by the churches, $3,988,909.31.

The Baptist educational institutions in the United States include ten theological institutions, with 45 instructors, 441 students, property valued at $1,125,000, and endowment funds amounting in all to $1,001,000; 35 colleges and universities, with 291 instructors, 5,056 students, $5,519,688 worth of property, and $3,012,000 of endowment funds; and 60 academies, seminaries, institutes, and female colleges, with 339 instructors, 5,478 students, $2,029,000 worth of property, and $262,135 of endowment funds.

The *Year-Book* gives the following statistics of the Baptist churches throughout the world:

COUNTRIES.	Associations.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Members.
NORTH AMERICA:				
Canada	12	327	238	17,541
Grand Ligne Mission	..	10	6	369
Mexico	8	8	3	151
New Brunswick	2	136	73	10,516
Nova Scotia	3	168	94	18,021
Prince Edward's Island	1	14	6	820
United States	890	20,520	12,598	1,638,939
West Indies	..	102	41	23,930
Total	908	21,285	13,059	1,705,287
EUROPE:				
Denmark	..	17	17	1,902
England	81	1,978	1,740	177,321
France	..	12	8	374
Germany	3	103	270	19,866
Greece	..	1	1	.....
Holland	..	1	4	91
Ireland	1	40	25	1,492
Italy	..	7	7	277
Norway	1	12	6	360
Poland	..	2	2	1,162
Russia	..	5	5	1,439
Scotland	1	104	76	7,696
Spain	..	4	4	200
Sweden	10	221	157	9,586
Switzerland	..	8	8	350
Turkey	..	1	1	100
Wales	9	522	374	54,004
Total	56	3,033	2,705	275,046
Asia	1	425	208	26,354
Africa	..	31	25	1,980
Australia	3	144	91	5,112
Grand total	968	21,918	16,092	2,013,729

The following more detailed statistics of the churches in Asia, Africa, Australia, and the West Indies, are also given in the *Year-Book*:

COUNTRIES.	Associations.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Members.
ASIA:				
Assam	..	8	21	498
Burmah	1	17	20	1,039
Ceylon	..	3	3	655
China	..	16	23	860
Hindostan	..	40	41	4,085
Japan	..	3	....	10
Karens	..	330	79	16,183
Shans	..	1	1	14
Siam	..	7	2	154
Teloogoos	..	6	15	2,861
Total	1	425	208	26,354
AFRICA:				
Cape Colony	..	6	5	360
Camaroons	..	7	3	130
Liberia	..	20	16	1,250
St. Helena	..	1	1	200
Total	..	31	25	1,980
AUSTRALIA:				
New South Wales	1	24	15	812
New Zealand	..	9	7	519
Queensland	..	12	7	250
South Australia	1	45	26	1,620
Tasmania	..	6	4	120
Victoria	1	48	32	1,800
Total	3	144	91	5,112
WEST INDIES:				
Bahamas	..	5	3	2,887
Hayti	..	1	1	100
Jamaica	..	94	36	20,509
Trinidad	..	2	1	434
Total	..	102	41	23,930

The anniversary of the *American Baptist Missionary Union* was held at Philadelphia May 25th. The total receipts of the Society for the year were reported to have been $241,-170.64. The total amount of liabilities accruing during the year was estimated at $267,148.56, showing a deficiency in the receipts to meet the current expenses of the year, of $25,177.92. Adding the balance of the old debt not paid the previous year, $27,778.80, the balance against the treasury on the 1st day of April, 1875, was found to be $52,856.72. In sixteen States, the average of contributions for foreign missionary purposes was found to have been thirty-nine cents for each member of the church.

The following is a summary of the report of the number and condition of the missions:

ASIATIC MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Native Preachers.	Churches.	Members.
Burmah	80	428	372	19,206
Assam	16	26	4	676
Siangoos, India	16	59	4	3,626
China	18	39	14	652
Japan	5	..	1	8
Total	185	547	395	24,178

OTHER MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Native Preachers.	Churches.	Members.
Germany	..*	270	103	19,997
Sweden	..*	129	221	10,075
France	..*	12	8	548
Spain	2	4	4	244
Greece	2	1	..	....
Africa	..*	10	10	525
Total	4	426	346	31,389
Grand total	189	973	741	55,567

It was resolved to attempt to raise $275,000 for the prosecution of the work during the coming year. Rigid economy was counseled in all departments of management.

The triennial meeting of the *American Baptist Educational Commission* was held at Philadelphia, May 25th. The report of the executive committee recommended that the colleges or other institutions to be aided should be selected with a view to building up strong institutions for large districts; especially should schemes contemplating two or more colleges in one State be discouraged. It advised that appeals for help should be made literally to the denomination and not to a few rich men, and that all help should be supplemental, given only to the enterprises of those States or sections which had first helped themselves to the utmost. The committee had determined to postpone further indorsements of applications for help for local institutions till after January 1, 1877. The proposition to celebrate the centennial anniversary of American Independence by efforts to strengthen and endow the denominational institutions of learning had met with increasing favor in all parts of the country. The committee had adopted a plan for raising funds which contemplated the subscription of one dollar by each person connected with the Baptist congregations, and of larger sums by persons of means according to their ability. Two additional advisory committees were appointed, one with its centre at Galveston, Texas, the other with it centre at San Francisco.

The anniversary of the *American Baptist Home Mission Society* was held in Philadelphia, May 27th; messengers, officially appointed, were in attendance from the Southern Baptist Convention. The treasurer reported the receipts for the year to have been $236,204.10, and the expenditures $213,542.69. The debt of the society had been reduced during the year from $45,237.40 to $10,341.20. Twenty-four churches had been helped with loans from the church-edifice fund, and applications had been received from eighty churches, asking for $90,000. The Board had assisted in the support of 338 missionaries, who had organized 92 churches. Seven schools were in operation among the freedmen, which reported an increased attendance of students. The present number was 800. The Rev. J. B. Jones had entered upon his labors as a missionary in the Indian Territory, aided by five native laborers.

The fifty-first anniversary of the *American Baptist Publication Society* was held in Philadelphia, May 28th. The receipts for the year were reported to have been: in the missionary department, $66,832.91; in the business department, $310,343.84; on account of the new building, $44,805.04; making in all, $421,981.79. Since 1867 the society had been giving its attention largely to the Sunday-school cause. It had now on its list 435 volumes of books for Sunday-school libraries, and was publishing large editions of "Aids to Scholars" and "Helps to Teachers." Its Sunday-school missionaries had during the year distributed 29,703 Bibles, Testaments, and books, and 182,483 pages of tracts. The enterprise of organizing Sunday-schools among the freedmen of the South had been begun. A Bible and Sunday-school mission had been established at Rome under the oversight of the society. The number of publications on the society's catalogue March 1, 1875, was 1,156. The corner-stone of a new building for the publishing-house was laid, with the usual ceremonies, in connection with the anniversary.

The anniversary of the *American Baptist Historical Society* was held in Philadelphia, May 28th. The library, it was reported, contained 7,185 volumes, which were represented to be all of real value, many of them costly and very rare. Among them were 2,165 books written by Baptists in the Latin, German, Swedish, French, and English languages. The list of works by Baptists and others included 1,250 names. A very interesting collection was being made of the likenesses and autograph

* Carried on entirely by native agencies.

letters of eminent Baptists of past generations. The number of likenesses was 594, and of letters 653. The library also contained 253 views of Baptist colleges, many of which were no longer in existence. A suggestion was made to the "American Baptist Publication Society" with reference to the republication of the "Materials toward Baptist History," published by Morgan Edwards in the last century. It was resolved to endeavor to commemorate the centennial anniversary of American Independence by the erection and purchase of a building to be especially devoted to the uses of the society.

The fourth annual meeting of the *Woman's Baptist Missionary Society* was held in Boston, April 21st. The receipts of the society were reported to have been, including the balance from the previous year of $424.64, $30,241.29; the expenditures had been $27,700.07. Of the balance, $2,541.22, left in the treasury, $729.75 was to be invested as a permanent fund, and $1,155.75 had been appropriated for schools; 187 churches, or auxiliaries, had been added during the year, making 707 auxiliaries in coöperation with the society in raising funds and supporting missionary laborers. In foreign fields, fifteen missionaries and sixteen Bible women had been employed, and seventeen schools sustained. Of 980 pupils enrolled in these schools, one-half were girls.

The fourth annual meeting of the *Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West* was held in Chicago, Ill., May 6th and 7th. The receipts of the society for the year ending March 31st were reported to have been $11,505.52, and its expenses $11,175.30. Of the expenses, $9,576.38 were devoted to the outfit of missionaries, and to the support of missionary work in Burmah, Assam, India, and China, and $1,598.92 to "home expenses." Regarding the "home field" of operations, reports were made of labors performed in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. It was resolved to endeavor to secure special funds toward the erection of a suitable schoolhouse at Gowahati; also, to seek out seven young ladies for the work of the coming year, three of whom should be appointed to Assam, and three to China. A resolution was adopted requesting the American Baptist Educational Commission to recommend the Baptist churches throughout the country to take up a collection Sunday, July 4, 1875, to form an educational fund for the schools of the Baptist missionary societies in foreign lands.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the *Eastern German Baptist Conference* was held at Albany, N. Y., September 15th. Forty-two churches, embracing more than 4,000 members, were represented. The Rev. H. Trump was appointed general missionary for the field of the Conference, to seek out new openings for labor. The Rev. H. Schneider was appointed general agent of the publication and colporteur work.

The *Western German Baptist Conference* met at Concordia, Missouri, October 6th. Fifty-three churches reported 156 baptisms, 3,164 members. Six churches failed to report, which in 1874 had reported 405 members. Adding these as they reported then, the Conference would have 59 churches, 156 baptisms, and 3,569 members. The expenditures during the year had been $3,553. The sum of $5,100 was granted for the support of missionaries during the ensuing year.

The *American and Foreign Bible Society*, at its meeting October 11th, determined, in view of the obstacles which stood in the way, to abandon the effort to unite with the American Bible Union. It made provision for sending out Bible readers and colporteurs to labor among the colored people.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the *American Bible Union* was held October 13th. The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., who had been president of the society for nineteen years, resigned that office. The Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., was elected president in his stead. The report of the treasurer showed that the total expenses of the Union for the year had been $22,622.51, and that its present liabilities were $40,927.13. The sum of $21,000 had been raised within a few days toward the payment of the debts. The assets of the society were estimated at $170,000, but most of the property was needed in business, and could not be applied to the extinction of the debt. The annual report stated that the union of this society with the American and Foreign Bible Society had been prevented during the year by the veto by the Governor of the State of New York of the bill passed by the Legislature to authorize it. The translation of the Book of Isaiah by Dr. Conant had been finished, and was ready for the printer.

The ninth annual meeting of the *Burmah Baptist Missionary Convention* was held at Henthader, November 7, 1874. It was attended by 14 missionaries, 16 woman missionaries, 29 ordained native preachers, 44 unordained native preachers, 16 delegates, and 272 persons described as "other disciples." The sessions of the convention lasted five days. Statistics were received from the stations at Rangoon, Maulmain, Tavoy, Barsein, Henthader, Thongzai, Toungoo, Shnayzyeen, and Prome, of which the following are the totals: number of members, 19,662; of churches, 396; of ordained preachers, 85; of unordained preachers, 283; of Sunday-schools, 164; of pupils in the same, 5,964; amount of contributions, $64,132.15.

The first *Baptist Association of Garo Christian Churches* was organized at a meeting held in the Gowalpara Chapel, Assam, April 3d. Eight churches responded to the call by letter, and 43 delegates were enrolled. The Association voted to support a preacher as its own

missionary to the heathen during the ensuing year. One minister was ordained.

The *Southern Baptist Convention* met at Charleston, S. C., May 6th. The Rev. James P. Boyce, D. D., of Kentucky, was chosen President. The "Home Mission Board" reported its receipts for the year to have been $23,360.54. The Board had employed during the year fifty-one missionaries and agents, including the native preachers. Under its direction 150 Sunday-schools had been organized during the year, with 2,466 pupils and teachers, twenty churches had been organized and thirteen meeting-houses built, 204 stations had been supplied by its missionaries, and 1,045 baptisms had been administered. During thirty years of the operations of this board, the aggregate receipts had amounted to $925,255.71, and 34,970 baptisms had been administered, 1,940 Sunday-schools organized, and 4,650 churches and stations supplied. The indebtedness of the Board amounted to $20,727.94. The contributions for the Indian missions had fallen off. The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions for the year had been $33,218.35. Reports were made of the condition of the missions in China and Italy. In China, churches were established at Canton, Shin Hing, Tung Chow, and Shanghai, with a total of 203 members. Fifty baptisms had been administered. The native converts had been liberal in contributions. A chapel had been built at Shanghai by the Rev. M. Yates, and presented to the convention. Forty-four persons had been baptized in connection with the Italian mission at Rome. The fund for the chapel at Rome amounted to $21,794.88, and had been invested in United States securities. It was announced that a legacy of $5,000 had been left the convention by Eugene Levering, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., to be divided equally between the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was commended. The Rev. Dr. E. Lathrop, of Connecticut, addressed the convention in behalf of the American Baptist (Northern) Home Mission Society, offering Christian salutations and presenting the resolutions which were adopted by that society at its meeting in 1874, proposing a regular fraternal intercourse, and interchange of messengers with the Southern Convention. In response, ten messengers were appointed to attend the next meeting of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and a resolution was adopted, declaring that

Inasmuch as the convention have cordially received the messengers of the Home Mission Society, and appointed a committee to nominate corresponding messengers to meet them at their approaching anniversary, and inasmuch as this convention has always received similar overtures from their Northern brethren in the same fraternal spirit, it is scarcely necessary to declare again that we cherish for this and all other evangelical societies of our Northern brethren the kindest feelings, and bid them the heartiest "God speed in their noble work."

And inasmuch as the wide extent of our territory and other causes (not necessary to enumerate) render it neither probable nor desirable that our Northern and Southern organizations should be merged into one, we are all the more solicitous that we should preserve the most fraternal relations, while each strives to do the work of the common Master in its own appointed sphere.

The Rev. Dr. Cutting, of New York, Secretary of the American Baptist Educational Commission, explained to the convention the purpose of the work of that society, and invited attention to its effort to raise, in connection with the celebration of the centennial of American Independence, a large fund in aid of the several Baptist institutions of learning. A resolution was adopted recommending this project, and the plans of the Educational Commission in connection with it, to the favor and active coöperation of the ministry and members of the churches throughout the Southern States. In reference to the education of the colored people, the Convention adopted a report declaring that "the emancipation and enfranchisement of the colored people, without adequate preparation for the responsible duties of citizenship, devolved an imperative obligation on those who precipitated this change, to take effective measures for preventing what was intended as a boon from becoming a curse Northern Christians have a duty to perform requiring patient labor, comprehensive and far-reaching plans, and a beneficence far beyond what has yet been evoked for the elevation and salvation of the colored people. The solemn duties of Northern Christians should not be pleaded as an excuse for our neglect of a personal duty and privilege. Every consideration of interest, humanity, and love of the Gospel, should impel us to energetic and prudent measures for the religious instruction of this class of our people." The convention having, in the lack of schools of its own for this purpose, adopted the policy of sustaining its students at the institutions controlled by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, the report declared large contributions for this purpose to be desirable. It recommended, in addition to this method of instruction, that ministers' institutes be held at convenient points in the different States, under the direction of the Home Mission Board, at which suitable instruction should be given to colored ministers and the more intelligent colored brethren on the rudimental doctrines of the Gospel, and in the faith and practice of the primitive Church; that missionaries be appointed, whenever the means were afforded, to labor among the colored people; and that help should be given the colored churches in organizing and conducting Sunday-schools.

II. Free-Will Baptists.—In the following table is given a summary of the statistics of the Free-Will Baptist churches, as they are found in the *Free-Will Baptist Register* for 1876. The returns show an increase from the previous year of one quarterly meeting, twelve ministers, and 1,499 members, and a decrease of seventy-two churches·

YEARLY MEETINGS.	No. of Quarterly Meetings.	No. of Churches.	Ordained Preachers.	No. of Communicants.
New Hampshire	8	117	134	8,590
Maine Western	4	67	59	4,485
Maine Central	5	101	92	6,328
Penobscot	9	113	82	4,083
Vermont	6	62	58	3,095
Massachusetts and Rhode Island	3	48	59	5,274
Holland Purchase	5	35	45	2,028
Genesee	4	26	28	1,379
Susquehanna	4	35	21	1,387
New York and Pennsylvania	4	36	22	1,043
St. Lawrence	2	17	14	761
Union	2	12	11	638
Central New York	5	43	34	2,135
Pennsylvania	4	14	11	570
Ohio and Pennsylvania	5	41	33	1,604
Central Ohio	5	26	17	1,429
Ohio	2	10	11	601
Ohio River	6	57	29	3,188
Indiana	1	7	4	269
Northern Indiana	3	17	11	585
Michigan	10	84	18	3,123
St. Joseph's Valley	3	21	16	845
Illinois	9	46	45	1,496
Southern Illinois	7	67	58	3,323
Wisconsin	9	65	58	2,431
Minnesota	3	20	18	632
Minnesota Southern	4	34	17	604
Iowa	4	30	28	1,222
Iowa Northern	4	40	39	1,004
Kansas	3	18	18	393
Virginia F. B. Association	2	11	11	707
Louisiana	4	21	12	581
Ontario, P. Q.	2	17	5	730
Bengal and Orissa	2	5	9	396
Liberty Association	..	27	16	1,605
Shelby Association	..	14	9	578
American Association	1	10	8	542
Union Association	1	18	11	624
Quarterly meetings not connected with yearly meetings	9	53	24	1,507
Churches not connected with quarterly meetings	..	14	5	363
Total, 38 yearly meetings, etc.	164	1,399	1,185	72,128

There are, says the *Register*, a number of associations of Baptists in America, which, in doctrine and polity, are in general agreement with the Free-Will Baptists. No specific reports have been received from these associations, but, from the best information received, the inference is that they number, in the aggregate, not less than 25,000 members.

The *Register* enumerates, among the benevolent institutions of the Free-Will Baptists, the *Foreign Mission Society*, the *Home Mission Society*, the *Education Society*, the *Sabbath-School Union*, the *Temperance Society*, the *Central Association*, the *Kansas Free-Will Baptist Home Mission Society*, the *Free Baptist Woman's Mission Society*, and the *New Hampshire Charitable Society*. It also enumerates twenty literary institutions, of which four are colleges, and the others academies and seminaries of various grades.

The anniversaries of the Free Baptist benevolent societies were held at Manchester, N. H., beginning October 12th. The Treasurer of the *Foreign Missionary Society* reported that its receipts had been $16,351.11, and that its expenditures had equaled that amount. The society had a permanent fund of $7,461.14. The principal missions of the society are in India. They have been organized into the Bengal and Orissa yearly meeting, the statistics of which are embodied in the general table given above.

The business of the *Education Society* related chiefly to the affairs of Bates College, and the effort to complete an endowment of $200,000 for that institution.

The reports of the *Home Mission Society* stated that the total receipts of the society for the year had been $8,496.24, and the expenditures had equaled that amount. The society had a permanent fund of $4,744.97. An effort to raise $1,000 for the freedmen of the South had resulted in securing $1,300. An effort had been begun to raise $1,000 for the needy churches of the North, and $600 had been pledged toward this sum. Report was made of the condition of the missions at Chicago, Ill.; Jackson, Mich.; Cleveland, O.; Cairo, Ill.; and Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Attention was invited to the "opening field" in Louisiana, East Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas.

At the anniversary of the *Sunday-School Union*, report was made that returns had been received from only about one-sixth of the whole number of schools in the denomination. From these it appeared that there were, in 211 schools, 17,228 scholars and 1,445 teachers. Forty-eight schools had contributed $1,154 for benevolent purposes. To sustain schools, there had been raised $4,666.

The Treasurer of the *Woman's Missionary Society* reported that the contributions to the society during the year ending October 1, 1875, were $1,053.26. This sum, with the cash on hand at the beginning of the year, made the total amount of funds at the disposition of the society $2,077.24. The expenditures had been $1,075.78. The society was employing one missionary in India, and was supporting several children in school in the same country.

The tenth session of the Free Baptist General Conference of Nova Scotia was held at Caledonia, beginning September 9th. The statistical reports showed that the Conference had 32 churches, 16 ministers, and 3,500 communicants. Anniversaries were held of the Temperance, Education, Sunday-School, Home Mission, and Foreign Mission Societies. A Woman's Missionary Society was organized.

III. SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.—The committee on statistics reported to the General Conference of this denomination, that the whole number of churches was 83, representing a membership of 8,308. Sixty-four of the churches had made reports to the Clerk of the Conference, leaving nineteen which failed to report. The statistics of the latter churches were taken from the Associational minutes of the year. A net increase of ninety-six members was reported from the previous year.

The sixty-first session of the *Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference* was held at Alfred Centre, N. Y., beginning September 22d. A.

H. Lewis was chosen moderater. The trustees of the Seventh-Day Baptist memorial fund reported that the fund now amounted to $67,529.33. The receipts to the fund for the year had been $3,441.81. The executive board of the Sabbath-school department reported that there were now in their statistical tables the names of 78 schools, 893 officers and teachers, and 4,957 scholars. Numerous Sabbath-school institutes and normal classes for instruction had been held in the several associations. A committee who were appointed by the previous General Conference to prepare an exposition of the doctrines and usages of the denomination offered two reports. The majority report recommended the reaffirmation of the old *exposé*, so amended as to embody in it the amendments made at different times. The minority report recommended that the *exposé* be thoroughly revised, so as better to express the views of the denomination as now held. Both reports were recommitted, and the majority and minority of the committee were requested each to prepare a form of the *exposé* in accordance with their respective recommendations. A committee which had been appointed by the previous General Conference to address a memorial to Congress concerning the proposed so-called religious amendments to the Constitution of the United States, reported that they had addressed letters of inquiry to the committee having the subject in charge; that three members of the committee had replied that it would be best to move in the matter when the amendments were pressed by their friends; that no efforts to press the amendments had been made since the last session of the Conference; and that therefore no occasion had arisen for the committee to take further action. The canvass of the votes of the churches upon the new constitution for the General Conference submitted to them showed that 37 churches had voted in favor of it, and 14 against it. The constitution, having received the requisite majority of two-thirds of the churches represented, was declared adopted and in operation. The Committee on Denominational History reported that no books or papers, or other contributions or items of interest, had come into their charge during the year. The committee appointed to raise money for young men preparing for the ministry, reported that they had received $242.79 and had expended $158.26 upon seven young men. Essays, appointed by the previous General Conference, were read upon "The Scriptural Idea of the Denomination and its Relation to Individual Churches," by L. C. Rogers, and "The Scriptural Doctrine of the Future State of the Dead," by T. R. Williams.

IV. Baptists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.—The following are the statistics of the Baptist churches in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, as derived from the Association minutes for 1875:

LOCALITY.	Churches.	Baptisms during the Year.	Members.
Nova Scotia:			
Western Association	68	354	9,567
Central Association	48	362	6,787
Eastern Association	57	419	4,191
	173	1,135	20,495
New Brunswick:			
Western Association	72	149	4,999
Eastern Association	67	593	6,876
	139	742	11,875
Prince Edward Island	16	158	1,072
Total	328	2,030	32,942

The Convention of Baptists in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, in 1874 decided to establish a mission among the Karens in Siam, and sent out ten missionaries to open the work there. After spending some time in examining their proposed field of labor, these missionaries reported to the Board of the Convention that the Karen population in the district assigned to them was so sparse as to render it doubtful if any effective work could be accomplished there, and asked instructions regarding the course which they should pursue. A special meeting of the convention was held in May to consider this subject. An invitation was received at this meeting from the Baptists of Ontario and Quebec, to coöperate with them in their mission among the Teloogoos of Cocanada, India. This invitation was accepted, and the missionaries sent out to Siam were advised to enter Cocanada at once.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the *Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island* was held at Hillsburg, Nova Scotia, beginning August 21st. T. H. Rand, D. C. L., was chosen president. A dispatch was received from the missionaries of the convention who had been transferred from Siam to Cocanada, stating that they had reached their new field of labor, and were "joyfully working" there. A resolution was offered declaring an organic union of all the Baptists of the Dominion in foreign mission work to be desirable, but it was afterward withdrawn because it was thought that the time had not yet come for passing such a resolution. A committee was appointed to consider the subject of extending the objects of the convention so as to embrace a union for home missions as well as for foreign missions.

V. Baptists in Great Britain.—The *Baptist Union in Great Britain and Ireland* met for its regular annual session in London, April 26th. The Rev. Alexander Maclaren, of Manchester, was chosen president for the ensuing year. An income of 10,582 in the number of members was reported, a larger accession than had been recorded in ten years. Sixty-three young ministers had been added to the ranks of the pastorate. Twenty-five new churches had been originated, and thirty-eight new

chapels had been built during the year, at a cost of £64,185; 124 other chapels had been enlarged or improved, at a cost of £49,863; making the total outlay on churches and chapels, of £114,048. Debts on 298 churches had been diminished, and there are forty-three churches liquidated, amounting to £54,712. Adding to these amounts the sums of £14,350 contributed for home missions, £60,000 for foreign missions, and £15,987 for colleges, the entire sum raised by the denomination in the United Kingdom for the direct promotion of the Gospel appears to have been £259,097, without reckoning the amount spent by the churches in the support of their pastors, upon Sunday-schools, and for the relief of aged and infirm ministers. The report of the *Missionary Society* showed the income of the society for the year to have been £40,121. The expenditure had exceeded this sum by £1,143, but the deficiency had been made up by friends, and the society was completely out of debt. Favorable representations were given of the condition of the missions in London, among the Sonthals in Ceylon, Africa, the West Indies, Brittany, Norway, and Rome. The number of baptisms during the year in the mission-fields was 3,546. Nine missionaries had been added to the force, six laboring in India, and one each in Africa, Hayti, and Trinidad.

The *Autumnal Meeting* of the Baptist Union was held at Plymouth, beginning October 4th. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Choun. The Rev. Alexander Maclaren presided. The following action was taken in reference to the subject named in the preamble:

This assembly, recognizing the great need of a denominational fund for the assistance of aged or infirm ministers and of ministers' widows, hereby resolve: 1. To establish a fund, to be called the Baptist Union Annuity Fund, or as the committee shall otherwise determine. 2. To refer the scheme now before the assembly to the Committee of the Union for revision, instructing them to confer with the representatives of existing funds having similar objects, with a view to their coöperation, and to decide upon a scheme, and to appoint a Committee of Management. 3. To request the Rev. C. M. Birrell, the Rev. Dr. Brock, Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., Mr. W. Middlemore, Mr. R. Cory, and W. S. Caine, of Liverpool, to solicit contributions toward a capital fund, and to hold the same until the fund shall be fully organized. 4. That the first annual report be presented to the meeting of the Union at Birmingham in October, 1876.

With reference to the circular which had been issued by the Admiralty on July 31st, directing the return of fugitive slaves escaping to British vessels, the Union declared that it could not refrain from expressing profound astonishment and sorrow that such a document should have emanated from a department of the British Government; "and because this document imperils important national rights, reverses the national policy in regard to slavery, is utterly opposed to the national feeling, makes British officers the instruments of upholding slavery, and, in effect, sets at naught a settled doctrine of British law, this assembly respectfully but most urgently calls on the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty at once to cancel this ill-judged circular." A service called a "missionary designative service" was held during the session of the Union, at which four new missionaries were commissioned to their fields.

VI. Scottish Baptists.—The sixth annual report of the *Baptist Union of Scotland*, being that for the three months ending in October, 1874, stated that the Union consisted of 68 churches, and represented a membership of about 6,200. The churches of the so-called Scotch Baptists are not connected with the Union, and are not therefore included in the enumeration. They oppose the employment of paid pastors. The pastors, or elders, are chosen from among the members of the church by the members themselves, and discharge all the duties of their office gratuitously. These churches are represented as being in a declining condition. The "Christian Brethren," or Disciples of Christ, have established a few churches in Scotland. It is claimed that there are many Baptists scattered among the churches of other denominations, who, if gathered together, would form a considerable body.

The annual meetings in connection with the Baptist denomination in Scotland were held at Glasgow, beginning October 27th. The *Home Missionary Society* was represented as being in an efficient and prosperous state. Notwithstanding, however, the liberality of subscribers had increased, the expenditures had been in excess of the income. The English subscriptions had amounted to £1,005, the Scotch to £761. The legacy reserve fund amounted to £2,000. The number of members in the mission churches in 1870 was about 1,000; the present number was 1,850. There had been an increase of 340 members during the year. The number of stations was now 148, against about 80 in 1870. The number of young people under instruction was 1,700, against 400 in 1870.

The meeting of the *Baptist Union* was held October 28th. Statistics were presented showing that the Union had had a rapid growth since its formation in 1870. There were now 70 churches and nearly 7,000 members, against 50 churches and 3,000 members at that time. The Union had started with a revenue of between £400 and £500. Its present free income was between £700 and £800, besides which it had a Ministers' Provident Fund of more than £2,000. The number of members had increased more than 700, or an average of about ten members for every affiliated church. Three new chapels had been opened during the year, and six new chapels were in course of erection.

BARYE, Antoine Louis, a celebrated French sculptor, born September 24, 1795; died June 25, 1875. In his boyhood he was placed in the workshop of a steel engraver,

was drawn in the conscription in 1812, and at the peace of 1814 returned to his profession as a chaser, and studied drawing and modeling in the *ateliers* of M. Bosio and Baron Gros. His first exhibition at the competition of the École des Beaux Arts was in 1819, when he gained honorable mention for an engraving representing Milo of Crotona devoured by a lion. In 1827 he began to exhibit his sculptures in the Salon des Beaux Arts, and continued to do so regularly until 1836, when, the jury having refused several of his works, he ceased to exhibit for fourteen years. From 1848 to 1851 he occupied the post of keeper and director of the plaster-casts at the Louvre, and in 1850 he was appointed to superintend the course of drawing relating to natural history at Versailles, and in 1854 to a similar post in the Museum of Natural History. He has attained great success in modeling wild animals. His lion crushing a boar, an animal group in bronze, is considered his finest figure. In 1838 he became chevalier and in 1855 an officer of the Legion of Honor. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855 he obtained a grand medal of honor, the only one awarded in artistic bronzes. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the jury which decided as to the claims for admission of works of art into the London Exhibition of 1861, and in 1868 became a member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

BAUER, WILHELM, a German inventor, born December 23, 1822; died June 18, 1875. He learned turning, and went to Munich as a journeyman. Here he joined the army, and took part in the Danish War of 1848. The defenseless state of the German coasts suggested to him the idea of making use of submarine navigation for naval war, and for this purpose he constructed a submarine fireship to destroy the enemy's vessels. February 1, 1851, he made an attempt with it in the harbor of Kiel, but, owing to a want of funds, he was unsuccessful. After this he occupied himself almost exclusively with the preparation of models of submarine ships, and, in 1852, went successively to Austria, France, and England, to work for the realization of his plans. But, wherever he went, he was unsuccessful, owing to a want of funds. During a stay in Russia, in 1855, he succeeded in interesting the Admiral Grand-duke Constantine in his plans, and here, at last, he was able to complete successfully his submarine fireship. He was permitted to raise the man-of-war Lefort, which had gone down in the Baltic in 1857, and was also ordered to build a submarine man-of-war. He continued in the service of Russia, under the title of submarine engineer, until 1858, when, in consequence of difficulties with the authorities, he left for Munich. His stay in Russia had, in more than one respect, been an excellent school for him. His "camels" for submarine operations, and other inventions, were of far-reaching importance. When the Bavarian post-packet Ludwig had been wrecked on Lake Constance, in 1861, Bauer was called upon, and he undertook to raise the vessel with his "camels." Unfortunately, his apparatus proved to be insufficient, and he was forced to desist from his undertaking. But the liberality of Duke Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and a subscription taken up through Germany, enabled him to complete his work, and, in 1863, he succeeded in raising it. He then went to Bremen, where he hoped to work for the dissemination and completion of his ideas, but he was interrupted by the war of 1864. This war suggested to him the possibility of constructing "fire-coasters" for the protection of the coasts. An association was formed in 1864 for the furtherance of this project. But Bauer's health naw gave way, and he continued to fail, until he was relieved by death of his sufferings.

BAYARD, THOMAS FRANCIS, of Wilmington, was born at Wilmington, Del., October 29, 1828; was chiefly educated at the Flushing School, established by Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks, and although his early training was for a mercantile life, he studied and adopted the profession of law; he came to the bar in 1851, and, excepting the years 1855 and 1856, when he resided in Philadelphia, he has always practised in his native city; in 1853 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware, but resigned in 1854; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed James A. Bayard (his father), and took his seat March 4, 1869. His term of service expired March 3, 1875. But in January, 1875, he was reëlected for a second term, which will expire on March 3, 1881. The career of any hard-working lawyer at a country bar has little or nothing to attract more than a merely local interest, or to entitle him to especial recognition, and such has been that of Mr. Bayard.

Since he came to the Senate in 1869, his political views and associations have placed him in a minority, heretofore very weak in numbers, and therefore more labor has been entailed upon it, in meeting the infinite variety of propositions brought forward by the majority in these stormy times.

His diligence in the office of Senator is manifested in the records of the debates which disclose his attitude upon the public questions. An abridgment of many of his speeches will be found in this and former volumes of this CYCLOPÆDIA.

In the formation of the Government and since its establishment, the men from whom Mr. Bayard draws his name and blood have been in the public service, and in the Senate he lineally represents a fourth generation. Thus in the preservation of the principles of republican government, and the line of conduct which can alone make such a government possible, he possesses a deep inherited interest and duty, which last he has diligently endeavored to perform.

Limitation upon power was the great idea

upon which the American fathers sought to erect a government for themselves and their posterity. This limitation was to be secured by the *distribution* of governmental powers, and the entire independence of each of the various departments in its separate sphere. The idea was always carefully kept in view in arranging the lines of State and Federal jurisdictions; and therefore Mr. Bayard would conceive the *true* American republican to be one who most closely legislates by the light and guidance of this idea, as set forth and contained in the Constitution of the United States. This political creed may seem narrow in these days to the sonorous champions of indefinite human progress and expansion, but its wisdom and safety grow plainer as the difficulties thicken about the pathway of the Government.

The speeches and acts of Mr. Bayard show, in all that he has said or done in public life, that constitutional liberty—the civil and religious liberty contemplated by the Constitution—has been the object of his anxious and solicitous defense. These remarks correctly describe all that he has said and done as a public man, and therefore are descriptive of the man himself.

His father's family were originally French, and being Huguenots fled from France at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1585), first to Ireland, and soon after to New York.

The two brothers (Nicholas and Balthazar) came to New York, and one went soon to Cecil County in Maryland, and from that branch he sprung.

His mother was a Philadelphian of the Francis and Willing families, who were early colonial settlers there, of English extraction.

BELGIUM, a kingdom of Europe. Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was born April 9, 1835, son of King Leopold I., former Duke of Saxe Coburg; ascended the throne at the death of his father, December 10, 1865; was married August 22, 1853, to Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, born August 23, 1836. Offspring of this union are three daughters. Heir-apparent to the throne is the brother of the King, Philip, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1827, Lieutenant-General in the service of Belgium; married April 26, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845; offspring of the union is a son, Baldwin, born July 3, 1869.

The area of the kingdom is 11,373 square miles; population, according to the last census, taken in 1866, 4,737,833; according to an official calculation of December, 1873, 5,253,-821. Of this population, 54 per cent. belong to the Flemish and 44 to the Walloon-French nationality. The following table exhibits the population of each province of the kingdom on December 31, 1872, as well as the number of arrondissements and communes into which each province is divided:

PROVINCES.	Number of Arrondissements.	Number of Communes.	Population, Dec. 31, 1872.
Antwerp	3	150	513,543
Brabant	3	340	922,466
Flanders, East	6	250	662,971
" West	8	295	554,366
Hainault	6	435	982,056
Liége	4	335	623,165
Limburg	3	206	202,922
Luxemburg	5	205	206,069
Namur	3	351	316,331
Total	41	2,567	5,253,821

The number of Belgian workmen who emigrate to France and thrive there is considerable. There is one class, however, who migrate there yearly, and after a few months' work return to their homes with their earnings to start again the ensuing year. They are the straw-hat makers, and every February about 8,000 start from Belgium and take up their quarters in a suburb of Paris and form a little colony there. Most are married, but all leave their wives and children at home. An experienced man can make at least eight francs a day, and therefore, by exercising a little economy, they can easily save 30 francs a week, or about 500 francs during their four months' stay.

Of the four universities of Belgium, the free Catholic University of Louvain had, in 1872, the largest number of students (901); the free (Liberal) University of Brussels had 583, the State University of Liége 436, and the State University of Ghent 210; the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp, 1,576 students. There were, besides the Antwerp Academy, 72 other academies of design and drawing schools, with 9,447 pupils; a Conservatory of Music at Brussels, with 675, and another at Liége with 789 pupils.

Nearly the entire population of Belgium is nominally connected with the Roman Catholic Church, at the head of which is the Archbishop of Malines, and five bishops. The other ecclesiastical benefices consisted, December 31, 1872, of 156 deaneries, 232 *cures* (parishes of the first class), 2,772 *succursales* (parishes of the second class), 180 chapels, 1,730 vicariates, 110 coadjutors, 29 annexes, 706 oratories and chapels of hospitals, colleges, etc. The number of religious communities of men, in 1866, was 178, with 2,991 inmates; that of religious communities of women, 1,144, with 15,205 inmates. The number of mutual aid societies recognized by the state was 98; their aggregate revenue, 207,203 francs; expenditures, 180,447 fr.; capital, December 31, 1871, 475,-895 fr.; the number of mutual aid societies not recognized by the state is larger; capital, December, 1871, 511,692 fr.

In the budget for 1874, the receipts were estimated at 229,643,000 francs; the expenditures at 236,417,402, fr.; the public debt on May 1, 1874, amounted to 1,059,446,000 fr.

The number of electors registered for the year 1874–'75 was 111,135, or 2.11 per cent. of the population. The most numerous class of

electors were the agriculturists and farmers, who numbered 25,039. The literary men and journalists were the least numerous class, numbering only 69. Of chiefs of institutions, professors, and teachers, there were 1,120, of clergymen 2,738. The number of persons who were eligible for the Senate on account of their paying the 1,000 florins of direct taxes prescribed by Art. LVI. of the constitution was 453, or 0.086 per cent. of the population. The electors for the provincial assemblies numbered 219,619, or 4.180 per cent. of the population; those for communal elections, 347,441, or 6.613 per cent.

The number of teachers in primary schools was 10,629, of whom 7,032 were laymen and 3,597 members of religious orders, or clerics. The latter class has increased since 1851 by 1,098, the former only by 624. The schools for adults numbered 199,957 pupils, 9,219 more than in 1848, being 3.98 per cent. of the population. The aggregate expenditures made for primary instruction in 1874 were as follows:

National Government	6,643,415 17 francs.
Provinces	1,584,010 45 "
Communes	5,863,561 37 "
Total	14,090,986 99 francs.

Of 43,311 men who were drafted for the militia in 1874, 8,727 could neither read nor write, 1,976 could only read, 15,726 could read and write, 16,228 had a higher education, and of 654 the degree of instruction was unknown.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able-bodied man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is allowed. The legal term of service is eight years, but two-thirds of this time are generally spent on furlough. The strength of the army is to be 100,000 men on the war footing, and 40,000 in times of peace. On June 1, 1874, the actual number of soldiers under arms amounted to 37,391 rank and file, comprising 24,409 infantry, 5,114 cavalry, 6,331 artillery, 667 engineers, and 570 train. The civic militia or national guard numbers 125,000 men without and 400,000 with the reserve. Its duty is to preserve liberty and order in times of peace, and the independence of the country in times of war. A royal decree, dated October 20, 1874, divided the kingdom into two military circumscriptions, one embracing the provinces of Antwerp and West and East Flanders, and the second the others.

The condition of the merchant marine during the time from 1843 to 1873 is shown by the following table:

YEAR.	VESSELS.		TONNAGE.	
	Sailing-Vessels.	Steamers.	Sailing-Vessels.	Steamers.
1843	142	5	27,005	5,084
1853	160	5	35,012	1,312
1863	97	6	27,247	2,714
1863	112	8	39,729	4,220
1870	67	12	30,149	9,501
1872	59	19	32,846	16,141
1873	69	28	46,439	30,005

The commerce of Belgium during the year 1873 was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
1. EUROPE.		
France	335,600,000	380,100,000
Zollverein	157,900,000	248,800,000
Netherlands	179,000,000	182,000,000
Other countries of Central Europe	13,600,000	17,300,000
England	268,300,000	241,900,000
Russia	72,500,000	12,600,000
Other countries of Northern Europe	30,800,000	10,400,000
Countries of South Europe	48,100,000	64,000,000
2. AMERICA	304,500,000	49,500,000
3. ASIA	12,500,000	.....
4. AFRICA	4,900,000	2,000,000
Total	1,422,700,000	1,158,600,000

The aggregate length of the railroads in operation on January 1, 1874, was 3,370 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile), of which 1,636 were state railroads, and 1,734 belonged to private companies. The aggregate length of the lines of electric telegraph was, in 1872, 4,430 miles; that of wires, 15,802; the number of telegraph-offices was, in 1871, 478.

Sir H. Barron, secretary of the British legation at Brussels, reports that the quantity of coal raised from the Belgian coal-fields in a year advanced in 1872 to the unprecedented amount of 15,658,948 tons, and the export of the coal to 5,630,197 tons. Many cargoes of Belgian coal were shipped to England, even to Newcastle itself. Sir H. Barron states that the coal-beds of Belgium, perhaps the main source of her wealth, are being rapidly consumed; that whatever coal is left at the end of another century must be raised at a vastly-increased expenditure of labor and life, and that this must ultimately put an end to the working of the mines. In his opinion the Government should endeavor to check the waste of the national capital, and he suggests that the preferential tariff on the state railway in favor of coal for export is impolitic, and that an export duty might well be imposed. He quotes Mr. McCulloch's opinion that the retention of the export duty on British coal (abolished in 1845) would not have materially affected the export, and that it would not be easy to show how a revenue of two or three millions a year could be raised with less inconvenience.

The most important event in the history of Belgium during 1875 was the diplomatic complication with Germany. On February 3d, the German embassador in Brussels, Count Perponcher, presented to the Belgian Government a note from Prince Bismarck, complaining of several hostile demonstrations of Belgians against Germany. The first complaint was against the pastorals of the Belgian bishops in 1872 and 1873, and against some other publications by clerical committees offensive to the German Government and calculated to encourage the resistance of the German Ultramontane clergy, but without specifying any of these publications. The second complaint referred

to the Duchesne-Poncelet plot in 1873 against the life of the German Chancellor. That individual, in a letter addressed on the 9th of September, 1873, to the Archbishop of Paris, had offered to assassinate Prince Bismarck for a sum of 60,000 francs. He sent at the same time a cipher alphabet in order that no one might be able to understand the correspondence. A second letter, undated, was sent to the same prelate, the author inclosing a photograph, said to be of himself, and giving his address, "Duchesne-Poncelot, Rue Léopold, Seraing, Belgique." On the 21st of the same month, the writer again sent a communication to Mgr. Guibert, confirming his previous letter, and declaring himself ready for action. The archbishop placed the documents at once in the hands of the French Government, which transmitted them to the Belgian administration. Duchesne admitted having written the papers, being at the time drunk, and acting under the dictation of a friend, whose name he persists in concealing, for fear, as he states, of bringing that person into trouble. The third observation touched upon the address of several members of the so-called *Société des Œuvres Pontificales* to the Bishop of Paderborn. The Prussian note added: "It is scarcely possible that the laws of Belgium cannot enable the Government to stop undertakings which might alter its relations with neighboring states. Neutral states which wish to preserve the advantage of their position should carefully avoid anything which might alter that principle of neutrality which is the basis of their existence. If Belgian laws do not contain the authority necessary to obtain the legitimate satisfaction claimed by the German Government, the latter hopes Belgium will supply the deficiency by fresh legislation."

The answer of the Belgian Government to this note is dated February 26th. It reminds the Berlin Government that the pastoral letters were published long ago, that they are forgotten, and that they were coeval with the commencement of the struggle between Germany and the Pope. As to the address to the Bishop of Paderborn, the *Comité des Œuvres Pontificales* has disavowed it. It was the work of individuals, and not of an organized society. With regard to the Duchesne plot, the Belgian Government reminds the German Government that it had thanked the Belgian authorities for what they had done in the matter, and that, moreover, investigations were still being pursued with regard to it. The Belgian answer adds that the Belgian laws suffice for the suppression of all offenses, but that offenses of intention cannot be repressed, and that no law in any country affects them. Protesting against certain attacks in the German note, the Belgian Government draws attention to the fact that the liberty which Belgium enjoys is, as it were, drawn from the very vitals of the nation, that the attitude of the Belgian people has always excited general admiration, that it has given an example of liberty allied to order, and that it has powerfully contributed to the establishment of the *juste parlementairisme* adopted by nearly all the states in Europe. The good sense of the Belgian people had correctly gauged the theories of the International which had been openly preached to it. "Independent and neutral Belgium has never done anything, despite the incessant intercourse between two countries whose frontiers join, which could alter its relation with a nation both friendly and which guarantees its independence." The Belgian reply then concludes with some friendly formulas.

The German Government communicated its note to the cabinets of London, Vienna, Paris, St. Petersburg, and the Hague, but received an answer only from Lord Derby, intimating that Belgium would hardly be in condition to comply with the wish of Germany for a change of its legislation. An interpellation in the English House of Commons did not elicit a satisfactory reply, as the diplomatic communication was regarded as confidential.

Prince Bismarck replied to the Belgian note on April 15th. The reply cites no fresh facts. It descants on the principles of international law involved in the discussion, and expresses the hope that Belgium will seize the opportunity to dissipate the impression that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the press in Belgium. The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs announced the receipt of the new note to the House of Deputies on April 16th, and said that in addition to this correspondence, courteous verbal explanations had been exchanged with the German representative; and, in conclusion, he assured the Chamber that the Belgian Government sincerely desired to strengthen good relations with Germany. The answer of Belgium to the German note of April 15th was dispatched on April 30th. It is courteous in tone, merely takes notice of Germany's action in regard to the revision of the penal laws, and in no way returns to the subjects of the first reply, except to reserve for a future time the adoption of a resolution in accordance with the friendly declarations contained in that reply.

On May 7th and 8th the Chamber of Deputies debated the last vote of the Belgian Government. M. Frère-Orban, the leader of the Liberal party, was the principal speaker. He approved the terms of the last answer to Germany. He considered that all grounds for apprehension respecting the independence of the country, the integrity of its institutions, and the liberty of the press, had disappeared. At the same time the neutral position of Belgium did not exonerate her from obligations to her neighbors. It was a question whether the Government had done its duty to Germany in the Duchesne affair. The Minister of Justice denied that the Government had been inactive in prosecuting the investigation. After a protracted debate, the Chamber adopted a resolu-

tion, expressing entire approval of the declarations of the ministry, and concurrence in the regret expressed by the ministers in regard to the occurrences complained of by Germany.

On May 21st, the tribunal at Liége, which had the alleged plot to assassinate Prince Bismarck under investigation, dismissed the charges against Duchesne. All the papers in this case were, on May 23d, handed to the German embassador, with a note explaining that the investigation was exhaustive and nothing had been discovered beyond the letters which had already been published, and which did not bring Duchesne within the scope of any penal codes. The note added that the Government would propose an amendment to the law, by which proposals of murder would be made punishable the same as threats.

On May 25th the Senate had a long debate on the diplomatic correspondence between Belgium and Germany. A resolution was proposed declaring that the House completely approved of the explanations given by the Government, and passed to the order of the day. This resolution was unanimously adopted. In the course of the debate a Liberal member expressed the opinion that the charges put forth by Germany were not of a serious nature. He regretted, at the same time, the language used by the Belgian bishops, and protested against the statement that Belgium felt more sympathy for France than for Germany. M. Malou, the Minister of Finance, announced that a bill would be presented, rendering penal such acts as those with which Duchesne was charged.

On June 22d the Count d'Aspremont Lynden, Minister for Foreign Affairs, read in the Chamber of Deputies the note communicated by Count Perponcher, the German minister at Brussels, in which Prince Bismarck replies to the Belgian note of the 23d May. The prince expressed his thanks for the careful investigation made by the Belgian Government in the Duchesne affair, and for the intimation that it proposed to complete its penal legislation. "This," continues Prince Bismarck, "has given great satisfaction to the Emperor, who anticipates that the simultaneous discussion of similar legislative measures in Germany and Belgium will have a salutary effect upon the public conscience. His Majesty also hopes that, should there be any renewal of attempts on the part of Belgian subjects to intervene in German internal questions, they will be dealt with in the same conciliatory spirit of which the Belgian Government in the Duchesne affair has given proof so strongly meriting our gratitude." The bill authorizing the punishment of mere proposals for the commission of crime was then discussed. The bill was supported by some deputies, while others advocated various amendments. M. Guillery moved an amendment restricting its provisions to attempts at assassination. The Minister of Justice, M. d'Lantsheere, made a speech, in which he dwelt upon the necessity for passing the bill, and cited a case now pending before the Assizes of Hainault which would have necessitated the introduction of the present measure even if occasion had not been furnished for it by the Duchesne affair. M. Bara argued that the bill was due to political circumstances, and he opposed the extension the Government proposed to give to the measure. On June 23d the Chamber passed the bill by 75 yeas against 6 nays.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, though, like all the members of the cabinet belonging to the Catholic party, gave, in January, deep offense to one section of his party. The question was raised in Parliament as to the desirableness of retaining the Belgian embassy to the Pope. The minister argued in favor of retaining it, but one of his reasons was that the legation offered an opportunity of letting the Pope know that "the opinions of Belgium are not those of all the persons who repair to Rome." Some of the provincial Catholic papers in Belgium and France severely criticised the remark of the minister.

An animated debate was caused in the Chamber of Deputies on April 19th by an interpellation relative to the military honors which, it was announced, would be rendered to the newly-appointed cardinal, Archbishop Deschamps, of Malines, on the occasion of his solemn entrance into the city of Malines. The author of the interpellation, H. Jottrand, a member of the Left, warned the Government against the continuance of this relic of French legislation, as the archbishop, by such an act, would be recognized as an officer of the State, and the Government would become responsible for all his acts, a responsibility which, in view of the diplomatic complication with Germany, involved great danger. The Minister of War and the Prime-Minister defended their conduct by referring to several precedents.

The official subornation of the press was made, in May, the subject of an interpellation by M. Bara. He produced in the Chamber of Deputies a receipt for two hundred francs paid to M. Coomans, a prominent member of the Right, and editor of an influential journal, for the insertion of an article strongly attacking the opposition, accompanied by a ministerial *résumé* of the financial situation. He demanded an explanation. The Minister of Finance, M. Malou, candidly admitted that the transaction was indefensible, and had been sanctioned without sufficient consideration. He added that he had reimbursed the Treasury. M. Coomans attempted an explanation, which was received with shouts of laughter. He said he believed a similar statement and payment had been received by all journals. M. Bara made some severe remarks upon the transaction, and hinted that this was not the only charge of the same description he might have to make. The incident excited the greatest interest, and thousands of the public were unable to gain admission to the galleries set

apart for their use. The session of the Chambers closed on July 3d.

In October, elections were held throughout the country, for half the members of the communal councils. The Liberal majority was overthrown at Bruges, Malines, Audenarde, and Spa, and the Catholics suffered similar reverses at Namur. In the other communes, the elections caused no change in the composition of the councils. The Catholic candidates were reëlected in Aerschot, and the Liberals in Brussels, Louvain, Verviers, Mons, Ostend, and Diest.

The Belgian Chambers were opened, on November 9th, without a speech from the throne. On November 17th the Government was asked, in the Chamber of Deputies, for information on the sale of arms and war-material by the military authorities at Charlevoix, and the fear was expressed that these sales might lead to diplomatic difficulties. The Minister of Finance, Malou, admitted that the subject deserved to be taken into consideration, though he did not believe that the arms had been purchased for any unlawful purposes. The laws contained no provision relative to the subject, but the Government had resolved to submit to the Chamber a bill for regulating such sales in future.

At a supplementary election of a member of the Chamber of Deputies, held at Ghent on November 23d, the candidate of the Liberal party, Burgomaster de Kerckhove, of Ghent, was elected by a majority of two hundred votes. His predecessors belonged to the Catholic party.

The Brussels Court of Appeals, in May, gave judgment in an important lawsuit. The late Mademoiselle Deneef had been induced to bequeath her immense fortune to the Jesuits. The court decided that the will was not valid, and that the fortune must go to the legitimate heirs. It was reported that the Jesuits had offered the sum of three million francs to some of the legitimate heirs if they would not go to law.

Another interesting trial involved the question, "What constitutes an insult to religion?" The authorities prosecuted the student at the training college at Huy who, after receiving the consecrated wafer, took it out of his mouth, pocketed it, and, after discussing with his comrades what should be done with it, ate it in a cake. His counsel contended that the constitution recognized no state religion, the supernatural character of the wafer could not be acknowledged, and that such an act did not come within the terms of the law on insults to religion. The public prosecutor called for a sentence of eight days' imprisonment, but the court inflicted fifteen days' imprisonment, together with a fine, and the costs of the prosecution.

The bitter feeling which exists between the Catholic and Liberal parties on religious questions led to several disturbances of the peace. On May 23d the ranks of a religious procession in Brussels were broken up *en route* by the populace, and the police charged the crowd with drawn swords. About ten arrests were effected. The persons composing the procession took refuge in the adjoining houses, and subsequently dispersed. The burgomaster was present. Some further slight demonstrations on the part of a small number of students occurred in connection with the intended pilgrimage, which was not held as contemplated. Shouts were raised in front of the various monasteries. The month of May, or the month of Mary, as it is called in the Roman Catholic Church, is that usually selected for the religious processions which, since the defeat of M. Frère-Orban's administration, and the entry of the Catholic party into power, have obtained a sort of semi-official recognition. In the days of the Liberals they were tolerated only, but during the last four or five years they have frequently demanded, and received, the support of the civil authorities, to the great disgust of a large portion of the population of the great towns. This year this feeling was intensified by the incident of the recent diplomatic correspondence with Germany, produced, in the opinion of the Liberals, by the fiery zeal of some of the Ultramontane champions; and, while the Catholics seemed bent on increasing the number and importance of their demonstrations, their adversaries were inclined to meet them at least half-way, possibly in the hope of bringing discredit upon the movement.

Similar disturbances occurred at Ghent. A wealthy lady at Oostacker, near Ghent, had constructed on her property a sort of aquarium in cement, imitating the grotto of Lourdes. This aquarium became at once the resort of many pilgrims, as the water was believed to possess miraculous properties. A pilgrimage on a very large scale was organized to visit the aquarium, but its real object the Liberals believed to be to make a manifestation in the town of Ghent. The Burgomaster of Ghent had taken the precaution to forbid the entry of the pilgrims into the interior of the town. They were, after their arrival at the respective termini, to take the outer boulevards to go to Oostacker. On the return of the pilgrims in the evening their total number was estimated at 20,000. A great *mêlée* occurred between them and the people not believing in the miraculous aquarium, and one of the Ghent journals estimates the number of people who were more or less seriously hurt at about 1,000.

Another religious disturbance was caused in Brussels on June 1st, by some students of the Athenæum who blew out the candles which were lit at the windows of several houses in honor of the passage of the *viaticum*, borne by priests to the sick. A number of women, who witnessed this proceeding, attacked the students and the latter fled. The police inter-

fered, and the scuffle was unattended by any important consequences. Throughout the day, however, there were large assemblages of people in the streets, and the crowd took up a threatening attitude, standing armed with sticks in front of the Athenæum. The students, on leaving, had to be escorted by the police. In the evening the crowd was immense. The streets were guarded and barred by detachments of police. The windows of the Athenæum were broken, and there were individual fights in different places. The burgomaster and sheriffs were present on the scene, and it was reported that several arrests were made.

On May 24th an International Conference between Great Britain, France, Holland, and Belgium, was opened at Brussels, with the view to the abolition of bounties on the exportation of sugar. The representative of the French Government, who was called upon first, declared the intention of France to sustain the system of excise in the refineries as being the surest protection against frauds. He presented a scheme upholding this view. The Dutch and Belgian representatives next gave their opinions. Holland, although disposed to accept the French plan, would alter some of the conditions, and reserved the right of pointing out certain measures which, without interfering with the industry of the country, would be equally useful in protecting the Government against fraud. The Belgian Government peremptorily rejected the excise system, as much from a political as from an economical point of view; but at the same time it pointed out several plans which, in its opinion, would be just as efficacious against fraudulent practices. England, having abolished the sugar duties, supported the excise system, which is energetically demanded by British sugar-refiners, who hope to find in it the best remedy against the export bounties, to which practice the increased competition of foreign refiners is mainly due. The differences of opinion expressed at the conference bear upon the means of control to be employed in order to make competition among the four countries as fair as possible. There was a unanimous feeling in favor of coming to an international understanding on the subject. The Governments have shown themselves ready to examine all systems likely to lead to this result.

Belgium lost, in 1875, one of her most distinguished men, by the death of M. d'Omalino d'Halloy. He was born at Liége on the 16th of February, 1783, and was already, in 1815, governor of a province, and afterward a councilor of state under the Dutch Government. In 1848 he entered the Belgian Senate, of which he was for many years a vice-president. Politically he belonged to the Liberal Catholics of the old school, who believed the dogmas of their Church to be reconcilable with modern civilization. As a man of science he acquired, however, much greater eminence than as a politician. By his numerous works on geology, of which the first was a remarkable "Geological Description of the Countries situated between the Pas-de-Calais and the Rhine," published in 1808, he became one of the founders of that science. Many other works relating to statistics, physics, ethnography, and other branches of science, testify to his unceasing labor and wide range of knowledge. At the Anthropological Congress held at Brussels in 1872, he acted as president, and the members of that Congress were surprised at the astonishing activity of mind and body which he then still possessed. He was a member of the Belgian Royal Academy, a correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences, a member of the Geological Society of Paris, and a grand-officer of the Order of Leopold. His death leaves a void in the ranks of Belgian men of science, of whom, next to the late M. Quetelet, he was probably the most eminent and most widely known.

BELOOCHISTAN, a country of Asia, bounded north by Afghanistan, east by British India, south by the Indian Ocean, and west by Persia. The government is under several rulers, of whom the Khan of Kelat is the most prominent. After deducting the territory in the west, which has been ceded to Persia, the area amounts, according to the latest calculations, to 106,750 square miles. The population was estimated by Dieterici in 1859, under the supposition of a density of twelve inhabitants to the square mile, and an area of 165,800 square miles, at about 2,000,000. For an area of 106,750 square miles the same density would give a population of only 1,250,000. Major-General Obrutches, however, estimates the total population in 1868 at only 1,000,000, which gives a density of about nine to the square mile. According to Major Ross ("Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society," vol. xvi., 1871–'72, p. 139), the most densely populated part of Beloochistan seems to be a strip of land extending twelve miles through Mekran from east to west, and including Kedj. Kedj, with an area of thirty-six square miles, has 10,000 inhabitants. In Saharawan (five to one square mile), Dsh'halawan (1.5 to the square mile), in Lus, and on the coast, the density of population is very low. Since 1843, the year in which the province of Sinde was annexed to British India, the security of the border toward Beloochistan could only be gained by the erection of numerous strong outposts, on the narrow strip of land near the border, which for miles was covered with low underbrush. The troops for these posts were partly obtained from the police force, and partly by the formation of a body of irregular cavalry, called the Sindriders. Among the strongest of these outposts are Sunri and Guranari. After the conquest of the Sikhs in 1849, each tribe was held strictly responsible for any robberies committed by any one of the tribes. The chiefs were forced to appoint guards for the frontier, which

were supplied with arms and were paid by the Indian Government. To make sure of their faithfulness, detachments of Indian troops and former non-commissioned officers of the Indian army were distributed among them, who were rewarded with patents as officers in the militia. This mixture with Indian troops, however, did not work well. The princes regarded the matter more as a form, and appointed old men or faithful servants to the militia, who were anything but soldiers. An improvement was made in 1871. Instead of the princes of the entire tribe the chiefs of the border tribes are now the leaders, and the entire population able to bear arms are enrolled in the militia. Inspections are held, and an English general with his staff has command. Several regiments of Indians specially enlisted for this purpose, with five batteries and sixteen guns, are added to the militia. In 1873 these troops numbered 12,416 men, 146 Europeans held officers' positions, and the expenses amounted to about $1,800,000.

The latest differences between the Khan of Kelat and the Indian Government are explained as follows: In November, 1872, the Khan was called before the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, when he was traveling through the province of Sinde. But in spite of the brilliant reception which was given him by the English officers, the Khan retained the impression that it was only the first step toward his deposal. In this opinion he was strengthened when, in February, 1873, he was forced to pay $30,000 as an indemnification for the robbery of some Indian merchants in the Bolan Pass, and still more so when at a personal interview with the Governor of Sinde it was demanded of him to dismiss his chief counselor, who was hostile to the British. This demand the Khan did not accede to, but on the contrary treated Major Harrison, the British agent at his court, with such marked rudeness, that the Indian Government recalled its agents, and withheld the annuity of $25,000 regularly paid since 1854. They furthermore ordered the authorities on the border to observe a strict neutrality, while formerly they assisted the Khan with advice and even with troops, if a subordinate chief had collected a large retinue around him. In consequence of these measures, the anarchy increased, but, contrary to expectations, produced disorders in the British territory. In February, 1874, a band of 200 Brahni rushed with such impetuosity into the middle of Sinde in pursuit of fugitive slaves, that they had taken their slaves, with their families and their property, across the border, before the guards had been alarmed or ready for pursuit. The Indian Government demanded of Kelat the extradition or the punishment of the robbers, but in answer to repeated demands received only evasive replies. The reason for this the British agent who returned last sees in the impotence of the Khan. His report is as follows: "The prince is actually not able to call the robbers to account, and the country must in a very short time become a prey to the worst kind of anarchy. Even now we can hardly speak of a government in Kelat or in any part of Beloochistan; the body-guard of the prince have for some time been in arrears with their pay, and are in consequence arrogant toward the taxpayers, and mutinous toward the Khan. The high dignitaries of the country are everywhere ready to fight for or against their sovereign, but like him want the means for any larger undertaking. The prince is surrounded by bad counselors, and is neither able nor willing to bring back any tribe to order or obedience." In Indian governmental circles it is very deeply felt that the robbers of the previous year still boast of their impunity, and at the same time incite others to like deeds. The border police had all along been considered excellent, and a few regiments of native cavalry were deemed sufficient to protect the border as long as the neighboring prince could control his subjects; but recently it has proved itself decidedly insufficient. The border is becoming more unsafe, inroads of armed bands are increasing, and commerce has ceased entirely. According to the official report of 1873–'74, for the province of Bombay, the number of the military police has been increased on the border, but the concentration of troops announced some time ago has not yet taken place.

BERNARD, William Bayle, dramatist, born in Boston, Mass., in 1808; died in London, in August, 1875. He was the son of a popular English comedian, and prepared for the press his father's "Recollections of the Stage." He was the author of many popular plays, the best known of which are, "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," "The Irish Attorney," "His Last Legs," "The Boarding School," and "Life's Trials."

BERNHARDY, Gottfried, an eminent German philologist, born March 20, 1800; died May 13, 1875. He received his education in the Joachimsthal Gymnasium in Berlin, and the university of the same city, which he entered at seventeen years of age. From 1823 to 1829 he was professor in Berlin, and in the latter year he went as professor to the University of Halle, where he remained up to his death. In 1844 he was appointed chief librarian of the University Library, and in 1862 was created "Geheimer Regierungsrath." During his stay in Berlin he published two of his larger works, "Geographi Græci minores" (Leipsic, 1828), of which, however, only the first volume has ever been issued; and "Wissenschaftliche Syntax der griechischen Sprache" (Berlin, 1829). Among his later works the most important are: "Grundriss der römischen Literatur" (Halle, 1830); "Grundriss der griechischen Literatur" (2 vols., Halle, 1836–'45), and an edition of "Suidas" (4 vols., Halle, 1834–'53). These three works principally have raised him to the foremost ranks of modern philologians.

BINNEY, HORACE, born in Philadelphia, January 4, 1780; died August 12, 1875, at the age of 97. He received his education at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1797, at the age of seventeen, and where he divided the first honors with the late Judge White, of Salem, Mass. He studied law in the office of Jared Ingersoll, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1800, after three years' study, and before he was of age. Devoting himself to the hard work of his profession, he soon gained a foothold in the courts, and gradually rose to the head of the Philadelphia bar. Several times he was offered a position on the bench, but always declined such honors. He took a leading part in nearly all the most important cases. In 1843 he made his last appearance in court in the celebrated case of "Vidal *vs.* The Mayor of Philadelphia," before the United States Supreme Court. The issue involved the validity of the will of the famous Stephen Girard. Mr. Binney's argument in favor of the validity of the will is often cited as an authority by American and British jurists. He took a prominent part in politics, and was, as early as 1806, elected a member of the Legislature. In 1832 he was elected a member of Congress from Philadelphia, as an opponent to the Democratic Administration. He only served from 1833 to 1835, and declined a reëlection. About this time he also figured in connection with the old United States Bank, as a director of which he served many years; and when its affairs were wound up he was one of the trustees to whom the task was intrusted. He took an early and heroic part in the antislavery agitation. His most important published work was his "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania," in six volumes, from 1799 to 1814. It was begun in 1809 and ended in 1815. His celebrated argument in the Vidal case was published in 1844. He also gave to the public his "Eulogium on Chief-Justice Tilghman" (1827), and on "Chief-Justice Marshall" (1836); "An Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address" (1859); and "The Leaders of the Old Bar of Philadelphia" (1859). This last work included sketches of the professional character and career of only three persons—Lewis, Tilghman, and Ingersoll. At the time of his death, Mr. Binney was the oldest member of the bar of Philadelphia. Horace Binney, Jr., whose career as a lawyer and a man almost rivaled that of his father, died in February, 1870, at the age of sixty-two.

BLAINE, JAMES GILLESPIE, was born on January 31, 1830, in Washington County, Pa. His mother was a member of the Catholic Church, to which his father also became a convert. They had five sons and two daughters who were reared in the faith of their parents. James, the eldest, was for a short time a teacher at the South, and afterward became an editor and removed to Maine, where he conducted the *Kennebec Journal* and *Portland Advertiser*, for several years. He was a member of the State Legislature for four years, two of which he was Speaker of the Lower House. In 1862, he was elected to Congress as a Representative from Maine, and has been reëlected at every subsequent term. He has served on various important committees, as those of Post-Office and Post-Roads, Military Affairs, on the death of President Lincoln, war debts of the States, Appropriations and Rules. In the Forty-first, the Forty-second, and the Forty-third Congresses he served as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was reelected to Congress at the last congressional election in his State, by a majority of 2,830 votes. During this year Mr. Blaine took the occasion of the election in Ohio to express his views on an amendment to the Federal Constitution relative to religion and public schools, in a letter to a prominent citizen of Ohio, as follows:

AUGUSTA, ME., *October* 20, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: The public-school agitation in your late campaign is liable to break out elsewhere; and, occurring first in one State and then in another, may keep the whole country in a ferment for years to come. This inevitably arouses sectarian feeling and leads to that bitterest and most deplorable of all strifes, the strife between religious denominations. It seems to me that this question ought to be settled in some definite and comprehensive way, and the only settlement that can be final is the complete victory for non-sectarian schools. I am sure this will be demanded by the American people at all hazards and at any cost.

The dread of sectarian legislation in this country has been felt many times in the past. It began very early. The first amendment to the Constitution, the joint product of Jefferson and Madison, proposed in 1789, declared that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, nor prohibiting the free exercise thereof." At that time, when the powers of the Federal Government were untried and undeveloped, the fear was that Congress might be the source of danger to perfect religious liberty, and hence all power was taken away from it. At the same time the States were left free to do as they pleased in regard to "an establishment of religion," for the tenth amendment, proposed by that eminent jurist, Theophilus Parsons, and adopted contemporaneously with the first, declared that "all powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

A majority of the people in any State in this Union can, therefore, if they desire it, have an established Church, under which the minority may be taxed for the erection of church-edifices which they never enter and for the support of which they do not believe. This power was actually exercised in some of the States long after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and, although there may be no positive danger of its revival in the future, the possibility of it should not be permitted. The auspicious time to guard against an evil is when all will unite in preventing it.

And in curing this constitutional defect all possibility of hurtful agitation on the school question should be ended also. Just let the old Jefferson-Madison amendment be applied to the States by adding the following to the inhibitory clauses in section 10, Article I, of the Federal Constitution, viz.:

No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any

State, for the support of the public schools or derived from any public fund therefor, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations.

This, you will observe, does not interfere with any State having just such a school system as its citizens may prefer, subject to the single and simple restriction that the schools shall not be made the arena for sectarian controversy or theological disputation. This adjustment, it seems to me, would be comprehensive and conclusive, and would be fair alike to Protestant and Catholic, to Jew and Gentile, leaving the religious faith and the conscience of every man free and unmolested. Very sincerely yours,

J. G. BLAINE.

The journal formerly conducted by Mr. Blaine, in the State of Maine, in commenting upon this letter, makes the following statement:

The form and substance of Mr. Blaine's proposition seem to be comprehensive and satisfactory. Its terms do not require the States to modify their public school systems, nor make them conform to any stated model; it simply forbids the introduction of sectarian controversy of every nature by providing that no part of the public funds for school purposes shall be used for sectarian purposes or divided among religious sects. The issue is now before the country. There is no question about that. It is better that it should not be a party issue, and the Democratic Congress can keep it out of politics by adopting and acting upon the suggestion which Mr. Blaine has made. If the Democratic Congress, with the full nature of the controversy confronting it, fails to show a sufficient patriotism to propose an amendment making a final disposition of the danger, then the Republican party will no longer hesitate to add this to the other boons it has conferred upon the American people, and it will be a conspicuous issue of the presidential campaign of 1876.

BLEEK, Wilhelm Heinrich Emmanuel, an eminent philologist, born March 8, 1827; died August 17, 1875, in Cape Town. He attended the gymnasium at Bonn, entered the university at the same place in 1845, and in 1848 that of Berlin. Having been led by various circumstances to a particular study of the South African languages, he wrote a dissertation in 1851 in which he attempted to show the northern origin of the Hottentot language. In 1855 he went in company with Bishop Colenso to Natal, and during his stay there he explored the interior of the colony as well as the adjoining country of the Kaffres, in order to study the language and customs of the natives. In the fall of 1856 he went to Cape Town, where he received an appointment from the Governor, Sir George Grey, which enabled him to continue his studies on the languages of Africa, Australia, and Polynesia. When Sir George Grey left for New Zealand, he presented his valuable library to the colony, and Dr. Bleek was appointed librarian of it. His most important works are, a "Comparative Grammar of South African Languages," of which the first volume appeared in 1862, but which he did not finish; a "Vocabulary of the Bushmen Language," which he also left unfinished; "De nominum generibus linguarum Africæ Australis;" "Reynard the Fox in South Africa; or, Hottentot Fables and Tales" (London, 1864); and a "Handbook of African, Australian, and Polynesian Philology" (3 vols., London, 1858–1863).

BOKHARA, a khanate in Central Asia. In virtue of the treaty concluded between the Khan of Bokhara and the Emperor of Russia on September 28, 1873, a portion of the territory on the right bank of the Amoo Daria which the Khan of Khiva had to cede to Russia, was transferred to Bokhara. According to the latest dates (Behm and Wagner, "Bevölkerung der Erde," vol. iii., 1875, p. 99) the area of the khanate was estimated at 83,980 square miles, and the population at 2,286,000.

The following is the text of the treaty between Bokhara and Russia, which virtually establishes a Russian protectorate over Bokhara:

Clause I. The frontiers between the possessions of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Worship the Amir of Bokhara remain unchanged.

The Khivese territory on the right bank of the Amoo, having been embodied with the Russian Empire, the former frontier between Khiva and Bokhara, from the Oasis of Kholat to Gugertli, is altered in this wise: The possessions of the Amir of Bokhara are augmented by the addition to them of the land between the former Khiva-Bokhara frontier on the right bank of the Amoo, from Gugertli to Meschekli, and from Meschekli to the point where the former Khiva-Bokhara frontier met the frontier of the Russian Empire.

Clause II. In consequence of the right bank of the Amoo being severed from Khiva, the caravan roads going from Bokhara north to the Russian possessions traverse Bokharese and Russian territory exclusively. The Russian and Bokharese Governments, each in its own territory, will watch over the safety of these caravan roads and the commerce along them.

Clause III. Russian steamers and other vessels, whether belonging to the Government or to private persons, will have the right to navigate, without let or hinderance, the Bokharese portion of the Amoo, equally with Bokharese ships.

Clause IV. Any locality on the Bokharese banks of the Amoo, which the Russians may select for the construction of piers or storehouses, may be used by them for this purpose, the Bokharese Government being responsible for the safety of the erections thus established. The final and definite selection of these erections depends upon the supreme Russian authorities in Central Asia.

Clause V. All the towns and villages of the khanate of Bokhara will be open to Russian commerce. Russian merchants and caravans will be allowed to travel freely in the whole khanate, and will enjoy the special protection of the local authorities. The safety of the Russian caravans on Bokharese territory is expressly guaranteed by the Bokhara Government.

Clause VI. On all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported from Russia to Bokhara, or from Bokhara to Russia, an *ad valorem* tax of 2½ per cent. will be levied in Bokhara. In the Russian province of Toorkistan the goods mentioned in the preceding sentence are to pay a tax amounting to one-fortieth of their value. No other tax, duty, or impost, whatsoever, will be levied upon merchandise of the description mentioned.

Clause VII. Russian merchants will be entitled to send their goods through Bokhara free of transit dues.

Clause VIII. Russian merchants will be entitled to have caravansaries for the storing of merchandise

n all Bokharese towns. The same right is accorded o the Bokharese merchants in the towns of the ovince of Toorkistan.

Clause IX. The better to direct the course of mmerce, insure the levying of the above tax, and gulate their relations with the local authorities in ercantile matters, Russian merchants are accorded e right of keeping commercial agents in all towns f the khanate. The same right is accorded to the kharese merchants in the towns of the province f Toorkistan.

Clause X. Commercial engagements between ssians and Bokharese must be considered as sa- ed, and be unconditionally carried out by both rties. The Bokhara Government promises to ok after the honest fulfillment of commercial en- gements, and the fair and conscientious conduct commercial affairs generally.

Clause XI. Russian subjects will enjoy an equali- of right with Bokharese subjects in carrying on Bokharese territory all branches of industry and ndicraft allowed by the law of Sharigat. A cor- ponding right is accorded to Bokharese subjects Russian territory, with regard to the exercise of trades and handicrafts permitted by the Russian w.

Clause XII. Russian subjects are permitted to sess houses, gardens, arable land, and every spe- of real property in the khanate, such property be subject to the land-tax assessed on Bokharese operty. A corresponding privilege is accorded to kharese subjects in the whole territory of the ssian Empire.

Clause XIII. Russian subjects are admitted to the kharese territory when provided with permits ned by the Russian authorities. They may travel ely in the whole khanate, and are placed under special protection of the Bokharese authorities.

Clause XIV. In no case will the Bokharese Gov- ment receive on Bokhara territory persons arriv- from Russian territory, whatever nationality they belong to, unless provided with a special per- duly and satisfactorily signed by the Russian horities. If criminals who are Russian subjects uld take refuge on Bokharese territory, they will arrested by the Bokharese authorities, and deliv- d to the nearest Russian authorities.

Clause XV. With a view to the maintenance of ect and permanent relations with the supreme ssian authorities in Central Asia, the Amir of khara will appoint one of his intimate counsellors be his resident envoy and plenipotentiary at hkend. This plenipotentiary will live at Tash- nd in the house and at the expense of the Amir.

Clause XVI. If it chooses to do so, the Russian vernment may keep a permanent representative Bokhara, attached to the person of his Worship Amir. As the Amir's representative at Tash- nd, so the Russian plenipotentiary at Bokhara l live in the house and at the expense of the ssian Government.

Clause XVII. To please the Emperor of all the Russias and enhance the future glory of his Impe- rial Majesty, his Worship the Amir Seid Mustafar, of Bokhara, has determined as follows: The traffic in human beings, being contrary to the law which commands man to love his neighbor, is abolished forever in the territory of the khanate. In accord- ance with this resolve, the strictest injunctions will be given by the Amir to all his beys to enforce the new law, and special orders will be sent to all border towns where slaves are transported for sale from neighboring countries that, should any such slaves be brought there, they shall be taken from their owners and set at liberty without loss of time.

Clause XVIII. His Worship the Amir Seid Mus- tafar, being sincerely desirous to strengthen and de- velop the amicable relations established five years ago for the benefit of Bokhara, approves and accepts for his constant guidance the above seventeen clauses, constituting an agreement relative to the friendship between Russia and Bokhara. This agreement has been made out in two copies, each copy in the two languages, Russian and Turkish. In proof of his having sanctioned this agreement and accepted it for his own guidance, as well as for the guidance of his successor, the Amir Seid Mustafar has affixed to it his seal.

Done at Shaar on the 28th of September, 1873, A. D., being the 19th day of the month of Shayban of the year 1290, A. H.

LADY AND GENTLEMAN OF BOKHARA.

On the relations of Bokhara with Russia Sir H. Rawlinson, in his new work on "England and Russia in the East" (London, 1875), makes the following remarks:

No one questions but that the general feeling at Bokhara is intensely hostile to Russia, and that the Amir has had, and still has, the utmost difficulty in preventing his subjects from breaking out and declaring a holy war against the infidels. Repeated rumors, indeed, have been circulated of the intention of Muzeffer-ed-din to abdicate in favor of his son—weary of the perpetual conflict between his feelings and his interests, and despairing of the future of his country; and it is not at all improbable that such may be the result of the pending troubles at Bokhara; but a revolution of this nature, unless accompanied with direct outrage upon the Russians, will hardly precipitate their occupation of the khanate. It is indeed so manifestly to their advantage to procrastinate until their lines of communication are completed that no amount of mere provocation will probably induce them at present to interefere. By retaining in their hands a complete command of the water-supply of Bokhara as well as by exhibiting an impossing military force upon the Samarcand frontier, they are enabled to control the Government almost as effectively as if they maintained a garrison in the capital city, while at the same time they avoid the expense as well as the dangers of occupation. But it is well understood that this vicarious government cannot be permanent. As soon as there is rapid and direct communication between the Caucasus and Toorkistan, a Russian governor-general will take the place of the Amir, and then, if we may judge by our own Afghan experience, the Russian

difficulties will commence. On one side the military expenses will be prodigious, with a very poor set-off from trade or revenue; on another side the friction and irritation which must arise from the Russian soldiery being brought into daily contact with a fanatical Mohammedan population will neutralize all efforts at improvement, and finally Russia will find the mountaineers of Hissar and Dehinon and Shahz-i-Sebz at least as impatient of control as her old enemies the Lesghians and Daghestanees, and insurrection will thus be chronic along the southern frontier.

BOLIVIA (República de Bolivia), an independent state of South America, extending from latitude 10° to 24° south, and from longitude 57° 25′ to 70° 30′ west. Its boundaries are, on the north and northeast, Brazil; on the south, the Argentine Republic and Chili; and on the west, the Pacific Ocean and Peru. (For the territorial divisions, area, population, etc., *see* the Annual Cyclopædia for 1872, as no official statistics on these points have been published since that time.)

A treaty of limits, concluded with Chili in 1874, met, while under discussion in Congress, with determined opposition, especially in certain articles relating to the cession of a portion of territory to that republic; and in Cobija a numerously-signed protest was made against it as "binding Bolivia to surrender a part of her liberty and her wealth to a foreign country." This protest had the effect of causing certain modifications to be proposed in the objectionable articles.

Serious disagreements were reported to have occurred in the second half of the year, between Brazilian commissioners and General Mejía, the Bolivian commissioner, appointed to dispose of the boundary question between the empire and the republic.

Señor Serapio Reyes Ortiz, President of the Council of State, was named, in August, to negotiate with the Argentine special envoy, then in Sucre, on the boundary question still pending with the Argentine Republic, but he refused to accept the appointment.

The President of Bolivia is Dr. Tomás Frias, who was installed on February 14, 1874. The ministers of the various departments were as follows: Interior and Foreign Affairs, Dr. M. Baptista; Finance and Public Works, Dr. Prudencio Carvajal; Justice and Public Worship, Calvo (resigned in April); and War, General Hilario Daza.

The metropolitan archbishop is Dr. P. J. Puch y Solona (elevated 1861), with the following bishops: of La Paz, Dr. Juan de Dios Bosque (1874); of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, F. X. Rodriguez (1870); and of Cochabamba, F. M. del Granado, titular Bishop of Troy *in part*.

The Bolivian consul-general in New York is Señor Don T. Pol.

The standing army comprises eight generals, some 400 superior and 700 subaltern officers, with not over 2,000 men. Nevertheless, the annual expenditure for the army seldom falls below $2,000,000.

The national revenue, though set down in official reports at about $3,000,000, has been reported to amount to about $7,500,000.

The expenditure was given at $4,505,504 in the estimated budget for 1873–'74, and the revenue at $2,929,574.

In the national debt is included an item—Colonel Church's loan of £1,700,000, negotiated in London in 1872—which is at present a subject of warm discussion in British financial circles, and the details of which are as follows: The loan is designated as the "Bolivian six per cent. of 1872;" the nominal amount was £1,700,000; the issue price, 68; interest and sinking-fund, 8 per cent. per annum; and number of years to run, twenty-four. The net produce* to the borrower is set down at £1,156,000; the annual charge throughout, at £136,000; and the total cost to borrower, including capital repaid at redemption, at £3,235,440.

The following remarks formed a part of the second report of the "Corporation of Foreign Bondholders on South American States," published in 1875:

The events of the past year have brought no satisfaction to the holders of Bolivian bonds.

The committee, who act independently of the council, having thought it desirable to institute proceedings in chancery, the judgment of the Master of the Rolls was rendered on the 11th December, 1874; he decided that the National Bolivian Navigation Company and the Madeira & Mamoré Railway Company, Limited, were entitled to apply the United States bonds vested in the name of trustees, and the interest accruing theron, in payment for the works of the railway referred to in the prospectus in proportion to the progress of such works.

This decree left the question of the claims of the Government of Bolivia to these funds still open.

The dividends were met at maturity, but the drawn bonds, payable in January, were only paid to the extent of thirty-three and one-third per cent., leaving the remainder undischarged. The sum set apart for the dividend and sinking-fund was thereby exhausted, and that portion of the loan only remains which is reserved by the recent decree of the court for the construction of the railway, pending any other decision on the bill filed by the Government.

The commissioners of the Government thereupon annulled the concession for the railway, claiming at the same time the balance of the eighty-three per cent. of the loan deposited in the Bank of England, as the property of the Government.

Meanwhile, the Government of Bolivia have enacted a law to the effect that the eighty-three per cent. of the proceeds of the loan of 1872 shall be destined to the construction of the Madeira & Mamoré Railway, that the coöperation of the empire of Brazil be forthwith solicited for the raising of the requisite further funds for the completion of the said railway, failing which, the present *concessionnaires* were to supply them on their own account. A diplomatic agent in London was to be appointed, charged with the special duty of terminating the lawsuits and of making arrangements for the construction of the railway.

As it has been persistently stated by friends of Bolivia, that, spite of her misfortunes, she

* "Net produce," that is to say, inclusive of commissions paid by the borrower to the loan agent, and which, from two per cent. in the case of good securities, often reach as high as ten per cent. when security is indifferent and agents unscrupulous.

has never allowed her honor to be impugned, it is but just, before quitting this subject, to transcribe a few extracts from a letter published in London on July 9th, over the signature, "A Bondholder Two Years resident in Bolivia." They tend not only to corroborate the statement referred to, but would seem to show that Bolivian credit still stands high in Europe:

"I do not wish to speak harshly of the Bolivian Government. Assuredly it has been more sinned against than sinning. To class this case with that of Honduras, Costa Rica, etc., would be obviously unjust in the highest degree. The Bolivian Government has neither required money for any other purpose than that of the construction of the railway, nor has it appropiated any of the money raised. The contractors for the railway have failed to carry out the undertaking. They are in default. As between the bondholders and the Government, however, the latter no doubt feels that the last dividend not having been met, and the undertaking for the moment abandoned, the bondholder has a perfect right to what remains of the money, viz., the £600,000 in the bank, and it will place no obstacle in the way of a *pro rata* distribution thereof, should such be the desire of the creditors. Bolivia is a country teeming with wealth, with a population of three to four millions (?), hardly taxed at all, and yet showing a surplus revenue;* and it is quite within her power to provide for the service of this small and only loan that she has ever contracted, and that with the greatest ease. Furthermore, I am of opinion that, after handing this money to the bondholders, she will have no difficulty whatever in raising, in conjunction with Brazil, all that is required for the railway, say it one or two millions sterling, and on far less onerous terms than the last. The railway will be of the greatest possible benefit to both countries, and sooner or later it is sure to be made, as the people of Bolivia call aloud on their government for this outlet to the Atlantic.

"The heavy extraordinary expenses, necessitated by the rebellion hereafter to be referred to, so depleted the Treasury that, almost throughout the year, government employés received only small sums on account of their salary. Among the laws passed by the last Bolivian Congress of 1874 were those empowering the Executive to call in all light money (very abundant of late), and replace it with coin of full weight, the state receiving but eight per cent. for coinage.

"One more subject may here properly be referred to, as appertaining, though indirectly, to the department of finance. This subject is a long-pending and repeatedly-acknowledged claim against Bolivia of Mr. J. H. Colton, of New York City; a subject deriving peculiar interest from the fact that the means taken by a claimant for the protection of his interests have led to the solution of the question whether a nation can intervene to enforce the payment of a debt acknowledged to be owed to one of its citizens by a foreign government.

From the report on the claim submitted to the United States Senate by the Committee on Foreign Relations, it appears that, in 1858, Mr. Colton contracted with an authorized agent of the Bolivian Government, to engrave on copperplate a map of the republic, and to deliver 10,000 copies thereof for an agreed sum of $25,000, of which $2,000 were to be paid on the commencement of the work, and the remainder on or soon after the delivering of the maps. The map was duly completed and the 10,000 copies delivered; but, although it appears that 2,000 maps were sold by the Bolivian Government at $12 each, and 3,000 at $5, or a profit of $14,000 upon the whole stipulated cost, the $23,000 remaining due to Mr. Colton were not paid. It should be stated that this indebtedness has never been repudiated by the Bolivian Government; on the contrary, it has been recognized repeatedly, and payment frequently promised; and on one occasion President Morales issued a decree for its payment "out of the first funds from the loan sanctioned by Congress in 1872." Weary of waiting, Mr. Colton at last laid his grievance before the United States Congress, and the following act, on the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was passed, in March, 1875:

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF JOSEPH H. COLTON. —*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:* That the President of the United States is hereby requested to call upon the Government of Bolivia to make payment of the money admitted by itself to be due, with interest thereon,* according to the decree of the said Government of Bolivia of February 1, 1872, to Joseph H. Colton, for maps engraved for that Government under a contract made in 1858.

As usual, no official returns of the foreign trade were published in the last year; but it may safely be conjectured that, owing to the troubled condition of the country, there has been no increase in the imports over the value estimated for 1874, namely, $7,500,000, of which $5,500,000 through the Peruvian ports of Tacna and Arica, and the remainder through Cobija or Lamar.

Mining industry has entered upon an era of great prosperity in Bolivia. It is estimated that 340,000 marks of silver are annually produced in the whole republic, which at the rate of $10 per mark, gives $3,400,000. In a well-known cutting called *La Virgen*, in Oruro, where the principal lode, proving to be nearly nine yards in width, had not yet been reached, the yield for the year 1875 was computed at 60,000 marks ($600,000).

In the matter of railways, the two most important events were the renewed decision on the part of the Government to rescind Colonel Church's concession,† and a proposal made, in reference to the Caracoles Railway, by Mr. J. M. Braun, representative of Mr. Henry Meiggs, the chief clauses of which are as follows:

The Government permits the Mejillones & Caracoles Railway Company to transfer their contract to Don Enrique Meiggs; the Government, with the consent of Don Enrique Meiggs, will appoint a financial

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874, pp. 92, 93, where a large deficit, rather than a surplus, appears evident.

* $41,586, principal and interest.

† *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874, 1873, and 1872.

[illegible] also to succeed the National Bank of [illegible] Enrique Meiggs is authorized to appoint representatives in all the custom-houses on [illegible] for the collection of the whole of the export tax on ores and metals, in order to apply them [illegible] defraying of the expense of constructing the [illegible] the Government admits its indebtedness of [illegible],894.76, besides the export tax of 60,000 marks [illegible] silver, giving a total of $276,894.76. The Government undertakes to pay Don Enrique Meiggs this sum, together with interest at the rate of seven and a half per cent., from the surplus which remains of the export tax on ores and metals, after the service of the bonds has been attended to, and with the first profits obtained from the railway.

A tender was accepted from Señor Marzo for the construction of a narrow-gauge line to the Peruvian frontier, at an estimated cost of about $4,250,000, with a government guarantee of eight per cent. on the extension of the railway to La Paz.

An important concession was granted to Mr. Daniel Yoachman, formerly of Santiago, for the canalization of the Rio Desaguadero (connecting Lakes Titicaca and Aullagas). The privilege is for fifty years; and Oruro, if the project be carried out, will thereby be placed in communication, by water and rail, with the sea.

A proposal made by Señor Suarez Araña to open two roads from the city of Santa Cruz to the lake of Cáceres, on the right margin of the river Paraguay, was accepted. The undertaking does not promise to be an easy one, owing to the immense deserts of Otuquis and the obstacles presented by the plains of Izozo.

A cart-road is to be made from La Paz to Carapata, the port on Lake Titicaca.

The commencement of 1875 found this distracted country still a prey to political violence. On December 24, 1874, a revolution broke out, headed by General Quintin Quevedo, already famous for the numerous attempts to overthrow the existing government, and now leagued with Dr. Corral against the Frias administration. Though repeatedly repressed, the rebellion was not finally crushed until April. The following extract of a private letter dated Cochabamba, February 11th, will give an idea of the state of affairs at that city:

Cochabamba has been converted into a perfect desert. The forced evacuation of all the houses within eight blocks of the principal square, and the abandonment of the city by all those who are not friendly to the revolutionary party, have reduced the city to a most miserable plight. The anxiety and terror of the people on seeing the town in the hands of Miguel Aguirre and his followers, can be easily imagined. His first step, on taking possession of the town, was to take forcibly from the National Bank $20,000 belonging to the funds for public instruction, and five days afterward he seized $50,000 belonging to the bank itself. He has with him six hundred men, only one hundred of whom are armed with rifles, and these of all kinds and calibres. By to-morrow the barricades erecting on one block of the square will be terminated. They run parallel to one another in pairs, and are very high. Communication is kept up between them by narrow passages. Those most liable to capture will be mined. A great many of the populace, who are Corralists, assist the movement, although not with much decision; but the majority follow Aguirre and the Prefect Galdo, because these treat them with great liberality. Aguirre is said to have told a friend of his that his only fear was that the Government troops would not leave Oruro at once to attack him, as, in case of delay, his men would disband of themselves, their supplies being rapidly consumed, and they have no means to replenish them. The bank officials refused to deliver their specie and that of private persons intrusted to them for safe-keeping, and declare they will allow themselves to be killed rather than surrender any money. The city was laid in ruins, and nevertheless many of the inhabitants, who had fled, returned on peace being restored.

In May the department of Cochabamba was reported to be perfectly quiet, the legal authorities having been reinstated, with the exception of General Cárlos Villegas, commander of the troops, who was accused of disloyalty during the rebellion.

Quevedo, Corral, and nine other rebels of lesser note, were tried and condemned to death; but the punishment was afterward commuted to ten years of penal servitude, and finally to ten years' banishment from the country.

A revolutionary movement took place at Santa Cruz de la Sierra on April 26th, but was promptly put down. The leader there was Deputy Andrés Ibañez.

In the second half of the year the approaching elections for President constituted the almost exclusive preoccupation of political circles. Of the four candidates proposed at the beginning of the campaign—Dr. Belisario Salinas, civil candidate; General Daza (Minister of War), military candidate; Dr. George Oblitas, Quevedist candidate; and Vasquez, the representative of the Corral party—two only were regarded as truly national, Salinas and Daza.

BOYCE, Rev. James P., D. D., LL. D., President of the Southern Baptist Convention, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1827. He studied at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., from 1849 till April, 1851. He was ordained to the ministry in December of the same year, and was settled over the Baptist Church at Columbia, S. C. In 1855 he became Professor of Theology in Furman University. He was elected a professor in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C., in February, 1858, and entered upon the duties of that office on October 1, 1859. The operations of the seminary having been practically suspended during the war, he entered the Confederate army as a chaplain, and served in that capacity for six months. He was elected to the Legislature of South Carolina in 1862, and was reëlected in 1864. In 1863 he was appointed by the Confederate Government a special commissioner to secure the adoption by the States of a plan for the relief of the Confederate debt, which he had himself brought forward in the South Carolina Legislature in 1862. Since the close of the war, he has given his attention to the resuscitating and reëstablishing the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, lately removed to Kentucky. His labors in this work are spoken of as having been very successful. In 1874 he secured pledges to the

amount of $90,000 for the support of the seminary. Dr. Boyce received the degree of D. D. from Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and that of LL. D. from Union University, Tennessee, in 1872. He has been chosen president of the convention for several years in succession.

BRAZIL (IMPERIO DO BRAZIL), an empire of South America, the only country under a monarchical government in the New World. It lies between latitude 4° 3′ north and 33° south, and longitude 35° and 73° west, and is bounded as follows: North, by the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and the Atlantic; east, by the same ocean; south, by Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic; and west, by Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and the United States of Colombia.

The boundary questions, so long pending with the Argentine Republic and Bolivia, have not yet been settled, notwithstanding the presence of a special envoy at Rio de Janeiro from the first state, and of a special Brazilian commissioner at the Bolivian capital for the purpose of terminating negotiations.*

The territory of the empire is divided into twenty provinces and one neutral municipality (*municipio neutro*), which, with their population, according to the census of 1874, were given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for that year.

The annexed table shows the number of slaves in the provinces, etc., therein enumerated, according to the official returns published by the Minister of the Interior, in April, 1874:

PROVINCES.	No. of Slaves.
Alagôas	35,741
Amazonas	979
Bahia	162,295
Ceará	31,913
Espirito Santo	22,659
Maranhão	74,989
Parahyba	20,914
Paraná	10,560
Pernambuco	89,028
Piauhy	23,795
Rio de Janeiro	270,726
Rio de Janeiro (municipality)	48,989
Rio Grande do Norte	12,020
São Paulo	156,612
Sergipe	21,495
Total	1,018,615

The number of slaves in the six other provinces is comparatively insignificant.

From the report of the Minister of Agriculture, in which considerable space was devoted to the matter of immigration, it appears that the Imperial Government has expended, in the twenty-five years immediately preceding, no less a sum than $10,000,000 (?).

The number of inhabitants of the several colonies was set down as follows:

	Population.
Imperial colonies (Leopoldina, Blumenau, etc.)	16,860
Provincial colonies of Santa Catarina, etc.	23,000
Independent colonies (São Leopoldo, Santa Isabel, etc.)	22,640
Total	62,000

In the foregoing figures are included immigrants drawn to the country by special effort on the part of the Government; and the total shows each immigrant to have cost, on the average, somewhat over $160.

The spontaneous immigration, for the most part from Portugal, varies from 4,000 to 5,000 annually.

Here follows a transcript of an important colonization bill, which was laid before the Provincial Assembly of Rio de Janeiro:

ARTICLE I. Any planter, or owner of any agricultural establishment, in the province, desiring to obtain from Europe or the United States colonists to cultivate his lands, may receive from the provincial treasury, as aid, an advance of not over $5,000.

SECTION 1. This advance will be made only upon full security, the farmer binding himself to reimburse the sum received, and to pay a fourth part of it as fine, should the immigrants not have arrived in the province within one year.

SEC. 2. The number of colonists which the planter must import in this case will be proportionate to the advance received in the ratio fixed in Art. III.

SEC. 3. Any farmer who thus obtains an advance from the provincial treasury will be subject to the following conditions: 1. To prove the arrival of the colonists on his land. 2. To present documents setting forth the nationality, name, and social condition of each. 3. To present the contracts made by himself or his agent with the colonists.

SEC. 4. For the concession of this aid, the president of the province will accept applications within the term of three months from the advertisement to be made. When one term ends, another will commence, until the sum fixed by this law is exhausted.

ART. II. The president of the province is hereby empowered to guarantee, during the term of thirty years, seven per cent. interest to any company or companies organized, at home or abroad, for the exclusive purpose of assisting colonization and settling immigrants within the province.

SEC. 1. Among such companies will be considered those who deal in lands and farms for sale or to lease to immigrants, or for advancing money on loan, at not over eight per cent. per annum, to planters and establishers of agricultural colonies.

SEC. 2. The companies may not give dividends over ten per cent., the rest being applied to form a reserve fund which will be destined to cover such losses as shall be proved at the time of liquidation.

SEC. 3. The capital guaranteed to all companies formed in virtue of this law, may not exceed $10,000,000.

ART. III. Any farmer having brought from Europe or the United States, directly or by his agents, colonists for the cultivation of his lands, may receive from the public treasury half of the cost of passage of each one, from embarkation in his country to arrival at the farmer's establishment; but not over $50 per able-bodied person under fourteen years, and $100 per able-bodied over fourteen and under forty-five years.

SEC. 1. Persons over forty-five years will be ranked as those under fourteen, provided they bring a family of over five persons.

ART. IV. Immigrants from Europe or the United States coming to this province and buying or leasing for more than ten years lands to farm, may receive from the provincial treasury the amount of their passage, from embarkation in the country they emigrate from to the place wherein the lands bought or leased by them are situated, and, in addition, for their first expenses, three hundred francs each, if single and over eighteen years, and six hundred francs if having a family.

SEC. 1. To have right to this aid, the immigrant must first declare to the provincial government his social condition, the place whence he emigrated, and the date of his arrival in Brazil, and the province,

* See the articles "Argentine Republic" and "Bolivia" in this volume.

and present the contracts of purchase or lease of the lands.

SEC. 2. This aid will be given to every immigrant applying for it, on the conditions expressed in Sec. 1, and may not be denied to any one, on any pretext.

ART. V. The aids referred to in Arts. I. and III. will, when granted for the payment of the passages for colonists or immigrants, be deducted for their benefit from their debts to the farmers who have engaged them.

ART. VI. Farmers favored by this law may not charge upon the advances for passages or other expenses of the colonists more than six per cent. simple interest.

ART. VII. The guarantee of interest referred to in Art. II., and the aids granted by Arts. I., III., and IV., do not affect any rights of the companies, farmers, colonists, and immigrants, to any favors and aids from the Imperial Government in accordance with the laws.

ART. IX. The president of the province will effect the credit operations required for the execution of this law.

The government is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, based upon the fundamental law of March 25, 1824, modified by amendments, under date of August 12, 1834, and May 12, 1840.

The Emperor, Dom Pedro II. d'Alcántara, John Charles Leopold Salvador Bibiano Francis Xavier de Paule Leocadio Michael Gabriel Raphael Gonzague, born December 2, 1825, son of Dom Pedro I. d'Alcántara, is the present sovereign. He reigned under tutelage, by virtue of the act of abdication of his father, from April 7, 1831, until July 23, 1840, when he was declared by law to have attained his majority; was crowned on July 18, 1841; and married on September 4, 1843, to Theresa Christina Maria, born March 14, 1822, daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies.

The new cabinet, formed June 25, 1875, is composed as follows: Interior, Councilor J. B. da Cunha Figueiredo, Senator; Justice, Councilor Diego Velho, Deputy; Foreign Affairs, Baron de Cotegipe, Senator; War, Duke de Caxias, Senator, and President of the Council of State; Navy, Councilor L. A. Pereira

BAHIA.

Franco; Finance, Baron de Cotegipe (*ad interim*); and Public Works, Commerce, and Agriculture, T. J. Coelho de Almeida, Deputy.

The Council of State is made up of the following members in ordinary: Duke de Caxias, President; Princess Imperial Donna Izabel; Prince Gaston d'Orléans, Count d'Eu; Senators, Viscount d'Abaeté; Marquis de São Vicente; Viscount do Rio Branco; J. T. Nabuco d'Aranjo; Viscount de Muritiba; and of the seven members extraordinary: Viscount d'Inhomirim; Senator, Viscount de Bom Retiro; Viscount de Araxá; Senators, Viscount de Jaguary; Viscount de Caravellas; Duke de Caxias; and Viscount de Nictheroy.

The President of the Senate, which is composed of eight members elected for life, is Viscount de Jaguary; Vice-President, Viscount de Camaragibe.

The Chamber of Deputies, with 122 members elected for four years, has now for President Councilor M. F. Corrêa; Councilor A. J. Henriques; J. P. M. Portella; A. G. de Paula Fonseca.

The Archbishop of Bahia is Primate of all Brazil, and there are 11 bishops: those of Pará, São Luiz, Olinda, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Marianna, Diamantina, Goyaz, and Cuyabá.

The regular army (peace footing) comprises special corps (staff, 29 men; engineers, 56; states, 118; almoners, 79; sanitary corps, 145)

of 427 men; twenty-one battalions of infantry, 9,864 men; five regiments and two battalions of horse, 2,484; and three regiments and four battalions of artillery, with one battalion of engineers, 3,280; total, 16,055 men.

The strength of the army in time of war is fixed at 32,000 men.

The police force consists of 9,900 men, of whom 1,200 are in Rio de Janeiro.

The National Guard has been disbanded, to be reorganized in accordance with the results of a new census.

The sum appropriated by the Legislative Chambers for the army expenses was $7,901,-960; but the actual expenditure amounted to $9,936,670.

The new law governing military conscription went into force on August 1st.

On March 8th were issued new disciplinary regulations, abolishing corporal punishment, and depriving officers of the power to inflict arbitrary punishment. The employment of soldiers as servants, with the appellation of *comrades*, is strictly forbidden, officers now receiving an additional sum for the hire of civilians as servants.

The chief chaplain has the title of colonel; one of his assistants, that of lieutenant-colonel; and the other, that of major. There are, besides these, 16 other chaplains, and 60 lieutenant-chaplains.

Decisions of courts-martial are to be submitted to the Supreme Tribunal of War and Justice, which has the power to enhance or diminish the severity of, or confirm or annul, the sentences.

"In the matter of military jurisprudence," says the Minister of War, in his report, "there seems to be a want of proper organization." In 1865 a special commission was appointed, with his Highness the Count d'Eu as president, to prepare the projects for the military, penal, and other codes now before the Legislative Chambers. The same commission was engaged in the preparation of regulations for victualing the army, for fortresses, and for the internal discipline of each corps. Another commission was inquiring into the improvement of arms for the troops. A new rocket, the invention of Lieutenant C. A. Martins, of the National Guard, was pronounced superior to any other of the kind. It is shot from a gun, requiring no stick, has a range of 3,000 yards as an ordinary projectile, beyond which distance the rocket effect is developed, and may be projected with the utmost precision of aim. New plans for army transport and the telegraphic systems, suited to Brazilian necessities, were also recommended.

In the *Deposito de Aprendizes Artilheiros* there were, in December, 1874, 535 apprentices (the age for admission being between twelve and eighteen); and in the Rio de Janeiro war arsenal 248 apprentices were employed in the different workshops: these 783 youths, for the most part destitute orphans, are fed, clothed, and educated by the War Department.

Brazil possesses two gunpowder-mills, that of Rio de Janeiro, capable of turning out 170 tons annually, and that of Matto Grosso.

Down to December 31, 1874, $2,308,650 had been paid to, and 506,385 ares (about 12,600 acres) of public lands distributed among, 15,391 volunteers returned from Paraguay.

According to the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brazil has 22 diplomatic and 322 consular agents in foreign countries.

The navy of the empire in 1875 consisted of 19 iron-clad steamers, 1 steam frigate, 8 steam corvettes, 23 steam gunboats, 7 steam transports, and 3 sail-of-the-line; the total armament is 230 guns, and the aggregate horse-power of the steamers 12,027. There were, besides, one school-ship, and one brig for midshipmen, both without armament. In process of construction, one steam iron-clad, and four steam corvettes. There were in the navy 15 general staff officers, 384 first-class, and 159 second-class officers, a sanitary corps 65 strong, 24 almoners, 215 accountants, 78 guardians, 33 engineers, 3,173 imperial marines, a naval battalion 913 strong, and 3,129 apprentices—total, 7,875.

The year 1873–'74 was marked by a sensible diminution in the chief branch of the foreign trade of the empire, the exports, while the imports varied but little in value from the year immediately preceding, as is set forth in the following comparative tables:

EXPORTS.	
1872–'73	$107,310,868
1873–'74	94,849,000
Decrease	$12,461,868

IMPORTS.	
1872–'73	$75,500,000
1873–'74	76,371,000
Increase	$871,000

The falling off of nearly $12,500,000 in the exports was pretty regularly distributed among the various articles, each one of the prominent commodities, save India-rubber alone, contributing to enhance the depression, as is shown in the subjoined table of some of the principal export staples, with their values, for 1872–'73 and 1873–'74:

COMMODITIES.	VALUE.	
	1872–'73.	1873–'74.
Coffee	$57,642,000	$55,086,250
Cotton	13,412,000	11,815,700
Sugar	13,863,000	8,879,250
Mate	1,668,800	1,164,700
Hides	7,443,000	5,779,450
Tobacco	3,417,400	2,685,500
India-rubber	5,088,000	5,815,800
Diamonds	795,757	511,800

But, however meagre, comparatively, the exports for 1873–'74, the revenue reports for the first half alone of 1874–'75, showing the duties on exports to have been nearly one million ($880,731) in advance of those of the corre-

sponding period of the year immediately preceding it, indicate such recuperation as might well compensate for more than one bad year.

Brazil sent to foreign countries in 1872–'73 fully 25 per cent. more coffee than was *harvested* in the great coffee-producing regions, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, Venezuela, and Hayti, together. Compare as follows:

1872–'73.	Pounds.
Java and Sumatra (whole crop)	134,400,000
Ceylon "	100,800,000
Venezuela "	58,240,000
Hayti "	51,968,000
Total of crops	345,408,000
Exported from Brazil	461,510,836
	116,102,836

Yet coffee-culture in the empire at the present time is far inferior to the capabilities of the country. Here is a statistical fact, at once interesting now, and full of cheering significance for the future of Brazil. Coffee can be produced throughout the whole country, and its culture requires comparatively little labor and skill. The average price per pound of the coffee shipped from the empire in 1872–'73 was about 12½ cents.

Cotton and sugar are most extensively shipped from Pernambuco, although Bahia likewise exports large quantities of sugar.

The subjoined table exhibits the shipping movements at the various ports in the year 1873–'74:

Entered	Sea-going vessels	Foreign	9,734	10,494, with an aggregate of 6,436,000 tons.
		Brazilian	760	
	Coasting-vessels			19,574, with an aggregate of 5,257,000 tons.
Cleared	Sea-going vessels	Foreign	7,244	9,831, with an aggregate of 6,538,000 tons.
		Brazilian	587	
	Coasting-vessels			19,548, with an aggregate of 4,914,000 tons.

Mr. Barlow, Jr., of the engineering firm who built the Tower Subway Tunnel under the Thames at London, visited Rio de Janeiro to inquire into the practicability of the projected tunnel from Rio to São Domingos. In case the soundings in that part of the bay should prove favorable, and the underlying rock easily pierced, it was regarded as probable that the project would be realized at no very distant day. The tunnel would pass beneath the bay of Guanabara, and be three miles in length.

The number of letters which passed through the post-office in 1873–'74 was 12,059,681, of which 6,502,684 were by way of Rio de Janeiro.

"The public revenue again shows its ordinary rate of progress, notwithstanding the decrease in the customs receipts and the unfavorable aspect of production and commerce in some provinces."* The following tables show the national revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1872–'73:

REVENUE.

Import duties	$30,140,522
Shipping duties	284,385
Export duties	9,668,826
Interest on railway shares	74,470
Receipts of Dom Pedro II. Railway	3,399,912
Post-Office	423,804
Telegraphs	68,760
Stamp-duties	2,018,824
Mutation duties	2,050,544
Taxes on industries, trade, etc	1,517,591
Income-tax	255,550
Real-estate tax	1,122,460
Licenses	228,825
Lottery-tax	774,055
Mines	35,186
Receipts extraordinary	1,795,687
Deposits	708,947
Slave liberation fund	766,578
Sundries	734,676
Total	$56,065,547
From the provinces	10,756,078
Municipal receipts	2,275,959
Total revenue	$69,097,584
Estimated revenue for same year	53,406,161
Surplus	$15,691,423

* Emperor's speech, 1875.

EXPENDITURE.

Ministry of the Interior*	$3,607,439
Ministry of Justice	1,997,331
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	523,842
Ministry of the Navy	8,947,723
Ministry of War	12,073,742
Ministry of Finance	21,111,975
Ministry of Commerce	12,676,638
Total	$60,936,690
Estimated expenditure for same year	54,861,437
Deficit	$6,075,253
In the estimated budget for 1876–'77, the revenue figures at	$53,566,585
The expenditure at	52,689,457
Surplus	$877,073

Thus the effective revenue continues to show a large advance from year to year, as compared with the estimated revenue.

The national debt stood as follows, on March 31, 1875:

Foreign debt, at 5 per cent. interest, payable in gold		$68,563,111
Home debt, payable in paper money, $128,836,350 (Of this, $127,787,550 at 6 per cent., the remainder at 5 per cent.) Payable in gold, at 6 per cent	$13,959,750	
		$142,796,100
Floating debt—debt prior to 1827		169,566
Orphans' fund and deposits		16,448,950
Treasury-notes, two, four, and six months		9,621,580
Paper-money (Government notes)†		74,750,649
Total		$332,370,196

The national assets on March 31, 1875, consisted, besides tax arrearages (= $1,680,762), and the indebtedness from railways (= $4,543,257), of a debt owed by the Platine States, amounting in aggregate to $6,495,352, of which $6,425,218 by the Argentine Republic.

Here follows a list of the schools (with the attendance thereat) in the various provinces of the empire:

* For the several branches of expenditure in this department, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

† Exclusive of the notes of the Bank of Brazil, and of the Banks of Maranhão, Pernambuco, and Bahia, the amount of which in circulation was $16,500,000, at 5 per cent. interest.

PROVINCES.	SCHOOLS.			PUPILS.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Alagôas	128	94	222	5,674	950	6,624
Amazonas	50	5	55	1,472	122	1,594
Bahia	384	30	414	14,943	1,286	16,229
Ceará	234	7	241	10,150	.....	.....
Espirito Santo	99	27	126	1,580	140	1,720
Goyaz	85	7	92	2,424	75	2,490
Matto Grosso	30	17	47	1,109	196	1,305
Minas Geraes	656	109	765	21,553	961	22,514
Pará	206	41	247	8,790	1,451	10,244
Parahyba	130	10	140	3,303	298	3,604
Pernambuco	581	116	647	5,526	769	6,295
Piauhy	63	9	72	1,752	191	1,943
Rio de Janeiro	553	102	655	16,081	2,205	18,329
Rio Grande do Sul	205	123	328	9,131	4,485	13,616
Rio Grande do Norte	96	46	142	3,416	1,385	4,801
Santa Catharina	95	27	122	2,736	903	3,639
São Paulo	554	59	613	14,274	1,321	15,595
Sergipe	132	17	149	4,815	432	5,247
Paraná	91	24	115	2,341	562	2,903
Maranhão	140	9	149	4,854	382	5,236
Neutral municipality	73	110	183	6,008	6,080	12,088
Total	4,490	939	5,529	141,885	24,287	156,422

There are in Rio de Janeiro five daily newspapers, but the aggregate circulation thereof is presumed not to exceed 50,000.

The Brazilian Chambers were summoned to meet in session extraordinary, on March 15, 1875, for the purpose set forth in the subjoined extract from the speech from the throne on that occasion:

The urgency of the budget proposals and of the bills upon electoral reform, the discussion of which could not be terminated in your last session, has necessitated the present session extraordinary. Public order has been disturbed at various points in the interior. In four of the northern provinces, seditious bands, excited by religious fanaticism and by prejudice against the use of the new metrical system of weights and measures, have destroyed the administrative archives and the standards of weight and measure. This criminal movement was promptly repressed, good citizens supporting the authorities. The public health has improved as compared with last year. Nothing has disturbed our international relations. Postal treaties have been concluded with France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium. Ever confiding in the Divine protection and in your zeal, I rely upon your coöperation in order to assure the continuance of the national prosperity. I declare the session extraordinary of the Chambers to be opened.

Here follows a transcript of some of the leading points of the Emperor's speech of May 3d, closing the session extraordinary and opening the regular session:

The sanitary condition of the empire has sensibly improved, and the government will do its utmost to remove the causes affecting the natural state of the salubrity of the climate. Public order has been completely restored. The negotiations with the Argentine Republic and Paraguay continue. The good-will and prudence of the negotiators inspire us with confidence in an early and satisfactory result.

The zeal manifested in the discussion of the electoral reform bill is a guarantee that you will one day bestow upon the nation this indispensable reform, which will aid in correcting the generally acknowledged defects of the present system. The want of hands and capital, and of the technical knowledge necessary for fertilizing the country, presents a serious obstacle to the progress of agriculture, the chief source of public and private wealth. I am confident that our efforts will succeed in maintaining and increasing the prosperity of the nation. The abnormal condition of the dioceses of Olinda and Pará has, unfortunately, compelled the Government to employ repressive measures. I believe the Pope, thoroughly appreciating the painful circumstances of the case, will do his utmost to restore the harmony which formerly existed; if not, I rely upon your assistance for enacting the laws which the circumstances require. The public revenue is again showing its ordinary rate of progress, notwithstanding the reduction of the customs dues, and the unfavorable aspect of production and commerce in some provinces. The ordinary expenditure does not exceed the revenue, but the important loans to be contracted for primary, secondary, and technical education, and the establishment of credit institutions in aid of labor, are urgent measures, worthy of your consideration.

August and honored representatives of the nation: A young country like Brazil, possessing wealth and territorial patrimony, requires great and constant efforts in order to attain to the future reserved for it, but at the same time it affords powerful elements with which to overcome the difficulties of the undertaking. We shall always most ardently pursue this honorable task, invariably showing ourselves worthy of the Divine protection, which has never failed Brazil.

I hereby close the session extraordinary and open the regular session, the last of the present Legislature. PEDRO II.,

Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil.

Among the important bills laid before the Chambers, besides those already referred to, was one for the appropriation of government funds for a farmers' aid fund; and another on trade-marks.

On September 14th, an imperial decree was issued granting the pardon of the Bishops of Olinda and Pará.

Permission for an eighteen months' tour for the Emperor through Europe and the United States was solicited and obtained of the Government during the regular session. His Majesty will first accompany the Empress to Europe, and then visit the United States during the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

BRECKENRIDGE, JOHN CABELL, Vice-President of the United States in 1857, born

near Lexington, Ky., January 21, 1821; died in Lexington, Ky., May 17, 1875, aged 53 years. He was a grandson of John Breckenridge, United States Senator and Attorney-General. He was educated at Centre College, Danville, studied law at Transylvania Institute, and, after a short residence in Iowa, settled at Lexington. At the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in 1847, he was elected major in a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. While on duty in Mexico, he was employed by General Pillow as his counsel in his litigation with his associates and superiors. On his return, he was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives. In 1851 he was elected to Congress, and reëlected in 1853. At the election in 1856 he was chosen Vice-President, with Mr. Buchanan as President. In 1860 he was the candidate for President chosen by the Southern delegates of the Democratic Convention who separated from those who supported Stephen A. Douglas. In the same year he was elected United States Senator as the successor of John J. Crittenden. At the outbreak of the civil war he defended the Southern Confederacy in the Senate, soon after went South, entered the Confederate army, and was voted expelled from the Senate in December, 1861. The following summer (August 5th) he was appointed a major-general. He commanded the Confederate reserve at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; was repulsed in the attack on Baton Rouge in August, 1862; commanded a division in General Polk's corps at Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862; at Chickamauga, November 25, 1863; defeated General Sigel near Newmarket, May 13, 1864; then joined General Lee's army, and was at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; was defeated by General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, September, 1864; defeated General Gillem in East Tennessee, November 12, 1864; and was in the battle near Nashville, December 15, 1864. He was Secretary of War in Jefferson Davis's cabinet from February, 1865, till the surrender of General J. E. Johnston, when he went to Europe by way of Cuba. He returned in 1868 with a determination to take no further part in politics, and to devote himself entirely to his profession. As Vice-President he was the youngest officer who had ever held that position. For several years he had suffered from pulmonary disease. A short time before his death his physicians, suspecting disease of the liver, performed two surgical operations, which afforded him no relief.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is bounded north by the parallel of 60° north latitude, east by the Rocky Mountains, south by the United States, and west by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska. It includes Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands. The population in 1871, exclusive of Indians, consisted of 8,576 whites, 462 negroes, and 1,548 Chinese; total, 10,586. The chief towns are Victoria (the capital) on Vancouver Island, having about 4,500 inhabitants, and New Westminster on the north bank of the Fraser River, fifteen miles from its mouth, with about 2,000 inhabitants. The province is chiefly noted for its gold mines. The amount known to be exported from 1862 to 1871 was $16,650,000. The government of the province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of four members, and a Legislative Assembly of twenty-five members. The chief judicial functions are exercised by a Supreme Court, consisting of a chief-justice and two puisne judges.

BRUNNOW, Baron Philip de, a Russian statesman, was born August 31, 1797, at Dresden, Saxony; and died April 12, 1875, at Darmstadt. He entered the service of Russia in 1818, when he received an appointment in the Foreign Department. In 1839 he was sent as embassador to the courts of Stuttgart and Darmstadt, and in the fall of the same year he received a special mission to London, to bring about a better understanding between the British and Russian courts on the Oriental question. Having been appointed embassador to England in 1840, he brought about the treaty of July 15, 1840, by which France and Great Britain were separated while the agreement of the Northern powers with England brought about a temporary settlement. Baron de Brunnow also sought by the navigation treaty of 1849 to bind the British merchants to Russia, while the interests in the north of Europe of the two countries were to be united by the agreement at London of 1852. In spite of all, however, he was unable to prevent the Oriental crisis. After the Crimean War he took part in the treaty of peace at Paris as the representative of Russia. In 1858 he was again sent to London, where he took part in the conference of 1864 as the representative of Russia. In 1874 he was forced to ask for his discharge on account of his old age, and he retired to Darmstadt, where he remained up to his death.

BUCHANAN, Rev. Dr. Robert, one of the leaders of the Free Church of Scotland, was born about the year 1800, near Stirling, and died at Rome, March 30, 1875. He was ordained a minister of the Established Church of Scotland in 1827, and was settled first at Gargunnock, next in Salton, and in 1834 he was transferred to Glasgow, where he labored for forty years. His first charge in that city was the "Tron." At the "Disruption" in 1843 he kept the Establishment with most of his people. There were four movements with which he was connected: first, the non-intrusion controversy. Along with Chalmers and other distinguished ministers, he opposed patronage, and demanded that the people have a voice in the selection of their own pastors. Thus the struggle began. Dr. Buchanan has written an account of this and kindred events in his "Ten Years' Conflict." The next movement was called "Church Extension," the result of which is the gathering of six additional congregations

in Glasgow. Another scheme of his was the increase of the Sustentation Fund. Under his management it was augmented £70,000 a year. The fourth enterprise of which Dr. Buchanan was the leader was to bring the non-conforming churches in Scotland into more intimate relations. In pursuance of this object he had since 1864 acted as "Convener of the Free Church Union Committee." He was one of the founders of the Free Church Colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. Had he lived till the Assembly in May, 1875, he could have been appointed Principal of the college in Glasgow, as the successor of Dr. Fairbairn. He went to Rome at the beginning of March, to take temporary charge of the Free Church Mission there. As an author he wrote the work above mentioned in 2 vols., 8vo (1840); also the "Book of Ecclesiastes," a commentary (1859); a volume of travels entitled "A Clerical Furlough in the Holy Land;" and several articles in the "Imperial Bible Dictionary," edited by Dr. Fairbairn.

BUCKINGHAM, WILLIAM A., was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 28, 1804, and died at Norwich, Conn., February 3, 1875. He was educated in the public schools and trained as a farmer, but at the age of twenty-one he engaged in mercantile business at Norwich, and was for many years connected with manufactures. He was Mayor of Norwich in 1849, 1850, 1856, and 1857. He was Governor of Connecticut from 1858 to 1866, being reëlected seven times. He refused renomination in 1866, and remained in private life until 1868, when he was elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years, which ended on the 3d of March, 1875. As Governor during the civil war he gave to President Lincoln full and prompt coöperation. In the most perilous days of the strife he showed an industry, a resolution, and a spirit of personal sacrifice, which extorted the praise of his political opponents, by the vigor of his administration and by the energy with which he sustained the General Government with all the resources of the State.

BURMAH, a country in Farther India. Its present area is estimated by Behm and Wagner ("Bevölkerung der Erde," vol. iii., 1875) at 190,517 square miles; the population at 4,000,000. The latest trustworthy information on the subject of population is contained in a report from Count Bethlen, who visited this country in 1874, to the Chamber of Commerce of Trieste. He states that he was allowed to see, at the house of a high dignitary of the court, a register of all the houses of the empire. This register is kept with great accuracy, because every house must pay a tax to the King. The total number of houses was about 700,000, and it is believed that, on an average, a house is inhabited by five persons. This would indicate a population of about 3,500,000. The Shan provinces, this side of the Sâlween, were not included in this estimate.

At the beginning of the year, serious difficulties arose between the King of Burmah and the British Government of India. The latter suspected the King of having instigated an attack by the Chinese upon the commercial expedition of the British Colonel Browne, near the frontier of Burmah. It also disputed the claim of the King to a territory inhabited by Karen tribes.

The expedition of Colonel Browne was to resume the unsuccessful efforts made in 1869 by Major Sladen to establish a commercial road between British India and the Chinese province of Yun-nan, through Northern Burmah. The British Government appointed, after the return of Sladen, toward the close of the year 1869, a diplomatic agent at Bhamo, on the Irrawaddy, in Northern Burmah, who was to look after the interests of British commerce, and to establish firm and friendly relations with the savage tribes of Yun-nan. The Burmese Government complained that the relations between the English and the tribes of Yun-nan induced the latter to make plundering inroads into the Burmese territory, to which, so far as the region around Bhamo was concerned, the Burmese Governor of Bhamo put an end toward the close of 1872. The overthrow of the Mohammedan Panthays in Yun-nan, and the reëstablishment of the Chinese rule in that province, did not change the relations of the English with the savage tribes, which were reported to be under chieftains who did not hold an appointment from the Emperor of China. The reports of the British resident at Bhamo were sufficiently favorable to induce the Government of India to fit out the new expedition under Colonel Browne, who, on December 12, 1874, sailed up the Irrawaddy as far as Bhamo, accompanied by an armed escort of more than one hundred native infantry. From Bhamo he attempted to penetrate into Yun-nan, but his first attempt did not succeed, and he had to return to Bhamo. He started again about the 17th of February, 1875, and is believed to have been only four marches from Bhamo, where he heard of disturbances at Momeïn. The British consul, Margary, who had come from Shanghai, and who, encouraged by the good treatment he had received throughout his journey from that city, had gone on with only his Chinese followers, had fallen into a snare and had been murdered near a small frontier town of Manwyne. Hardly had the news of this event reached Colonel Browne, when he was himself attacked by a body of some 500 or 600 Chinese and tributary hill-tribes. His small escort of Sikhs, however, were fully equal to the emergency, and repulsed their assailants with a loss of seventy killed, without losing a man themselves. Mr. Elias, who had started by another route, and had proceeded two marches into the tributary states, was ordered back by the Chinese, and returned to Bhamo. The English at once suspected the machinations of the court of Burmah as the cause of the

sudden change in the behavior of the tribes and Chinese—a change, they thought, not otherwise to be accounted for. It was argued that the Chinese Government at Peking could not have had time to be communicated with between the time Margary passed through Manwyne and his return to that place; and if the Chinese Government had meant treachery they might have had Margary murdered on his way to Bhamo, when he was unescorted and friendless, and not have waited until he returned with the expedition. But the Chinese Governor of the frontier district is half a Burman, and his wife lives at Mandalay, and is a frequenter of the palace. This half Burman was the prime mover in the *émeute* against Margary and Colonel Browne. This, with the fact that the hostility shown by the Chinese to Margary (whom they had before so cordially welcomed) arose immediately in the wake of the Burmese embassy, was believed to point strongly to the King of Burmah as the instigator of all the opposition to the expedition and the subsequent murder of Margary.

The disputed territory which is claimed by the King of Burmah consists of a mountain-chain which runs from north to south, and is surrounded in the south and east by the Karens, and in the north and west by the Burmans. A part of the southernmost mountains borders in the west upon British territory. The general name of this mountain-chain is Nwai-Core Tsai-huit-tun (the Twelve Mountains). In fact there are, however, more than twelve mountains. They are inhabited by the tribes ruled by one chieftain each, all of whom are subject to one Tsanlewah, who recognizes the King of Burmah as his sovereign, and pays him tribute. On an average, each of the tribes numbers from 4,000 to 5,000 persons, thus comprising an aggregate population of about 50,000 persons. The majority of them are Karens, with whom some Toongoos are mixed. They have priests and a written alphabet, differing herein from the Karens of British Burmah, who had no priests and no alphabet when the Baptist missionaries, who have since given them an alphabet and the beginning of a literature, became acquainted with them.

Another difficulty between the two Governments arose when, early in 1875, about one hundred Panthays or Mohammedan rebels of Yun-nan, who, after the overthrow of their empire, had taken refuge in the woods near the Burmese frontier, sought refuge from their Chinese pursuers with the English resident of Bhamo, Captain Cooke. Among them was a son of Tah-si-kun, who had been Mohammedan Governor of Momeïn, and had been slain by the Chinese. Captain Cooke consented to give them an asylum in his residence after they had, in compliance with his request, laid down their arms. As soon as the Burmese Governor (Wun) of Bhamo heard of their arrival, he demanded their surrender. Captain Cooke decidedly refused to comply with this request, and took the fugitives on board an English steamer to Rangoon. For a time the relations between the two countries assumed a very warlike character. The British papers in India represented the King of Burmah as their implacable enemy. One of the British papers in India gives this account of the proceedings of the British Government against Burmah since 1852:

In 1852 its western seaboard was annexed to the British dominions. The King would not consent to treat, so Lord Dalhousie, after inflicting sufficient punishment, simply annexed a large slice of territory, broke off military operations, and withdrew a portion of the expeditionary force. The Burmese sullenly acquiesced in the will of the Governor-General, and accepted the situation. Every possible endeavor was made by us to conciliate them, but without much effect. They have respected while hating us, and have, whenever they could in an underhand way, injured us. On one or two occasions the King even went so far as to try and induce foreign officers "to help him to recover Rangoon." In 1867 he threw every possible obstacle in the way of Captain Sladen's mission, and there are grounds for believing that he went even further in respect to Colonel Browne's expedition. It is said that a letter from the King of Burmah to the Chief of Bhamo, recommending him to prevent Colonel Browne from proceeding, is in the hands of Government, which is also in possession of other evidence to the same effect. It is also, at least, a singular coincidence that Mr. Margary should have been murdered immediately after the passage of a Burmese mission in a city where, a few weeks before, he had been extremely well received.

The Burmese Government emphatically denied the accuracy of these British statements, and an article, apparently official, in a Burmese journal gives the following account of the relations between the present King and the English:

During the Burmese War of 1852 and 1853 the present King used his influence in behalf of peace, and, in opposition to the ministers of the King ruling at that time, advised the establishment of friendly relations with England. The Viceroy of India, Lord Dalhousie, never found a word of acknowledgment for this attitude. The new boundary between the two countries was determined by England alone without even conferring on the subject with Burmah. When Colonel Phayre and General Fytche visited Mandalay, the King received them very amicably, and ratified every article of the treaty proposed to him, among others the provision that money could be exported from his country. This was done in the expectation that the treaty would lead to an extension of commerce in Upper Burmah and to the enrichment of his treasury. As this result was to a large extent realized, the King loves the English as his brothers, and has given orders to buy all his steamers from English firms. The King has always been courteous toward English subjects; he has overwhelmed them with presents, he has built houses for the English residents of Mandalay and Bhamo, and permitted them to hoist the English flag. He also established a special court of justice at Mandalay for the protection of English subjects. For all these favors, the Indian Government has rewarded him with treachery. The Karens, who, from time immemorial, have been subjects of the King of Burmah, have been seduced, by British influence, to rebellion, and have been persuaded to place themselves under British protection. When the expedition of Major Sladen passed through Burmah, it

King did all that was in his power to aid it. Major Sladen, in return, took several chieftains of Kachyens and Shans with him to Rangoon, and tried to persuade them to place themselves under English rule. But recently the commanders of the English steamers which ply between Rangoon and Mandalay were instructed to promise to subjects of the King of Burmah favorable settlements in British Burmah, and a gratuitous transport. The King believes that the Queen of England is ignorant of this and of other unjust measures taken by the Indian Government.

The Anglo-Indian Government made all the preparations necessary for carrying on a decisive war. Troops already in British Burmah were pushed forward to the frontier, and other troops from India took their places. A commissariat officer went to look after the victualing department; doctors and apothecaries were "called in" to Madras; heavy guns and warlike stores were shipped, transport ordered, and the men ready; even the "general orders" were supposed to be in print. All ranks were strictly forbidden, under heavy penalties, to buy or eat anything, especially fruit, from the Burmese, except under medical supervision; country liquors were on no account to be dealt in, and for that reason the commissariat supply would be largely increased if not unlimited, etc. The commander-in-chief, Lord Napier, was summoned to Simlah, to consult with Lord Northbrook on the military measures advisable in the event of war being declared.

The King of Burmah, on the other hand, was also diligently arming, laying in warlike stores, and collecting a force of about 40,000 undrilled and undisciplined men. He mounted guns on his river steamers, and was building forts to guard the approaches to Mandalay. The King, notwithstanding his being so shut up within his palace, and being unable to mix with the outer world, is believed to possess a large amount of knowledge, and to be one of the astutest princes of the East.

On May 17th the following telegraphic dispatch was sent to Indian, English, and American* newspapers:

I had a long interview with his Majesty the King of Burmah, yesterday. He is most anxious to settle matters with the British and Chinese Governments amicably. Lesetahee, the Chinese general, who is supposed to have arrested Colonel Browne's advance on his march for territorial exploration, arrived here three days ago, the bearer of dispatches from the court of Peking. The King denies all complicity in the failure of Colonel Browne's expedition, a position which is confirmed by careful private inquiry. No serious difficulty is anticipated regarding the Karennee question. The opinion which prevails in the public mind with regard to the King's ill-treatment of foreigners is quite unfounded. The rumors regarding a concentration of troops toward the frontiers are incorrect. Trade is depressed and almost at a stand-still, pending a settlement of the question in dispute.

It was subsequently ascertained that the author of this dispatch was the American Colonel Wyndham, who, after living for several years in British India, and being for some time editor of the *Indian Charivari*, went, in March, 1875, to Mandalay to offer his strategic services to the King of Burmah.

In May, Lieutenant Adamson was sent to Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, to carry to the Burmese court the official announcement of the approach of the British envoy, Sir Douglas Forsyth, who was charged with presenting to the King of Burmah the British ultimatum. Sir Douglas Forsyth arrived on Burmese territory, at Menhla, on July 3d, and was received with due honors by a deputation of Burmese officials. On July 10th he reached the capital. The first messages which were exchanged between the British envoy and the royal Government had particular reference to the course of procedure to be adopted by the mission when attending their first audience. A member of the mission published the following account of the first audience:

Sir Douglas Forsyth had been expressly forbidden to raise the question of taking off the shoes on being admitted to the palace, but he felt himself free to insist upon some modification of the plan which necessitates a barefooted promenade through dirt. The route to the audience-hall lies up a flight of steps, and through a colonnade which is not sufficiently protected from the weather. At the time of Colonel Yule's visit, the carpet in the palace was sacred, and the mission had to seat themselves on matting outside the sacred limits, after having walked over the dirty floor of the surface. After two days' hard fighting and rejection of any attempt at compromise, Sir Douglas carried the point of having a carpet laid down from the very foot of the steps where he took off his boots to the spot where he was to sit. The first audience was given by the King yesterday. It was entirely ceremonial. The envoy and party, accompanied by an escort of Burmese cavalry and infantry, left the residency at 7.30 A. M., riding on elephants. A few minutes' ride took them to the city gate, but they had to pursue a circuitous course through the principal streets before they were allowed at 8.50 to dismount at the outer gate of the palace. The city is about a mile square, surrounded by a brick wall about twenty feet in height, and backed by an earth embankment, the most external means of defense being a moat forty yards wide and 12 feet deep. The whole of the city, which is of recent construction, is laid out in squares, and the streets are of considerable breadth. The route by which the envoy proceeded was lined with troops, and swept and garnished, so that the sight was much pleasanter than one expected. The troops were little better than an armed rabble—in fact the man who drills them was a French sailor, and soldiering is by no means their only vocation. They are called upon to work in saw-mills, cotton-mills, iron-founderies, or wherever else the King may require work done. They sat at ease on the ground, resting their muskets on forked sticks, in front of and behind the procession itself, but standing up while it was in the act of passing.

The palace is surrounded in the first instance by a high wooden palisading, in which are two or three gates. The procession halted at the principal entrance, and while the British troops remained outside, Sir Douglas and the members of the mission, accompanied by the officers of the escort, entered the palace through two other gates. There is a colonnade of some twenty feet high, with pillars and ceiling covered with gold-leaf. In the centre of this, and facing the throne, which was at the end of a hall leading out of the colonnade, were seated Sir Douglas and his party, while the rest of the colon-

* In the *New York Herald* the telegram is dated, "Mandalay, May 22d."

nade was filled with court officials, princes, heralds, judges, and ministers, clothed in rich velvet dresses, fringed with gold-thread. The King's body-guard lined the sides of the audience-hall. While we were waiting, the sounds of sweet music, played inside the palace, were heard, and after a delay of seven minutes the gold doors at the back of the throne were opened, and the King appeared. He seemed to support with difficulty the weight of his clothes and solid gold crown. As he took his seat a number of Brahmans inside the palace set up a chant in his honor, and then a herald read out a list of his Majesty's titles and a thanksgiving for the many benefits that he daily confers on his people. Another herald then read the Viceroy's letter introducing Sir Douglas Forsyth, and asking the King to use all dispatch in settling the Karennee question on an amicable basis. The list of the presents sent by the Calcutta Toshia-Khana was next read, and then an official, seated near the foot of the throne, and the herald at Sir Douglas's right, held the following conversation, the questions and answers having been previously prepared: "How is the Queen and all the royal family?" "They are quite well." "How long have you been on the journey?" "Fifteen days." "How is the paddy-crop this year, and are the rains favorable, and the people contented and prosperous?" "The paddy-crop is good, and the country prosperous."

The presents from the palace, consisting of a number of gold cups, a sword in gold-covered sheath, and a number of silk cloths, were then brought to Sir Douglas, and the King retired. Walking, as he did, oppressed by the weight of a dress which is laden with thick gold embroidery, and with a heavy crown on his head, the King looked very feeble and worn. He was too far off for his features to be clearly visible, but he has a grave and almost a refined face. His eyes are small and bright, and his hands are very small—by no means a rare feature among the Burmans. The mission returned to the residency by the route it had pursued on coming, and an appointment was then made for Sir Douglas to breakfast with the Kenwoon Mengyee, or prime-minister, and to call upon the other two Mengyees, or chief officials, afterward.

After Sir Douglas Forsyth had set out for his mission, the Government of India received information that the King had openly and ostentatiously received in a friendly manner Lesetahee, the Chinese commander of Momeïn and the neighboring stations, who had sent out the troops which attacked the expedition of Colonel Browne and compelled it to return. His own nephew was at the head of this Chinese force. It was stated by the English papers that Lesetahee had promised to King to send him, in case of war, 60,000 auxiliaries. The Government of India inferred from the friendly reception of Lesetahee that the King was careless whether he offended the British Government or not, and that he was in league with the Chinese, who had already murdered Mr. Margary and attacked Colonel Browne's expedition, and who had always thrown obstacles in the way of British exploration of the upper Burman frontier. The Government of India felt so decided on this matter that it sent Sir D. Forsyth an order to insist upon an explanation of the King of Burmah's relations with the Chinese before entering upon the consideration of boundaries or any other subject.

After completing his negotiations with the Government of Burmah, Sir Douglas Forsyth returned to Simlah to report to the Viceroy. The latter officially informed the Council of India of the negotiations with the King, giving also the text of a new treaty concluded between the two countries. According to this treaty, the King of Burmah recognizes the independence of the disputed Karen country. A British officer would be dispatched to the frontier, after the rains, to mark out the boundary between the Karen country and Burmah. With reference to the refusal of passage of an escort, it is stated that a fresh communication to the King has become necessary. The Viceroy entertains confident expectation that such further communication may be so received by the King as to maintain the friendship between the two Governments intact. The impression produced by this official publication was unfavorable, and a large portion of the Indian press looked upon the special mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth as a failure.

In regard to the murder of Margary, the Goverment of Burmah persisted in denying any complicity. A Chinese journal published about this time a series of important letters which seemed to show that the Burmans, instead of being implicated in the treacherous attack on the expedition, were themselves objects of suspicion on the part of the Chinese.

The complication between Burmah and British India, and the disastrous influence which it had upon commerce, raised again in the Indian press a clamor for the annexation of Burmah. In view of this event, which they thought must certainly come sooner or later, an Indian paper urged upon the attention of the British Government the importance of establishing the shortest and speediest means of throwing troops into the country. "During the war of 1872," it says, "Lord Dalhousie found the difficulty of this, and when it was over took steps for the construction of a road by which troops could be marched from Calcutta to Burmah. A difficulty such as the present shows the benefit that would have been gained had his plans and orders been carried out. At present, British Burmah is garrisoned from the forces under the commander-in-chief of the Madras Presidency, from which troops are sent by steamers across the bay of Bengal to Rangoon. This voyage generally occupies five days. The time occupied going up the Irrawaddy from Rangoon to Mandalay varies according to the season of the year. Sir Douglas Forsyth went up when there is least downward current, and he took fourteen days, so that, allowing the shortest time *en route*, including transport of baggage, troops from Madras could not reach Mandalay under three weeks, and most likely would require a month. Now, Lord Dalhousie's plan was to send them from Calcutta via Dacca, Chittagong, and Aracan, and, were the Eastern Bengal Railway extended in that direction, there is no doubt that would be the most expeditious route. But there being little chance of such extension for many years

to come, owing to the difficulties met with in crossing the deltas of the Ganges, Brahmapootra, and the Megna, it seems necessary to look for the next shortest sea and land route combined, and this we have in the sea voyage from Calcutta to Akyab, which only takes two days, and the land route from Akyab to Mandalay, which, as the crow flies, is only 260 miles, as against 380 from Rangoon to Mandalay. By this route troops could be conveyed from Calcutta to Mandalay in less than half the time occupied from Madras *via* Rangoon. It is thought a formidable obstacle to this route would be found in the Yomadoung range of hills, but this is a mere idea, as the country is as yet a *terra incognita* to us, never having been explored, while we have the opinion of officers who have served in the hill tracts that 'they are not aware of any difficulties that would surpass the skill of our railway engineers.'"

The Burmese population in British Burmah seemed generally to take sides with the Government of Burmah against the British. A correspondent from Mandalay, in a communication to the *Rangoon Times*, called upon the British Government to watch closely the Burmese priests, as all of them were in correspondence with the King and encouraged him in every possible way to persist in his opposition to the English. The Dacoits or freebooters of British Burmah became very daring. Colonel Hamilton, who marched against them, was shot through the heart, and the superintendent of the police of Rangoon, Mr. Davidson, was wounded in the right arm. In June, Nyapoung, the notorious leader of the Dacoits, was captured near Rangoon. Another Burmese implicated in the murder of Colonel Hamilton surrendered himself to the authorities. He was wounded at the time. Three men were also captured, charged with complicity in the attempted assassination of Mr. Davidson. In November, a conspiracy to seize the arsenal, and to burn the town of Rangoon, was discovered by the authorities. A great many Burmese have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the affair.

C

CALIFORNIA is bounded north by Oregon; east by Nevada and Arizona, following the Sierra Nevada on the line of longitude 120° west to latitude 39°, thence southeast to Colorado River on the thirty-fifth parallel, thence by the river; south by Lower California; and west by the Pacific Ocean. The aggregate assessed value of property in the State of California is $511,495,197, on which State and county taxes were levied, for the year ending June 30th, amounting to $11,608,314.92. The rate of taxation for the fiscal year 1873–'74 was 50 cents, and for 1874–'75 $64\frac{9}{10}$ cents, on each $100, of which, for the latter year, $35\frac{9}{10}$ was apportioned to the general fund, $22\frac{3}{10}$ to the school fund, and $6\frac{7}{10}$ to the interest and sinking funds. The receipts of the State Treasury for the two years ending June 30th, after deducting $1,479,694.85 paid by the Board of Loan Commissioners for the sale of bonds of 1873, and $252,445 received for interest on bonds held in trust for school and university funds, amounted to $7,427,006.28. The expenditures, after deducting $1,434,641.64 paid for the redemption of bonds, were $7,112,-318.18; excess of receipts over expenditures, $314,788.10. The receipts from the school funds, apportioned among the several counties, amounted to $430,158.03 in 1873–'74, and $1,213,397.01 in 1874–'75. Of the latter amount $83,916.96 was derived from the income of school lands, $96,360 from interest on bonds held in trust, and $1,034,120.05 from property-tax. The amount apportioned for each scholar in 1874–'75 was $7.59 against $3.05 in the preceding year. The total funded debt of the State on the 30th of June was as follows:

SERIES.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
State Capitol bonds of 1870	7	$250,000 00
State Capitol bonds of 1872	7	250,000 00
Bonds of 1873	6	2,801,000 00
Soldiers' relief bonds	7	95,500 00
Bonds of 1857	7	170,500 00
Bonds of 1860	7	87,500 00
Total		$3,651,500 00

The bonds of 1857 and 1860 had been called in, and interest was to cease July 31st, which reduced the interest-bearing debt to $3,396,-500, on which the annual interest amounted to $209,745, a reduction in the interest account of $16,640 in two years. The assets and liabilities of the State on the 30th of June were as follows:

ASSETS.	
State Capitol and Governor's mansion	$2,645,814 47
State-prison at San Quentin	261,190 56
State-prison at Folsom	63,182 92
Insane Asylum at Stockton	628,963 45
Insane Asylum at Napa	541,047 70
State Normal-School building	270,385 66
Bonds held by State Treasurer in trust for school and university funds	2,549,000 00
Bonds held by Regents of State University	116,000 00
State loan to Calaveras County	55,916 27
Cash on hand	1,105,878 97
Total assets	$8,287,880 00
LIABILITIES.	
Outstanding bonds	$3,654,500 00
Outstanding warrants	187,884 54
Total liabilities	$3,842,384 54
Excess of assets over liabilities	$4,394,995 46

There were delinquent taxes due the State at the end of the year amounting to $478,-897.46 for the year 1872–'73, $131,238.13 for 1873–'74, and $545,575.45 for 1874–'75, or

$1,155,711.04 in all. The amount of State tax collected for the last fiscal year was $3,243,581.34 and the cost of assessment and collection was $201,926.04, or about 6¼ per cent. The percentage of delinquency and cost of assessment and collection was over 20 per cent.

The estimated expenditures of the government for the two years ending June 30, 1877, amount to $4,987,765. The rate of taxation to meet this estimate, based on a valuation of $611,500,000, and allowing 18 per cent. for delinquencies and cost of collection, is placed at $46\frac{82}{100}$ cents on each $100 for 1875–'76, and $51\frac{76}{100}$ cents for 1876–'77. The balances in the several funds of the State on the 30th of June amounted to $917,994.43; balance in the Treasury, $1,105,878.97.

The aggregate of the funded debt of the counties of the State on the 30th of June was $7,780,773.83; floating debt of counties, $3,302,283.33; value of property owned by counties, $10,704,240; cash in hands of county treasurers, $1,862,013.09.

The State Capitol at Sacramento is substantially completed, though a bronze statue, after Powers's "California," which was to surmount the dome and to cost $15,000, and a flight of stone steps for the main entrance, which was to cost $40,000, have not been added in accordance with the original design. The total cost of the structure thus far has been $2,449,429.31. In the building designed for the Executive mansion a State armory has been completed at a cost of $8,000, and a State printing-office, to cost $12,000, is nearly finished. The cost of supporting the printing-office for the next two years is estimated at $124,800, which is $15,674.97 less than was paid for the State printing in the single year ending with the 30th of last June.

The number of fire and marine insurance companies doing business in the State is eighty:

Amount of cash capital represented	$40,861,089
Amount of insurance written during the year	258,544,359
Amount of premiums received	4,448,033
Amount of losses paid	1,098,306
Amount of insurance in force at the end of the year	178,675,950

Seventeen of the life-insurance companies, including those which did the largest business, withdrew their agencies from the State shortly after the session of the last Legislature. Eleven remain, only four of which do a general business, the others being authorized to collect renewal premiums only.

At the beginning of the year the savings-banks of the State held $69,023,603 in deposits belonging to 84,284 depositors, or an average of $818 each, all in gold. In the savings-banks of San Francisco alone there were 60,660 accounts, aggregating $55,021,177, or $907 for each depositor; and in the institutions of the rest of the State there were 23,194 accounts, aggregating $14,002,426, or $593 each. The increase in six months in San Francisco had been 4,949 depositors and $4,178,018 in deposits, and in the rest of the State 1,391 depositors and $1,912,531 in deposits. These banks all paid dividends varying from 6 to 10 per cent.

The cost of supporting the State-prison at San Quentin for the two years ending June 30th was $348,523,27, or, exclusive of discount, interest, and expenditures for permanent improvements, $318,288.79. The receipts from labor and for the board of United States prisoners were $155,490.23; expenses in excess of receipts, $162,798,56; cost of supporting each prisoner per day, 44 cents, or 22½ cents greater than income for each prisoner per day. There were in the prison on the 1st of July, 1873, 931 convicts, and 951 were received and 802 discharged during the two years, leaving the number at 1,088. Of these San Francisco County furnished 431, Sacramento 86, Los Angeles 46, Almeda 45, and other counties smaller numbers. Two hundred and twenty-three were incarcerated for grand larceny, 188 for burglary, 135 for robbery, 100 for murder in the second degree, 20 for murder in the first degree. The ages of the prisoners ranged from fourteen to seventy-eight, the largest number being from twenty-two to forty-two. Of the whole number 148 were natives of California, 12[illegible] of New York; 568 were natives of the United States, 181 of China, 109 of Ireland, 47 of Germany, 36 of England, 31 of Mexico, 19 of Canada, 14 of France, 11 of Scotland, 10 of Sweden and Norway, 6 of Spain; 10[illegible] were Indians and Mexicans born in California; 290 could neither read nor write. In 1874 49¼ per cent. of the prisoners, and in 1875 42½ per cent., were let out to contractors; 201 were employed in the prison and 69 outside, and 250 were wholly unemployed. The accommodations of the prison are reported to be altogether insufficient. Forty-five men are assigned to each four of the rooms. An appropriation of $175,000 has been made for a branch prison at Folsom, but it has not yet furnished any relief for the crowded institution at San Quentin. The subject of a reformatory institution for the younger criminals has been discussed.

Work was begun on the branch prison at Folsom in November, 1874, but it was abandoned by the contractor in September last. Of the $175,000 appropriated for this structure, $88,583.36 has been expended, and further liabilities incurred amounting to $19,782.03. It is estimated that a further appropriation of $350,000 will be needed to finish it.

Since the law of 1874 took effect, giving juries the right to affix the penalty of death or imprisonment for life at their discretion in cases of capital crimes, there have been twenty-nine convictions for murder. In eighteen of these cases, sentences of imprisonment for life, in eleven, sentences of death, were passed.

The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum contained 94 inmates on the 1st of July, an in

crease of 18 in two years. Of these, 40 males and 24 females were deaf and dumb, and 21 males and 9 females blind. The total receipts of the institution from all sources amounted to $101,928.22; current expenses, $71,247.51; expenses for improvement of the grounds, $5,672.70; for new building, furniture, etc., $27,003.01. The average yearly cost of supporting and instructing each pupil was $419.10.

The north wing of the Insane Asylum at Stockton, intended for female patients, has been completed. Of the $113,000 appropriated for the purpose, only $88,511.33 was expended. On the 1st of July, there were 1,302 patients in this institution, of whom 615 were received during the year preceding. The cost of maintenance for the last two years had been 43½ cents per day for each patient. The new Insane Asylum at Napa is well advanced toward completion, the north wing, which is capable of accommodating 130 patients, being ready for their reception.

During the last two years there has been an increase of 29,953 in the number of children of school-age in the State, but the increase of the average daily attendance at the schools was only 8,566. Three hundred and twenty new schools have been organized in 117 new districts; $613,746.61 were expended in building and furnishing 274 schoolhouses. The school expenditures had increased $544,885.09, and school property had enhanced in value $1,011,262.85. The average length of school-terms had increased 1.33 months in the year. The State Normal-School building is substantially completed, and the institution is expected to be in successful operation the coming year.

The University of California, at Berkeley, has been in operation six years. The first year there were 40 students; the second year, 88; the third, 143; the fourth, 185; the fifth, 191; the sixth, 231; and the number at present is 312. The staff of instructors numbers 80, besides graduate and student assistants. The institution consists of six colleges—a college of letters, and colleges of agriculture, mechanics, mining, engineering, and chemistry. At the close of the last fiscal year, the whole amount that had been drawn from the State Treasury for its support and endowment was $1,555,426.35. It receives $50,000 a year from State endowment, and has a grant of 150,000 acres of land, which will produce a capital of $750,000, yielding an annual income of $45,000. This will make its total revenue $95,000, but the expenses of the current year are estimated at $128,000.

The State lands of California have consisted of three classes—swamp and overflowed lands, marsh and tide lands, and various other grants from the United States. Of swamp and overflowed lands, 1,524,655.13 acres have been confirmed to the State, but have passed into private hands, never being a source of revenue, but rather of expense, to the State. The marsh and tide lands have been mainly disposed of, and a fund created from the proceeds to endow the University of California with an annual income of $50,000. The Tide-Land Commission has paid into the State Treasury the sum of $1,418,219.76. Of a grant of 500,000 acres of other lands originally made for purposes of internal improvement, but diverted by the State constitution for the support of common schools, the selection of 471,418.75 acres has been approved, and the remainder of the grant has been sold. Other grants of 72 sections and 10 sections have been disposed of, and 46,604 acres of the former and 3,203 of the latter have been approved at Washington. The University of California has been vested with complete charge and control of another grant of 150,000 acres. There remains the grant of the 16th and 36th sections of each township, which has been only partly disposed of. These were covered in many cases with private grants, and the State was authorized to select others in lieu of them. A good deal of complication has arisen on account of conflicting and disputed claims, and a conflict of authority between the State and the General Government as to the right to dispose of lands containing minerals. Further legislation and negotiations will be necessary to settle these, and enable the State to dispose of the remainder of its public domain.

The commission appointed in 1874 to determine the value of the property claimed by private parties in the Yosemite Valley, made majority and minority reports on the subject, neither of which was approved by the State Board of Examiners. That board, however, after a thorough examination into the subject, made awards and expended $55,000 in satisfying claims. The Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big-Tree Grove were granted to the State of California and accepted by her in 1864, to be preserved as public property for purposes of general resort and curiosity. They are in the charge of commissioners who ask for $26,500 to be used during the next two years, for purposes of preservation and improvement.

Immigration into the State continues to increase from year to year. The arrivals and departures at San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad for the six years that it has been in operation, ending with the 1st of May, were as follows:

YEARS.	Arrived.	Departed.
1869–'70	27,200	15,100
1870–'71	30,600	24,800
1871–'72	28,700	20,700
1872–'73	38,100	22,800
1873–'74	52,900	26,100
1874–'75	63,300	25,700
Totals	240,800	134,700

The arrivals by both sea and land for the first four months of the year 1875 were as follows:

MONTHS.	BY SEA.		OVERLAND.	
	Arrived.	Departed.	Arrived.	Departed.
January	1,102	765	2,638	1,038
February	2,412	586	2,977	1,248
March	2,567	571	6,031	1,985
April	4,994	892	8,206	2,443
Totals	11,075	2,814	19,852	6,714
Same time 1874	6,889	2,375	12,057	5,794
Same time 1873	7,424	2,516	10,613	5,545
Same time 1872	4,519	3,058	6,517	4,408

The immigration from China for thirteen years ending July has been as follows:

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1862-'63	5,407	87	5,494
1863-'64	5,182	....	5,182
1864-'65	3,302	175	3,484
1865-'66	1,495	1	1,496
1866-'67	3,362	....	3,362
1867-'68	6,607	43	6 650
1868-'69	11,124	951	12,075
1869-'70	13,023	1,085	14,108
1870-'71	6,068	339	6,407
1871-'72	6,422	146	6,568
1872-'73	18,529	839	19,368
1873-'74	12,941	132	13,073
1874-'75	15,433	374	15,807
Totals	108,902	4,172	113,074

The political canvass of the year in California was quite active, and attended with some excitement, but it was conductd almost wholly on local issues. The leading questions of discussion were those relating to irrigation, transportation "monopolies," tax reform, and reform in municipal government. The first State Convention of the year was that of the Republicans, held at Sacramento on the 10th of June. T. G. Phelps was nominated for Governor, Joseph M. Cavis for Lieutenant-Governor, Edward Hallett for Secretary of State, J. J. Green for Controller, Robert Gardner for Surveyor-General, William Beekman for Treasurer, E. D. Sawyer for Attorney-General, Ezra S. Carr for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Grant I. Taggart for Clerk of the Supreme Court. The declaration of principles was as follows:

The Republican party of California, in State Convention assembled, makes the following additional declaration of principles, reaffirming the State platform of 1871 and the national platform of 1872:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, and join our political brethren throughout the Union in the cordial and earnest support of his administration, in the fullest recognition of his illustrious career in the military and civil service, and in condemnation of that rancorous party spirit which prompts his and our enemies to as unconsidered and unjust attacks on him as those to which his great predecessors, Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln, were subjected during their administrations.

Resolved, That the letter addressed by the President to the chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention upon the subject of his succession is a full refutation of the slanders of those who charged him with intriguing for reëlection; that we accept it as explicit to a final settlement of the third-term agitation created by our enemies solely to arouse jealousies and dissensions in the Republican party.

Resolved, That the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, added to that instrument by the votes of the requisite three-fourths of the States of the Union, are as sacred and binding as any of its provisions; that they are to be maintained by the enforcement of all congressional enactments, notwithstanding the opposition, secret or avowed, of the Democratic party or hostile White Leagues in the Southern States.

Resolved, That the conduct of that portion of the people in the South who defy the fifteenth amendment and seek, by intimidation or force, to prevent the lawful exercise of the elective franchise by the great body of colored citizens resident therein, is a rebellious defiance of the national authority, and an attempt to prevent the election of the next President by the people, calculated to arouse the worst passions of men, and to disturb the peace of the nation, and should be met with by all law-abiding citizens, North and South, as an effort to revive the flames of civil war. While admitting that differences of opinion exist as to the extent of the conspiracy against the constitutional election of the President in 1876, we deem it well to caution the people against slumbering in the face of danger.

Resolved, That, with all our countrymen, of whatever section, who yield obedience to the Constitution and laws and who do not defend or justify those who disobey them, we desire to cultivate fraternal relations, without regard to mere party difference; we will at all times unite with them to promote justice and good order and public tranquillity.

Resolved, That the cost of the State and several county governments can and ought to be reduced one-half, and to that work the next Legislature should address itself. This can be done by a readjustment of public business, curtailment of the large list of officers, employés, and such reduction of the salaries and fees as will place the public servants on a footing as to compensation with persons in private business and immediately abate the almost universal preference for public over private employment; honesty and economy in the maintenance of the various institutions of the State; total abandonment of the practice of voting the people's money to institutions which were called into existence without State action, and by additional checks and safeguards to render official peculation difficult of concealment and surer of punishment when discovered.

The next resolution demands the punishment of citizens guilty of corrupt practices:

Resolved, That the Republican party will aid in the development of the resources of the State by all legitimate means. As it appears that the agricultural capability of large sections cannot be fully shown unless some practicable system of irrigation is adopted, the Republican party demands of the Legislature that it assume control of the various lakes and rivers, subject only to mining and mechanical rights, and provide for its distribution over the largest possible area of irrigable land by the adoption of a comprehensive system that shall make the irrigation works, to be constructed for this purpose, part of portion of the realty of the various districts, and be wholly subject to the control and management of the owners of the irrigable lands therein.

Resolved, That the freedom of the State from ecclesiastical control is of equal importance with the maintenance of religious freedom from State control; that the common schools and institutions of the State were established as a preventive of the crime and poverty which attend ignorance, and we will tolerate no interference with it from any quarter, and that any effort to divide the school fund for the purpose of supporting sectarian schools with portions thereof shall be met with all the resistance in our power.

Resolved, 1. That the Central Pacific Railroad is a State corporation, and as such amenable to the laws of the State concerning corporations.

2. That the relations of that company to the nation are simply those of agent and principal and debtor and creditor, so far as their property within this State is concerned.

3. The power of the State over said corporation is far from having been surrendered by the act of the Legislature in April, as claimed by that company. It was rather affirmed thereby in these words: "Said company is to be subject to all laws of the State concerning railroad and telegraph lines."

4. That the right to regulate fares and freights whenever it exists is a condition annexed to the franchise, and is necessarily vested in the government by which the franchise has been granted. The right to collect tolls is one of the essential franchises of railroad corporations, and the power to regulate these is simply a power to regulate the franchise under which they are collected, and the power must be exercised by the authority creating the corporation.

5. That the existence of the Central Pacific corporation and its right to operate roads in California rest exclusively upon the authority of the State law; that its natural character is limited to retain the functions which it derived by the State's consent from Congress, such as the right to operate its road outside of the State and to create liens upon its entire line in favor of the national Government and other creditors.

6. That as a necessary result of the foregoing, while Congress has the right to regulate tolls over the road on through and inter-State traffic, the State Legislature has absolute and exclusive power to regulate the rates of freight and fares between all points within this State.

7. That experience has shown that the railroad companies, where left uncontrolled, naturally look exclusively to their own interest; often disregard the interest and convenience of the public they were created to serve, whereby unreasonable rates for freight and fare have been and are still imposed, and unjust discrimination made against communities and classes of merchandise, and many settlements and towns put to inconvenience, and even seriously injured, for the building up of localities in which members of the company are interested.

8. That we recommend that the people should exact in advance from candidates for the Legislature an unequivocal pledge—first, that they will, if elected, vote for such reductions in the rates of freights and fares as will leave to the railroad companies fair incomes on the actual cost of construction of their roads and allow for maintaining and operating the same to enable them to meet their just obligations; second, that they will to that end institute a thorough investigation into the affairs of corporations, as they have ample power to do, in order to ascertain the real cost of construction of their roads, and the annual outlays for maintaining and operating the same; and third, that they will, in adjusting a tariff of freights and fares, abolish all unfair discrimination between some classes of merchandise and equalize rates between different localities, having due regard to grades and curves.

Resolved, That the Republican party disclaim any sympathy with indiscriminate war upon associated capital with blind disregard of its rights; it is entirely independent of all corporate power, and it is opposed to all schemes in State, county, and city, whereby under pretense of providing gas and water to communities, or irrigation for farming, a few men seek to enrich themselves by imposing heavy burdens on the people. It repels all attempts of corporations to force into office through Republican conventions men who will guard their own interests rather than those of the republic, and it expects to be judged by its acts and the character of its candidates, rather than by the false accusations of its enemies, who, after having had the Executive power of the State for the past eight years divided equally between them, can present no better claim to public confidence than loud and empty professions and horror at the alleged corruptions and profligacy in public affairs which they themselves have managed and controlled.

The eleventh resolution invites the coöperation of the farming interests in carrying out the measures of the platform.

The twelfth resolution decries disunion in the Republican ranks, and invites unity of action in the approaching presidential election.

The platform and nominations did not meet the approval of the organization known as the Peoples' Independent party, which was originally formed in 1873, under the lead of Governor Booth, largely from the Republican ranks; and it was charged that Mr. George G. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate, and ex-Senator A. A. Sargent, had controlled the convention in the interest of the Administration wing of the party, and the so-called railroad monopolies. Accordingly, the Independents held a convention of their own at Sacramento, on the 22d of June, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John Bidwell; for Lieutenant-Governor, Romaldo Pacheco; for Secretary of State, William Rousch; for Controller, Lauren E. Crane; for Surveyor-General, E. Twitchell; for Attorney-General, Peter Van Clief; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. Guinn; for Treasurer, Ferdinand Baer; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Paul Morrill. A very long platform, consisting of thirty-six resolutions, was adopted. The general purposes of the party are declared as follows:

1. *Whereas*, The bitter dissensions that have divided citizens of California into opposite parties, on purely national questions, for so many years, having passed away with the Civil War, and the reconstruction measures growing out of this war, it has become obvious that serious local evils are weighing heavily upon the people of this State, requiring our earnest and thorough attention, lest they become, through carelessness, perpetual;

2. *Whereas*, The so-called national parties in California have fallen into the control, in a large measure, of the more worthless elements of society, in the interest of certain powerful corporations and associations of individuals, who systematically seek to accumulate wealth at the public expense through and by means of the machinery of government, until affairs have reached a point where the people can no longer safely trust the political control of the State to either of them: therefore—

3. *Resolved*, That the "People's Independent party" seeks to unite together honest and law-abiding citizens of all colors, irrespective of class, local or business distinctions, and regardless of religious or previous political opinion, for the purpose of bringing about a thorough reform in the State, court, and municipal government generally, and especially with the view of securing retrenchment in public affairs, consequent reduction of taxation, regulation and control of all corporations, exercising franchises of a public nature; the reduction, to a reasonable rate, of the fares and freights on railroads as well as steamboats, operated on junc-

tion railroads; in the prevention and punishment of unjust discriminations by railroads, and other corporations, against localities and individuals; the securing from the power or possibility of monopoly the natural water of the rivers, streams, and lakes of the State, revising them once more in the people; the rescue of the inhabitants of cities and towns from the oppressive power of water and gas corporations and other kindred monopolies; the purification of the administration of justice throughout the State by reforming the grand-jury system, so that powerful criminals may be punished as well as the weak; and generally to secure such improved legislation in the interest of good government as wisdom and an honest purpose of reform may suggest.

4. *Resolved*, That for the more perfect accomplishment of the foregoing, this convention, composed of delegates representing all parties of California, pledge the People's Independent party, and its nominees for office throughout the State, to support and carry out, by all lawful and proper means, the policy and purposes of the party as set forth in this platform.

5. *Resolved*, That to this end the agricultural and mining companies of the interior hereby enter into a solemn league and covenant to aid with the cities, the cities pledge themselves as solemnly to the counties of the interior, that all officers, executive, legislative, and judicial, elected by this party, in all parts of California, shall, in good faith, endeavor, in their official capacity, lawfully to remedy the grievances of the people, not only such as are peculiar to their own special constituencies or locality, but of the State as well.

Several resolutions are then devoted to the subject of railroad and transportation companies. In the preamble to these it is stated that, "through improvident and inconsiderate legislation, the funds generously appropriated by the nation, and materially increased by California, its cities and counties, to aid in constructing the Pacific Railroad, have been so employed that small numbers of individuals, acting in corporate capacity, now own and control the only trans-continental railroad in the country, together with almost the entire railroad system of the State, as well as river steamers and ferry-boats plying upon our interior waters, thereby practically monopolizing, not only the entire overland traffic, but likewise the general carrying-trade of the State and coast."

It is also declared that the corporations fix their own rates for freight and passage fare, and enforce their own regulations without restraint; that they make excessive charges and unjust discriminations; and that they have controlled and corrupted the politics of the State, "until the domination of the railroad and other corporations in our politics and government has become an intolerable evil." It is then resolved that these corporations should be placed under legal restrictions; that their charges should be fixed and adjusted by an equitable standard; that unjust discriminations against individuals and localities should be punished, and in general that they should be reduced "to the supervision and control of the laws of the land." The construction of competing lines is favored "provided they be built and operated in the interest of the people, and not solely in that of the monopolists, as is the way with railroads now existing in California."

The subject of irrigation is then taken up, and it is declared that "the waters of the lakes and rivers of the State should be and remain forever in the ownership and control of the public, and never allowed on any pretense to become the subject of private monopoly;" and that the Legislature should speedily "enact proper laws to encourage and favor irrigation in agricultural districts of the State wherever needed, and to prevent monopoly by speculators of natural waters necessary thereto, at the same time having due regard for the wants of mining localities and fostering and protecting the just rights of those engaged in mining pursuits." Several resolutions are next devoted to the subject of the water-supply of San Francisco, condemning the monopoly held by the Spring Valley Water Company and its exorbitant charges, and declaring in favor of placing this corporation "under a just control of law," and fixing reasonable rates, so that "in no event shall said corporation levy or collect any rate on water beyond what shall be necessary to pay the interest on the actual capital invested in the construction of said works and the purchase of land, disregarding all watered stock or all pretended outlays of money." Opposition is also pledged to all "attempts on the part of any water company or individual to sell any water-works, scheme, or pretended water-works, to the city of San Francisco, or to any town or city of this State, at a price in excess to the money or capital actually expended by such company or individual in the land and works, exclusive of the supposed value of any water right disconnected from ownership in fee simple of the land, it being the cardinal principle with the People's Independent party that the fresh water in the rivers and lakes of this State, as well as the rivers that descend from the clouds, belong of right to the whole people, and any ownership or monopoly of it by a corporation or person beyond what they shall put to some beneficial use is wrong to the entire community."

Next, regulation of the quality and price of gas in San Francisco is demanded, the San Francisco Gas Company being condemned as a grasping monopoly. Declarations were also made on the subject of retrenchment of expenses and reform in the assessment of taxes.

Revision of the grand jury system and enforcement of the criminal laws are demanded; and the platform ends with this declaration:

36. *Resolved*, That the sole purpose of the People's Independent party in placing candidates before the people of California for election this year is the much-needed reforms in this State, and the objects sought to be attained in this movement for better local government are in no wise dependent on the question whether there will or will not be an Independent National party, or an independent nomination for President in 1876, and that the vote of any citizen for the nominees of the People's Independent party of California, in 1875, does not foreshadow or have any manner of significance or bear-

ing on the question of national politics or the contest for President, but each citizen will be free to vote and act when that time shall arrive as his conscience may dictate.

The success of the independent movement in 1873 was due largely to its support by Democrats; but this year that party made nominations of its own, and largely withdrew its aid from the Independents. Its convention was held in San Francisco, on the 29th of June. The candidates put in nomination were: For Governor, William Irwin; Lieutenant-Governor, James A. Johnson; Secretary of State, Thomas Beck; Controller, J. W. Mandeville; Surveyor-General, William Minis; Attorney-General, Joseph Hamilton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. P. Fitzgerald; Treasurer, J. G. Eshidillo; Clerk of the Supreme Court, B. D. Woolff. The platform adopted was in substance as follows:

1. We are opposed to the unconstitutional interference of the Federal Administration in the domestic affairs of the States, by which one portion of the Union is ground with taxation to keep another portion of the Union in bankruptcy and servitude.

2. We condemn the Republican party for contempt of constitutional obligations; for extravagant, partisan, and corrupt administration of the Federal Government; the perversion of the functions of the latter to enrich great corporators at the expense of the public; for jobbery and frauds, which have brought reproach upon democratic institutions; for the Sanborn and Jayne frauds; for the infamous Washington ring; for the back-pay steal, the iniquities of the protective system, the curse of inconvertible paper money, the nepotism of the President; for the disgraceful diplomatic service and unfit appointments; for the attempts to pass the unconstitutional force bill, which was fortunately frustrated by the determined front of the Democratic minority in both Houses of Congress; and for the catalogue of other enormities, which have rendered that organization offensive even to the mass of those who were its supporters.

3. We are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, and against the exercise of doubtful powers; favor the limiting of the power of legislative bodies, the tariff for revenue only, and a currency convertible into gold and silver at the will of the holder; against profligate and wasteful systems of local improvements by the Federal Government, and in favor of reducing the expenditures of the State government and of counties and towns.

4. Opposes the diversion of the school fund to other than legal purposes.

5. We assert the traditional policy of the Democratic party in declaring it the right and duty of the Legislature to regulate corporations, whether railway, gas, telegraph, water, or otherwise; to limit their charges in the interest of the public; compel them to serve all citizens without discrimination and at reasonable rates. We further assert it to be the duty of the government to preserve the waters of the State for irrigation and other public uses, instead of permitting them to be made the means of extortion and monopoly.

6. The Democratic party has no occasion to make a new departure or a declaration of opposition to the system of subsidies when we recall the fact that it is to a Democratic State administration that this State owes its deliverance from this oppressive, unjust, and corrupting system.

7. We are in favor of calling a convention of delegates elected by the people to amend the constitution of the State.

8. That local self-government is sufficient to afford an effective remedy for the evils caused by Chinese labor and the presence of an inferior race; and we demand such amendments to the Burlingame treaty as shall reduce it to a mere commercial treaty.

9. We condemn the doctrine whereby the power of the State to prevent the importation of degraded persons for immoral purposes has been denied.

10. We favor the speedy completion of the transcontinental railway on the thirty-second parallel, subject to such limitations by the Federal and State Governments as shall protect the rights of the people.

11. Favors equal taxation, and opposes double taxation as unconstitutional.

12. We oppose all legislation known by the name of prohibitory law.

13. We invite all persons, whatever may have been their political offenses, to unite with us in carrying out the principles herein enumerated.

14. We condemn the folly of permitting the lands of the State to become the monopoly of a few. The Democratic party will correct this great evil.

The Temperance Reform Convention was held at San Francisco, and, after adopting declarations in favor of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, nominated a State ticket in which some changes were afterward made. It finally stood as follows: For Governor, Wm. E. Lovett; Lieutenant-Governor, W. D. Hobson; Controller, Joel Russell; Treasurer, C. P. Thompson.

The election occurred on the 1st of September, and resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidates. The total vote for Governor was 122,939, of which Irwin received 61,509, Phelps 31,322, Bidwell 29,752, and Lovett 356, making Irwin's plurality over Phelps 30,187, over Bidwell 31,757, and his majority over all 70. The highest Democratic vote was that of Irwin, the lowest that of Mandeville for Controller, which was 57,064. The highest Republican vote was 36,901 for Green, the candidate for Controller; the lowest was 30,932 for Cavis for Lieutenant-Governor. The highest Independent vote was 33,335 for Pacheco for Lieutenant-Governor, the lowest 27,760 for Van Clief for Attorney-General. Four members of Congress were chosen at the same election. In the first district, comprising the city of San Francisco, William A. Piper, Democrat, received 12,417 votes to 6,791 for Ira P. Rankin, Republican, and 6,103 for John F. Swift, Independent. In the second district H. F. Page, Republican, received 13,624 votes, to 12,154 for Henry Larkin, Democrat, and 5,589 for C. A. Tuttle, Independent. In the third district J. K. Luttrell, Democrat, received 18,468 votes, to 14,284 for —— Denio, Republican, and 6,770 for C. F. Reed, Independent. In the fourth district P. D. Wigginton, Democrat, received 15,649 votes, to 11,090 for G. O. Houghton, Republican, and 5,343 for —— Thompson, Independent.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was chosen at the judicial election on the 11th of October. The Independent candidate was practically withdrawn, and the contest was between Ezra S. Carr, Republican, and O. P. Fitzgerald, Democrat. Mr. Carr was elected,

receiving 45,257 votes, to 39,630 for his opponent.

In accordance with a proposition submitted by the Legislature of 1873–'74, a vote was taken at the regular State election on the question of holding a convention for the purpose of revising the constitution of the State. There were 34,374 votes cast for the convention and 24,552 against it. The provision of the constitution providing for its revision declares that if a Legislature deems it expedient, and shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a constitutional convention, and it shall appear upon such voting that a majority of the electors voting have voted in favor of calling a convention, then the next Legislature shall provide for the convention to be held within six months after the passage of the law so providing. As the vote for the convention was considerably less than a majority of the votes cast for State officers, it is maintained that the next Legislature is not authorized to call such convention. The law of 1873–'74 submitting the question provides that "a majority of the aggregate votes of the State cast for members of the Legislature" should form the basis for ascertaining the wishes of the people on the subject of revising the constitution. At the opening of the Legislature in December, the retiring Secretary of State submitted the following communication on the subject:

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California: In accordance with the provision of section 2 of an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act recommending to the electors of the State to vote for or against a convention to revise and change the constitution of the State," approved March 27, 1874, I herewith transmit a certified abstract of the vote cast for and against a constitutional convention at the general State election held on the first day of September, A. D. 1875; also a certified statement of the votes cast for members of the Legislature.

The same section provided that a majority of the aggregate vote of the State cast for members of the Legislature being in favor of a convention, said convention shall be deemed to be called. If it were the intention of the framers of this act to have the aggregate vote cast for members of the Legislature certified to your honorable body, and the majority vote also ascertained by the Secretary of State, I beg to say that such is difficult of accomplishment, if not practically impossible. For instance, in the single county of Sacramento sixteen members of the Legislature were voted for, while but four could be elected. How is the average to be arrived at or the majority vote determined? I am free to confess—after consulting excellent authority on the subject—my inability to arrive at anything like a satisfactory solution of the question; and while it appears evident that the voters voting at said election were more than treble the vote in favor of a convention, I submit to your honorable body, or some one better versed in political mathematics than myself, to determine what the majority vote, as cast for the members of the Legislature, amounts to. Very respectfully,

DRURY MELONE,
Secretary of State.

A number of amendments of the constitution were also prepared by the Legislature of 1873–'74. It was necessary for these to be acted upon by the Legislature of 1875–'76 before being submitted to a vote of the people for their approval, but by some misunderstanding a vote was taken on them at the election of this year. This, however, is wholly non-effective.

The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry held its third annual session at San Francisco on the 15th of October and the following days. The subordinate granges of the State number two hundred and fifty-two, with an aggregate membership of twenty thousand. Thirteen granges in Nevada are also under the jurisdiction of the State Grange of California. During the sessions of the order, irrigation and other topics relating to agriculture were discussed, numerous amendments were made to its constitution, and various resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:

In view of the many land-swindles that have been perpetrated in this and other States, and to check, so far as it may be in our power, a continuation of such wrong-doing—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be requested to take measures to have investigated, whenever such action is asked of them, the land-stealing operations carried on under the so-called Spanish grants, bogus railroad grants, and other similar methods of monopolizing the arable lands of the State, and preventing its occupation by actual settlers.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Grange is hereby directed to communicate with the Executive Committees of our sister State Granges, and secure their coöperation.

The subject of irrigation for the benefit of agriculture is receiving a large degree of attention in California. Governor Pacheco, in his message to the Legislature of 1875–'76, says:

It is apparent that irrigation is of paramount importance in California. Agriculture, which has become our leading industry, has met with a serious check on the very threshold of a vast expansion. Experiments, partial successes, and disastrous failures in husbandry, have demonstrated the peculiarities of our soil and climate. Millions of acres of arable land must lie idle until a lavish natural waste has been checked by art. Large tracts of fertile territory, capable of conversion into countless homes, are measurably worthless, and will remain so until they are redeemed by baptism. The elements of wealth, in extensive areas of country, are held in bondage under natural laws, that must be broken to create a taxable property of immense value and enduring character. In the winter our system of inland waters, converging mainly to one point, is heavily taxed to drain its great area; in the summer, we easily realize the loss of the untold wealth it poured into the sea. How to properly equalize the moisture and merge the value of the seasons, is a problem of great magnitude. No effective solution of it is possible except through legislation, and no subject will demand your attention that is at once so important and so difficult. . . . If the State, indeed, should enter upon the great work, justice and safety should demand that all questions of property between herself and individuals be settled by a commission; that a series of exhaustive surveys be made as the preliminary step; and that the aid of the best engineering skill be invoked, both in planning the work and in its progress. But it is probable that private capital alone will be relied upon, and will be invited and encouraged by appropriate enactments to embark in the enterprise. Such legis-

lation may be generous without neglecting to be wise. No franchise in perpetuity should be granted; none that cannot be always regulated in terms and retired at any time by equitable process. Under the provisions of any scheme the separate ownership of land and water must often be the case, and may become the rule. It never should be in the power of either to dictate terms to the other. The right of every section to its natural *pro rata* of water, and to participate in the benefits of any plan that may diminish or increase it, should be recognized, and, if possible, guarded.

Governor Irwin, in his inaugural address, speaking on the same subject, says:

In providing a system of irrigation it would seem necessary that the Legislature should provide—

1. For the division of the portions of the State which need irrigation into districts, in such a manner that all the lands which must be irrigated, if at all, from the same source of supply, shall form a single district. It will devolve on the Legislature to adopt the plan which shall offer the best guarantees for having this work done in a proper manner, and the most economically.

2. For the appropriation by irrigation districts of such unappropriated waters as they may require for irrigation purposes; and for the acquisition, by such districts, by purchase or condemnation, of such waters held by adverse right as they may require. Irrigation will be impossible, unless irrigation districts are clothed with these rights.

3. That each separate portion of land forming an irrigation district shall have an indefeasible right to its *pro rata* share of the water belonging to the district. The right of each portion of the land of a district to a *pro rata* share of the water appropriated to such district results, as a necessary corollary, from the power assumed, first, to form all the lands susceptible of irrigation from the same source into a district; and, second, to give such district the right to appropriate, purchase, or condemn, the water necessary for its irrigation.

In addition to all this, the Legislature must determine the financial basis on which irrigation shall rest. The financial problem is likely to prove the most difficult of solution of any connected with irrigation. There would be a manifest injustice in making the cost of irrigation a charge either on the State or on counties. The justice of making each district bear the expense of its own irrigation seems so clear that I hardly think there can be any difference of opinion on that point. But there may be some question whether this expense should be borne by the whole property of the district, or only by the land. A very little reflection, however, will, I think, suffice to show that only the land, and not the whole property of the district, should be taxed to provide irrigation. Irrigation is a process of fertilization, the water being the fertilizer. Its effects on land are analogous to those of guano, or any other substance used to increase its productiveness. By increasing the productiveness of land, it adds to its value. And as the owners of the land are the persons chiefly benefited by the additional value given to it by irrigation, they should bear the expense of irrigation. In other words, the cost of bringing water upon land should be paid out of the increased value given to the land.

Considerable excitement was caused throughout the State, on the 27th of August, by the suspension of the Bank of California in San Francisco. This was one of the largest and most powerful financial institutions on the Pacific coast, and its embarrassment was said to have been caused by its heavy advances to various enterprises, some of which were of a speculative character. Mr. Wm. C. Ralston, its president, was a very active business-man, who had engaged in a multiplicity of enterprises, and the agency of the bank had been largely used in forwarding these. It was found that the liabilities of the institution amounted to about $14,000,000, while its available assets were little more than $7,000,000. At a meeting of the directors on the day of the suspension Mr. Ralston was asked to resign, which he did. He then went immediately to a bathing establishment at what was called the North Beach, and while in an excited and heated condition plunged into the water and swam a considerable distance. He then sank and was drowned. An inquest was held, but it was left in doubt whether his death was the result of accident or a purpose to commit suicide. Mr. Ralston was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, and in early life was a shoemaker. He afterward went to California and became a clerk in a bank. Subsequently he acted as agent at Panama for Garrison's steamship line. In 1852 he returned to San Francisco and became a partner in the banking-house of Garrison, Fritz & Ralston, and afterward in that of Donahue, Kelly & Co. In 1864 he organized the Bank of California, and became its cashier and soon after its president. He was at one time regarded as very wealthy, and built a house at Belmont at a cost of $1,000,000, supporting his establishment at an expense of about $350,000 a year and entertaining with great munificence. His house would accommodate one hundred and fifty guests, and he not unfrequently entertained nearly that number. His salary as president of the bank was $50,000 a year, but formed only a small part of his income. The bank resumed business early in September, its stockholders making up its losses from their private resources.

It was decided in the Fifteenth District Court, in September, that the tax levy of 1872–'73 was in certain of its features illegal, and that taxes paid under protest must be refunded with interest. It appears that the Board of Equalization reduced the assessments in Marin County 25 per cent., and in Almeda and Monterey Counties 10 per cent., making an aggregate reduction of $2,000,000 in the valuation in those counties. The board also added from 18 to 20 per cent. to the rate of taxation in the city and county of San Francisco and certain other counties as an allowance for delinquencies. Besides this, the reduction made in the above-mentioned counties added considerably to the taxation for the rest of the State. Suit was brought in San Francisco against the tax-collector for the recovery of $1,500 paid under protest, and judgment was obtained for the amount with interest. Judge Dwinelle decided that the Board of Equalization had no power under the constitution to impose an additional rate of taxation to cover delinquencies, or to reduce or add to the valuation of property made officially by

county assessors. He also decided that an act of the Legislature legalizing "the several void acts of the State Board of Equalization and of the Board of Supervisors" was of no effect, as "the Legislature cannot by a curative or other act legalize a void or unconstitutional act."

It was decided in another case that the Legislature cannot, while providing a system of education for the youth of the State, exclude from its benefit certain children merely because of their African descent, and that the law providing for the education of children of African descent in separate schools, to be provided at the public expense the same as other schools, is not in conflict with the constitution of the State, or that of the nation.

The Legislature met at Sacramento on the 6th of December. The new Governor, William Irwin, was inaugurated on the 9th, and delivered an address, made up chiefly of recommendations on subjects for legislation. The business of the session was hardly under way before the close of the year.

CARPEAUX, JEAN BAPTISTE, the well-known French sculptor, was born at Valenciennes in 1827, and died near Paris, October 23, 1875. He studied first in his native town, and was then sent to Paris to study at the expense of the Département du Nord. He then went to Rome. His earlier works evince lack of invention. His bass-relief of "Flora," in the new Pavillon de Flore, is considered a masterpiece. His group of "La Danse," at the top of the staircase of the new Opera-House, exhibits indeed great technical skill, and a bold nudity, such as is characteristic of later French art. One night some one threw a bottle of ink upon this group. His less noticeable works are the bronze fountain "Quatre Parties du Monde" near the Observatoire, a bust of the Princess Mathilde, a statue of the young Prince Imperial, and a bust of Alexandre Dumas, *fils*. During the last two years he had been a great sufferer. Going to Nice, he there made the acquaintance of a Wallachian, Prince Stirbey, who received him into his château at Ansières, at the gates of Paris, where he received every attention until the day of his death. His native town claims the honor of raising a monument to his memory.

CENTRAL AMERICA (AMÉRICA CENTRAL), the tortuous isthmian strip of territory connecting North and South America, extending from Mexico, about latitude 7°, to Colombia, latitude 18° north. It varies in breadth from 30 to 300 miles, and its shores are washed respectively by the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It comprises the five independent republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Costa Rica, with an aggregate area of some 175,000 square miles, and a population of about 3,000,000.

The east coast of Central America was visited by Columbus in 1502; and Pedro Alvarado, sent in 1523 by Hernan Cortes, then in Mexico, to subdue the country, completed this mission in 1525. The whole region remained under Spanish colonial rule until 1823, when, becoming independent, the five colonies united to form a federal republic, which was dissolved in 1839. Since that time several short-lived federations have been established, and in February, 1872, four of the States were represented at an international conference held at La Union, San Salvador, for the purpose of deliberating upon the terms of a new treaty of confederation. Owing, however, to the languid indifference of Nicaragua, this new attempt at restoration proved ineffectual. But the project has by no means been abandoned, and strenuous efforts for its realization are spoken of, in which Guatemala would appear to be the active and ruling spirit.

We subjoin a translation of the circular submitted by the government of General Barrios to the sister states, and containing the bases proposed for the foundation of the new consolidated Republic of Central America:

1. That the five republics should maintain their independence and the territory of Central America intact.
2. That they should likewise adopt the democratic form of government, and the liberal institutions thereto appertaining.
3. That peace should be maintained between the five republics, and that, in the event of internal discord, pacific means should be adopted for the reëstablishment of harmony.
4. A uniform system of diplomatic and consular representation abroad should be organized.
5. That the five republics should unite in urging the claims of any one of them against a foreign power.
6. That they should unite in making contracts for lines of steamships and telegraphs, for the purchase of vessels to guard the coasts, and for any other enterprise of mutual benefit.
7. That the five republics should be united by roads and telegraphs.
8. That a postal system at once expeditious, safe, and cheap, should be established.
9. International rights should be uniform, and treaties with foreign powers of equal effect in the five republics.
10. That in the five republics the same civil, penal, commercial, and customs laws should obtain in the matter of exports, imports, and weights and measures.
11. That public instruction should be similarly organized in all of them, and a mutual-aid system observed in regard to text-books, etc.
12. That literary and professional titles be equally recognized in the five republics, proof of the authenticity thereof being the only requisite thereto.
13. That the natives of each one of the republics enjoy the rights of citizenship in all of them.
14. That the extradition of criminals be extended to a larger number of crimes than in treaties with foreign powers.

CHEMISTRY. *Salicylic Acid.*—Though long known to chemists, and described in many of the text-books, this substance has during the past year acquired new interest and importance from the discovery by Prof. H. Kolbe, of the University of Leipsic, that it possesses valuable antiseptic and disinfecting powers; equaling carbolic acid in these respects, and having in addition the very decided

advantages of being tasteless, inodorous, and non-poisonous.

Salicylic acid exists ready formed in the flowers of *Spiræa ulmaria* (meadow-sweet), and as methyl-salicylic acid in oil of wintergreen. It may also be prepared from indigo, and from *salicine*, a substance found in the bark of several species of willow and poplar. Kolbe's mode of preparing it is thus described by himself.

After many months' trial, I have at last succeeded in gaining the clew which has led me to the discovery of a new, simple, and productive method of making salicylic acid. In dissolving sodium in hot phenol in the presence of a stream of carbonic acid there is always found, besides sodic salicylate, more or less sodic carbonate and phenylate. And I observed that the more of the former salt there was, the less was found of the two latter. I further observed that a product rich in sodic phenylate and relatively poor in sodic salicylate yielded richly of the latter salt when further heated in a stream of carbonic acid.

The method of manufacturing salicylic acid, upon which I finally settled and by which I have already prepared about fifty pounds, is the following: Saturate exactly commercial crude soda lye of known strength with crystallized carbolic acid previously fused, and evaporate in a shallow iron vessel. The sticky, dough-like mass is now heated moderately, with constant stirring, being finally powdered with a heavy pestle. This dried product is sodic phenylate. It is always reddish-yellow in color, perhaps on account of partial decomposition by the oxygen of the air during the evaporation, is very hygroscopic, and must while yet hot be bottled and kept well stoppered. If the sodic phenylate is moist, or contains either free alkali or carbolic acid, the results are not good.

The sodic phenylate thus prepared is heated slowly in a metal retort in an oil or air bath. When the contents of the retort are about 100° C., begin to lead into the mass a moderate stream of carbonic acid. Let the temperature slowly rise, till after some hours it stands at 180°. After further action of the carbonic acid, phenol begins to distill over, toward the end in greater abundance. Finally raise the temperature to from 220° to 250°. The operation is finished when at this temperature, under the continued influence of carbonic acid, no more phenol distills over.

When the reaction is finished the residue in the retort is (if the operation has been conducted properly) a grayish-white mass of sodic sodium-salicylate. The following equation represents the reaction:

$$\left.\begin{matrix}C_6H_5ONa\\C_6H_5ONa\end{matrix}\right\}+CO_2=\left.\begin{matrix}H_4\\C_6COONa\end{matrix}\right\}ONa+C_6H_5OH.$$

The salt dissolves easily in water, to a dark-brown liquid. Upon the addition of hydrochloric acid the whole forms a thick paste of salicylic acid, which contains only traces of phenol. It may be perfected by the usual methods. Curiously enough, upon repeating the experiment with potassic hydrate, not salicylic acid, but its isomer, peroxybenzoic acid, was formed.

Knowing that salicylic acid may be easily made from phenol and carbonic acid, and on the other hand that it is decomposed into phenol and carbonic acid on heating it above its boiling-point, I came to suppose that like carbolic acid it would retard or entirely prevent fermentation and putrefaction. Prof. Buchner and myself, having experimented in this direction, find surprising confirmation of my conjecture.

The crude acid is a yellowish powder, and in this state it may be used for many of the coarser forms of disinfection. For other purposes it requires to be purified, and this Rautert accomplishes in the following way:

The salycylic acid is heated, in a retort, to 170° C., and a current of superheated steam of the same temperature is then thrown in. The acid distills at once in a colorless state, leaving behind it in the retort, at the end of the operation, a small quantity of blackish impurities. The apparatus must be arranged in such a way that the neck of the retort may be kept free from crystals, which may be done by inserting a movable wire.

The valuable properties of this substance as an antiseptic and disinfectant have been demonstrated by numerous experiments, made by different investigators. A few will suffice for illustration:

Brewer's yeast, which causes alcoholic fermentation of sugar, was found to have no effect on a solution of glucose containing the one-thousandth part of salicylic acid. Half a gramme of the acid suffices to check the fermentation produced by five grammes of beer-yeast acting upon 120 grammes of sugar in a litre of water. Neubauer showed that 100 grammes of salicylic acid is sufficient to absolutely prevent fermentation in 1,000 litres of *must*, or fresh-pressed juice of grapes. Flour of mustard, which, when mixed with lukewarm water, gives out the pungent oil of mustard, is perfectly odorless when a small quantity of salicylic acid is added. So, too, this acid prevents the action of emulsine (the ferment contained in almonds) upon amygdaline, and the conversion of the latter into the oil of bitter almonds. Milk treated with 0.09 per cent. of salicylic acid remained uncoagulated for thirty-six hours longer than milk not so treated. In like manner a litre of beer containing one gramme of the acid, and exposed to the air, did not become sour after standing a considerable time, nor was there the slightest trace of movement. Godeffroy, in a series of careful experiments, has proved that, as an anti-ferment, salicylic acid is three times as powerful as carbolic acid. Eggs immersed for an hour in a solution of salicylic acid were at the end of three months as fresh as at first. Flesh-meat dusted over with the acid keeps its freshness for weeks. When about to be used, the meat may be dipped into water, to remove the acid.

Dr. Thiersch, of the Leipsic Hospital, has used this substance "with very favorable results" in his surgical practice. Kolbe has employed it as a wash for the teeth and mouth, and asserts that it is very effectual in purifying the breath. In a communication published in the *Journal für praktische Chemie*, he says:

As a medicine for internal use salicylic acid does not seem to have been much employed hitherto, and yet, owing to its antiseptic properties, it is indicated in all diseases of the blood, especially in those which are developed by contagion.

Dr. Karl Fontheim, writing to the same journal, says:

This new remedy has been found of very special benefit in treating diphtheria; I have employed it in thirty-two cases; of these none have proved fatal, and the worst case recovered in eight days.

Dr. Ogilvie Will, writing in the *Lancet*, speaks of it in the very highest terms as an antiseptic in surgical practice. He relates several cases where, by reason of its non-irritant action, it was possible to apply it directly to the surface of wounds, with, in each case, most excellent results. Prof. Zürn, of Leipsic, has employed salicylic acid in veterinary practice,

both medical and surgical, and it is his opinion that—

For internal and external use in domestic animals, as an antiseptic and destroyer of living contagia, it is destined to occupy as honorable a position in veterinary practice as it does in human medicine.

Kolbe has experimented on his own person, to determine whether or not salicylic acid is injurious to the animal economy. For several days in succession he took daily, in four parts, one-half gramme (solution in water 1 : 1,000), without the slightest bad effect. After an interval of eight days, he for five successive days took double the former dose, and for two successive days he took one and a half gramme. In the mean time his digestion was entirely normal; there was no feeling of oppression in the stomach, nor did he experience any inconvenience whatever. Other physicians who, at his request, made the same experiments, confirm these results.

Some experiments have been made by Knop to ascertain the action of salicylic acid on vegetation. The following account, which is taken from the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, proves that it exerts a marked influence on the vegetative activity of cells, whether these be the chlorophyll cells of the higher or the non-chlorophyll cells of the lower orders of plants, provided only the acid remain free in the liquid. "Two vigorous maize-plants, four or five decimetres high, grown in his well-known solution and well rooted, were immersed in 500 c.c. of this solution, to which had been added 100 c.c. of a solution of salicylic acid containing 0.4 per cent. of the acid. A third, fourth, and fifth plant was similarly treated, using tartaric, citric, and lactic acids respectively, in place of salycylic. In the salicylic solution, the roots were killed. The new roots put out during the duration of the experiment became dark upon their ends, and under the microscope their cells were seen to be markedly affected, the protoplasm separating from the cell-walls. A second crop of roots fared similarly; but the third was more successful, and the plant continued to live in the solution for a long time. No mould, however, formed on the surface of the liquid even after three weeks. The other acid solutions killed the maize-plants in three weeks, but the surfaces were covered with a thick layer of mould. Neither maize nor buckwheat grains germinate after soaking in water to which an equal volume of a saturated solution of salicylic acid has been added, not even by planting in earth. Fifteen grains of corn were soaked in water containing $\frac{1}{1000}$ of salicylic acid, and then placed in a germinating fluid consisting of 50 c.c. gypsum solution, 50 c.c. solution salycilic acid of 0.1 per cent., in a litre of water; 14 failed to germinate. The same fact appeared with buckwheat, wheat, rye, and oats. A similar depression of vegetative activity was observed in the case of mould; the difficulty of germinating seeds in solutions in June and July, owing to the rapid production of mould, being entirely obviated by the use of a highly dilute solution of salicylic acid."

New Process for purifying Illuminating Gas.—An improved process for freeing illuminating gas from ammoniacal impurities, and at the same time preserving the ammonia from waste, has lately been invented and patented by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Conn. According to the specification published in the *American Chemist* for January, 1875, the process "consists in the use of certain acid salts placed in the path of the gas for the purpose of removing the ammonia and other impurities." It is well known that the complete removal of ammoniacal compounds has hitherto been attended with serious difficulty, as it required the use of water, and this impaired the illuminating power of the gas by washing out some of its more valuable constituents. In the new process water is not employed, the ammonia is entirely removed, and the illuminating power of the gas thereby much increased. The separation is said to be so perfect, that not a trace of ammonia can be detected with either turmeric or litmus paper after the gas has passed the purifiers.

The material employed as the purifying agent in this method is the salt-cake of acid and alkali works. This is broken up into a coarse powder and placed in layers of convenient thickness in boxes or trays similar to those used in "dry-lime purification" or "oxide-of-iron purification." Owing to the greater firmness and porosity of the salt-cake it may be employed in thicker layers than are used when lime is the purifying material.

The gas as it comes from the hydraulic main is made to pass through these layers of salt-cake, which immediately and completely remove all ammoniacal compounds; holding them in chemical combination in a dry state, and thereby acquiring increased value in proportion to the amount of ammonia absorbed and combined. The power of the salt-cake to extract the ammonia from the gas depends upon the degree of acidity, which may be readily determined beforehand. Salt-cake from the hydrochloric-acid process in the United States usually contains about twenty-five per cent. of pure hydrochloric acid, together with some sulphuric acid. Nitric acid salt-cake contains here from twelve to fifteen per cent. of nitric acid; but if desired the chemical manufacturer may readily prepare the salt-cake of any degree of acidity considered requisite for the process.

The product resulting from the union of the ammonia with the salt-cake is much more valuable than the raw material employed, as the ammonia may be readily separated, when it finds a ready market, while the soda-salt is left in a state fit for the soda process.

Briefly summed up, the advantages claimed are, a great reduction in the amount of water required in gas-manufacture, increased illu

nating power of the gas, preservation of the ammonia from waste, and avoidance of the nuisance occasioned by the escape of ammonia and other noxious vapors from the spent lime or iron-oxide now used as purifiers.

In certain processes, such as the destructive distillation of animal matters for producing boneblack, and the like, or for the production of ammonia, bone-boiling, rendering, the sweating of hides, etc., large quantities of ammonia are given off, combined with other offensive gases and vapors, that are a source of much annoyance, and injurious to public health. Such nuisances, it is claimed, may be readily and effectually abated by employing suitable means for carrying the emanations through trays of salt-cake, when all the ammoniacal compounds will be arrested and retained.

Researches on the Coloring Principles of Madder.—It has been generally held that madder contains four distinct coloring principles, viz.: alizarine, purpurine, pseudo-purpurine, and hydrated purpurine; but the part which each plays in producing the color has not been well ascertained. Recent investigations of Rosenstiehl's, the results of which are published in *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, tend to show that pseudo-purpurine, although itself playing no direct part in dyeing, readily gives rise to the formation of purpurine and hydrated purpurine, and is probably to be regarded as the source whence these bodies are derived. If this is true, then the number of distinct coloring principles in madder is only two, namely, alizarine and pseudo-purpurine.

M. de Lalande, according to the *Bulletin de Mulhouse*, has succeeded in artificially forming purpurine by the oxidation of alizarine. A mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and artificial alizarine, with arsenic acid, or other oxidizing agent, is heated to 150° or 160° C., and the product thrown into a large volume of water; the precipitate, when well washed, is dissolved in a solution of alum, and on addition of an acid the purpurine separates in dense flakes.

Improved Process for preparing Sulphate of Nickel.—An improved process for the preparation of pure sulphate of nickel, for use in the electro-deposition of that metal (nickel plating), has been recently invented by M. Terreil. This and other salts for the same purpose, are prepared from commercial nickel, which is an alloy of nickel, copper, and iron, with traces of arsenic. The inventor's process to get rid of these and obtain a pure sulphate, consists of four operations:

1. The nickel is dissolved in seven or eight times its weight of nitro-muriatic acid, the solution is evaporated nearly to dryness, and the residue is redissolved in water, using about four times the weight of the nickel employed. A little arseniate of iron remains undissolved, and is removed by filtration. Metallic iron in the shape of small nails, equaling in weight the nickel present, is now put into the hot solution, and by stirring from time to time the copper is precipitated. When a piece of bright iron placed in the liquid is no longer coated with copper, this part of the process is complete. The whole is now placed on a filter and repeatedly washed. The copper is then collected by sifting it under water in a sieve coarse enough to let pass the coppery metallic powder, but retain the iron. The copper is dried and is then marketable. The filtrate now contains only nickel and iron. 3. The iron is peroxidized either by means of chlorine or nitric acid. Sulphuric acid of 66° B. is then added, in the proportion of two parts to one of nickel, and the whole is evaporated to dryness in order to expel the nitric and hydrochloric acids. The dry residue is redissolved in water, a little subsulphate of iron sometimes remaining undissolved. 4. From this solution the iron is precipitated by means of carbonate of baryta. This separates the iron as sesquioxide, and forms at the same time insoluble sulphate of baryta—without, however, acting upon the sulphate of nickel. The last traces of arsenic are carried down with the sesquioxide of iron. The precipitation is effected by gradually adding a small excess of carbonate of baryta to the liquid, slightly heated, but not to exceed 50° to 60°. It is complete when a further addition of carbonate of baryta causes no effervescence. Pure sulphate of nickel then remains in solution. It is separated from the precipitate by filtration, and the filtrate is evaporated till a pellicle appears on the surface, when it is set aside to crystallize

Water-Analysis.—The estimation of color in water having become an important part of water-analysis, Prof. J. Falconer King, in the absence of any but rough and uncertain methods, has devised the following process for its determination:

To a known quantity of pure distilled water in a glass tube an aqueous solution of caramel of certain strength is added from a burette until the tint imparted to the distilled water is found to equal that of the water under examination. Preparing the standard solution of caramel is the only difficult part of the operation. This is done by adding caramel to distilled water until the proper depth of tint is obtained. The depth of color it should possess is ascertained as follows: To eight ounces of *pure* water, perfectly free from ammonia, contained in a glass tube, and forming a column twelve inches long, add 10 grains by volume of solution of ammonium chloride, containing 3.17 grains of the salt in 10,000 grains of water (or 0.0001 grain of ammonia in 1 grain of solution). To this mixture, after proper agitation, add 25 grains by volume of Nessler's solution, of the usual strength; allow this, after mixing, to repose for ten minutes, at a temperature of 60° Fahr., when the color produced will equal 30° on my scale. That is, 300 grains by volume, or 30° (a degree being equal to 10 grains by volume) of caramel solution, if of proper strength, will produce exactly the same depth of color when added to the same amount of distilled water (eight ounces) in a column twelve inches long.

The tubes employed are made of glass as free from color as possible; they should be fifteen inches long, and of such diameter that when filled to within three inches of the top, they will contain eight ounces of water exactly. The caramel solution as thus prepared may be kept for a considerable time without change. To use it in estimating the color of water, fill two tubes of the dimensions given above to within three inches off the top, one with distilled water, and the other with the water to be tested; and having placed them side by side on a white slab, in a good light, add the caramel solution from a burette to the distilled water until that is found to equal in depth of color the water in the other tube. The burette being graduated in grains, every ten grains consumed will represent one degree of color.

Influence on Vegetation of Arsenical Poisons in the Soil.—The use of *Paris-green* as an in-

secticide on growing plants has made the question of its effects on the soil and through this on vegetation an interesting and important one. Some experiments on the subject made by Mr. Wm. McMurtrie, and reported in the monthly bulletin of the Agricultural Department, would seem to show that, from the quantities commonly employed, no bad effects need be apprehended, but that larger quantities diffused through the soil would be decidedly injurious. The points to be determined were:

1. If applied to the soil, are arsenical compounds absorbed and assimilated by the plant? 2. If so absorbed and assimilated, can a sufficient quantity be taken up to injure the health of the consumer? 3. If not taken up by the plant, is the latter injured by the presence of the arsenic in the soil? 4. If injurious to the plant, how much may the soil contain before the injury is apparent?

The experiments consisted in mixing with equal quantities of garden-soil contained in pots a regularly-increasing quantity of some soluble arsenical compound, and then planting peas therein and noting the results. Each of fifteen pots received 91.5 cubic inches of soil. One pot was left uncontaminated and marked 0; with the soil of another pot marked 0.1, one-tenth of a gramme of Paris-green was thoroughly intermixed; another pot marked 0.2 received two-tenths of a gramme of the same poison, and so on, until the soil in the tenth pot contained one gramme of the Paris-green. Pots 11, 12, 13, 14, contained respectively 2, 3, 4, and 5 grammes of the poison. A second series containing arsenic in the form of arsenite of potash, and a third poisoned with arseniate of potash, were prepared in a similar way. Peas, carefully selected, were now planted in each one of the pots, and each series in its proper order set by itself in a place suitable for the growth of the plants. When sufficient time had elapsed to obtain a comparison of effects, it was found that in the case of the Paris-green series of pots the plants in 1, 2, 3, and 4, were about equal in size and appearance to the plant standing in the non-poisoned soil, or in the pot marked 0. On the other hand, in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, there was a distinct though gradual falling off in size and vigor, while in 12, 13, and 14, nothing appeared above the surface of the soil. In the series poisoned with arsenite of potash the effect appeared to be more immediate, the apparent falling off beginning in pot 3, while in the four pots containing the larger quantities of poison nothing came up. The effect was more marked still in the series in which arseniate of potash was present, pot 1 as compared with that marked 0 showing distinctly the influence of the poison, yet the plants came up in all but the three containing the larger proportions of the arseniate.

All the plants were subsequently examined for arsenic, in the ordinary way, but not a trace was found. The author thus sums up the results of the investigation.

With these facts before us, and without considering what might be the result of a series of experiments continued through a number of years, we must conclude that plants have not the power to absorb and assimilate from the soil compounds of arsenic, and that though arsenical compounds exert an injurious influence upon vegetation, yet this is without effect until the quantity present reaches—for Paris-green about 900 pounds per acre; for arsenite of potassa, about 400 pounds per acre; for arseniate of potassa, about 150 pounds per acre.

Improved Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid.—Since the adoption of Gay Lussac's method, which apparently left little to be desired, either in point of accuracy or economy, but slight advance has been made in the manufacture of sulphuric acid until quite recently. In order the better to understand the character of the later improvements, it will be necessary to give the main features of the process now in general use. This, as commonly carried on, is as follows:

A sulphur mineral is burnt upon the hearth of a furnace in the presence of a sufficient supply of air; the sulphurous acid so formed is sent forward into a large leaden chamber, being made to carry with it in its passage a quantity of nitrous fumes, which fumes, in the chamber, act as the vehicle or carrier for the transference of the oxygen from the air to the sulphurous acid, the latter, consequently, becoming oxidized to form sulphuric acid. At different points of the chamber jets of steam are introduced for two purposes: first, to supply the proper amount of water for the hydration of the sulphuric-acid compound; and, second, to cause the precipitation of the so-formed acid on the floor of the chamber, whence it may be run off. For a long time it was considered that a certain heat in the chamber should be maintained, and that the steam thus introduced also effected this result; this has since, however, been proved to be erroneous. In every 2,000 tons of acid formed in the chamber there are contained about 1,000 of water, which water, seeing that none is introduced in any other form, must have been obtained by the condensation of steam.

The improvements referred to consist in the use, in the place of steam, of what has been called "pulverized" or "atomized" water or spray, this spray being injected into the chambers in the place of the steam-jets. Dr. Sprengel, whose invention this is, has been working at the matter for a considerable time, and has demonstrated the perfect success of the improved arrangement at the Lawes Chemical Manure Company's works, Barking, England. It would seem that, beyond the chief advantage, that of the saving of fuel, there are other advantages to be obtained by this method of working. The chamber, for example, is much cooler without the use of the steam, and it is found that the yield of acid is better under such circumstances, while at the same time the chambers can be made to do more work, as a greater quantity of the gases will be contained in them at a given time, owing to such gases occupying a less volume at the reduced temperature. The water-spray is produced by the use of a small quantity of steam, which is made to escape from a platinum jet, under a pressure of about two atmospheres, into the centre of a flow of water.

Twenty pounds of steam used in this way will convert 80 lbs. of water into a fine mist, the actual weight of which, issuing from a jet of the above size, amounts to about one-third of a ton in twenty-four hours. These jets are placed in the sides of the chambers about forty feet apart, being supplied with water from a tank above. The saving of coal by this arrangement amounts to about two-thirds of that formerly burnt, and from statements made by Messrs. Lawes it would appear that they have al-

ready saved by this means during the past year upward of 1,000 tons of coal. The amount of pyrites, and also of nitre used, is also reduced for the production of the same amount of acid.

A New Coloring-Matter.—Eosine is the name given to a new coloring-matter, first produced commercially by Caro, at the Baden Aniline-Works, and by him introduced to the trade. Baeyer, several years ago, showed that when phthalic oxide obtained by the oxidation of naphthaline, and resorcine, are heated together, a highly-fluorescent substance, fluorescein, is formed, from which, by treatment with reducing agents, fluorescine, a colorless base, is derived. By treatment with bromine, and combination with potash, the new dye-stuff is obtained. Its name is derived from a Greek word signifying *the red of the morning dawn.* Hofmann has examined it, and finds it to possess the following properties:

It has a beautiful red color, recalling that of rosaniline, but inclining more to garnet-red. The powder here and there shows facets with a metallic lustre. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and its solutions are strongly fluorescent. It contains no nitrogen, and evolves hydrogen bromide when heated, leaving a residue containing potassium bromide. Distilled with zinc-dust it afforded benzole. Its aqueous solution, treated with an acid, threw down a brick-red powder, which, recrystallized from glacial acetic acid, appeared as yellow prisms, having the composition $C_{20}H_6Br_4O_5$; a formula confirmed by the analysis of the barium salt, $C_{20}H_4Br_4BaO_5$. The solutions of this substance in alcohol and water appear of a delicate rose-color in transmitted light, and of a pure yellow color in reflected light. The shades produced on wool and silk resemble cochineal. On silk fibre the dye retains its remarkable dichroism showing red or yellow according to the direction in which it is viewed.

Detection of Lead in the Tin Lining of Vessels.—In a paper read before the French Academy (March 29, 1875), M. Fordos gives a new and rapid process for detecting lead in the tin lining of vessels. He says:

Place, with a tube plunged in pure nitric acid, a slight layer of acid upon any part of the tinning, selecting by preference the thickest parts. Both metals are attacked, forming stannic oxide and nitrate of lead. After a few minutes, heat slightly to expel the last traces of acid, and allow to cool; then touch the pulverulent spot produced by the acid with a tube dipped in a solution five parts of iodide of potassium in one hundred of water. The iodide has no action upon the oxide of tin, but with the nitrate of lead it reacts, forming yellow iodide of lead, and showing the presence of even a small quantity of this metal. The surface of the tinning must be carefully cleansed before applying the nitric acid, and the acid should not penetrate to the iron or copper which forms the body of the vessel, as the reaction might thus be complicated.

Action of Light on Silver Salts.—In a paper on "The Action of the *Less* Refrangible Rays of Light on Silver Iodide and Silver Bromide," published in the *American Journal of Sciences and Arts* for April, 1875, M. Carey Lea gives an account of some investigations of his own which go to establish the following propositions, viz.:

1. That these two salts of silver are sensitive to all the visible rays of the spectrum; 2. That silver iodide is more sensitive than silver bromide to all the less refrangible rays, and also to white light; 3. That the sensitiveness of the bromide to the green rays is materially increased by the presence of free silver nitrate; 4. That bromide and iodide of silver together are more sensitive to both the green and the red rays, and probably to all the rays, than either the bromide or iodide separately; 5. That, contrary to Becquerel's theory, there do not exist any rays with a special exciting or special continuing power, but that all the colored rays are capable both of commencing and continuing the impression on silver iodide and bromide.

In the same journal for the previous month, Mr. Lea, in opposition to the views of Vogel, maintains that the power of heightening the sensitiveness of silver bromide and silver iodide to particular rays is in no way connected with the color of the sensitizing body; indeed, that perfectly colorless bodies, or bodies having very pale neutral colors, may also exercise the functions of heightening sensitiveness to particular colored rays.

Action of Light on Cane-Sugar.—The results of some experiments by Kreusler, made to test the assertion of Raoult, that pure cane-sugar in aqueous solution, both air and ferments being completely absent, underwent an inversion solely under the influence of light, are thus described in the same journal:

While Raoult used only a solution containing ten grammes of white sugar to fifty grammes of water, Kreusler employed solutions of various strengths. These were sealed up in glass tubes, after careful exhaustion, and, with the exception of one, were exposed, in a window facing the southeast, to the direct sunlight for eleven months; more than twice the time given by Raoult. On opening the tubes, they still showed a good vacuum, and the liquid was clear and free from microscopic vegetation of any sort. But when tested with Fehling's solution, neither the liquid exposed to the light nor that preserved in darkness gave the slightest reaction. Upon repeating the experiment, however, taking care to introduce a small quantity of air into the tubes before sealing, organic ferments were found present, and the liquid reduced strongly the copper test; that exposed to light being the more active. The author believes, therefore, that an imperfect exhaustion in Raoult's tubes was the cause of the results he describes.

New Test for the Detection of Prussic Acid.—A new and exceedingly delicate test for prussic acid, devised by M. Carey Lea, of Philadelphia, is thus described by him in the *American Journal of Science and Arts:*

If a little pure protosalt of iron (I have used ferrous ammonia sulphate) be dissolved together with a little uranic nitrate, we have a solution which, with a soluble cyanide, gives a purple precipitate, or, in very dilute solutions of the cyanide, a grayish purple.

This test is very delicate. Used in the manner to be presently described, a solution of potassic cyanide, containing $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a grain of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid, gives a perfectly distinct reaction. It is, therefore, not exceeded in delicacy by any known test for that substance.

The solution of iron and uranium must not be acidulated, but, on the contrary, should be quite neutral, and so dilute as to be nearly colorless. A grain or two of each salt may be dissolved in a half-ounce of water. Two or three drops of the mixed solution are to be placed in a clean, white porcelain capsule,

and a drop or two of the liquid to be tested should be made to slip slowly down, that the reaction at the point of contact may be carefully noted.

Cobaltous nitrate may be substituted for the uranium salt, and gives an almost equally delicate reaction, but the color of the cobalt salt is an objection.

Explosiveness of Methyl-Nitrate.—This substance, the explosion of a sample of which caused the unfortunate death of the promising young chemist, E. T. Chapman, during the past year, may be rendered non-explosive, according to Girard, by mixing it with other liquids, such as methyl ethyl or amyl alcohol, acetom, benzol, or toluol. One part of methyl-nitrate diluted with two or three parts of either of these liquids, does not explode either on heating its vapor or by a blow. In such solutions, therefore, it is best kept for use.

Hydrogen in the Metals.—It is stated by MM. Troost and Hautefeuille that potassium, sodium, and palladium, combine with hydrogen, while a considerable number of other metals merely dissolve this gas. Iron, nickel, cobalt, and manganese, offer striking analogies in the manner in which they behave with hydrogen at different temperatures. The facility with which they absorb or give off hydrogen gas depends greatly on their physical condition. An ingot of pure nickel gave out, in a vacuum, at a red heat, one-sixth of its volume of hydrogen. Laminæ of nickel, obtained electrolytically, gave out forty times their volume. Pulverulent nickel gave out one hundred times its volume, and remained pyrophoric after the escape of the hydrogen. An ingot of cobalt gave out one-tenth of its volume, electrolytic laminæ of cobalt thirty-five times their volume, and pyrophoric cobalt powder one hundred times. It also remained pyrophoric after the loss of the hydrogen. Soft iron in ingots gives off one-sixth of its volume, and gray cast-iron more than the half. Electrolytic laminæ of iron gave off two hundred and sixty volumes. In fine, it may be said that iron, nickel, and cobalt absorb directly hydrogen gas, but it cannot be said that combination ensues, just as has been already shown in the case of lithium and thallium.

Maltose.—The statement of O'Sullivan that the action of malt-extract upon starch produces not dextrose, as had been supposed, but a compound sugar having the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and which he named *maltose*, has been reinvestigated by Schulze, and confirmed. This sugar reduces the copper test less actively than dextrose, but possesses a much greater rotatory power. Schulze's experiments were conducted with diastase precipitated from malt-extract by alcohol. Starch-paste treated with this at a temperature of 60° was rapidly saccharified. After concentration and precipitation of the dextrine by alcohol, the solution was evaporated to a sirup, treated with alcohol, the clear solution poured off and evaporated over sulphuric acid. Crystals first appeared on the walls of the vessel, and finally the whole solidified to a crystalline mass. Recrystallized from water or alcohol, maltose contains crystal water, which is readily given up at 100°. In appearance maltose resembles dextrose, but is distinguished from it by its composition, its reducing power, and its action on a polarized ray. By boiling with dilute acids it is converted into dextrose. It is, therefore, an intermediate product between dextrine and dextrose.

New Process for determining the Extraneous Alcohol in Wine.—In a paper on this subject, published in *Les Mondes*, M. Maumene describes a new method for getting at the amount of alcohol added in the adulteration of wine. He takes the ground that the quantity of glycerine and succinic acid in wine, as produced by the fermentation of glucose simultaneously with alcohol, will be proportionate to the latter; the exact knowledge of their amount will therefore serve to indicate the quantity of extraneous alcohol added to the wine. He estimates these substances in the following way:

To half a litre of wine, concentrated by evaporation to 335 c.c., he adds oxide of lead enough to cause every trace of color to disappear. A gray precipitate is formed. Filter, wash the precipitate, and evaporate to dryness in the water-bath. Treat the evaporated residue with absolute alcohol, holding a little hydrated oxide of lead in suspension. Stir, leaving the mixture to stand for some hours, and filter. The liquid thus obtained is colorless. If submitted to a current of carbonic acid it grows turbid, but becomes clear again on filtration. It is dried at 110° C., and weighed as pure glycerine. To determine succinic acid, treat a litre of wine with albumen, or raw-hide, in sufficient quantity to remove all the tannin. Mix with hydrated oxide of lead (after concentration) till the color is entirely removed, and preserve the filtrate for the determination of glycerine. The precipitate is kept for a long time in contact with boiling water, containing about ten per cent. of nitrate of ammonia. The clear liquid, obtained on fresh filtration, contains all the succinic acid in the state of succinate of lead, besides other salts of the same base. It is treated with sulphuric acid, and filtered again, when we have a perfectly colorless liquid containing free succinic acid. After having heated to expel the excess of sulphuric acid, the liquid is concentrated to about 100 c.c., and neutralized with ammonia. Heat sufficiently to expel any excess of ammonia, and add a few drops of ferric chloride, which has been previously kept for a long time in contact with sesquioxide of iron, so as to insure the absence of free hydrochloric acid. Finally, collect the deposit of succinate of iron which forms, wash it well, ignite, and weigh the residual sesquioxide. This weight, ×1.978, gives the quantity of succinic acid existing in the quantity of wine analyzed.

Non-Arsenical Green Paints.—Owing to the poisonous qualities of arsenical paints many attempts have been made to find some suitable substitute that should not only possess equal advantages of color and body, but that might be cheaply manufactured. Several have been produced possessing every desirable quality but cheapness, and this drawback appears now to have been overcome by an Italian chemist named Casali. He states:

That the existing chrome greens, such as Guignet's green (hydrated sesquioxide of chrome), called also

emerald green, and Pannetier's green; green ultramarine (anhydrous chromic oxide), Leune and Castelhaz's green (hydrated chromic oxide), Arnaudon's green (chromic metaphosphate?), Matthieu Plessy's green (phosphate), leave little to be desired in point of beauty, and are free from injurious properties, but are too expensive to compete with the arsenical greens. I propose, in their stead, to calcine strongly an intimate mixture of one part of bichromate of potash and three parts of baked gypsum, of the variety commonly known as scagliola. The result is a grass-green mass, which, on boiling with water, or mixing with dilute hydrochloric acid, leaves a fine powder of an intense and beautiful green, and possessing a very high coloring power.

Action of Saline Solutions on Tin.—Mr. Edward J. Hallock publishes in the *American Chemist* an account of some recent investigations of his own on the action of neutral saline solutions on tin. His first experiment was made with a saturated solution of commercial sodic chloride. A piece of block-tin, free from lead, was placed in the solution April 7, 1875, and on May 6th, the solution meantime having acquired a turbid, milky appearance, it gave a distinct and characteristic reaction for tin with the gold test. It was again tested on July 2d, and the reaction found still more marked. A similar experiment with granulated tin gave similar results.

Two experiments with saturated solutions of calcic chloride gave distinct reactions for tin in twenty days with the gold test. An experiment with a solution of fused ammonic nitrate showed that this salt attacked the tin more quickly than any other tested, yielding the tin-reaction in four days.

Solution of ammonic chloride gave only a slight reaction for tin, after long exposure. A solution of a mixture of ammonic chloride and potassic nitrite, in equivalent proportions, and holding about one per cent. of ammonic nitrate, gave a very faint reaction for tin at the end of fifteen days. A solution of artificially-prepared calcic bicarbonate also showed but a faint trace of tin at the end of two months. Block-tin placed in a solution of calcic sulphate soon became covered with an incrustation, and was unacted upon.

Formation of Nitrogen Compounds in Nature.—How nitric acid, and other oxygen compounds of nitrogen, can be formed in Nature, is a question that has been lately studied by Prof. Carius, who has contributed a memoir on the subject to Liebig's *Annalen der Chemie.* It has been asserted that oxides of nitrogen may be produced by oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen through the agency of ozone, but the results of the author's experiments are directly opposed to such a conclusion, and appear to show that free nitrogen remains unacted on in the presence of this active oxygen. Nor does Prof. Carius find that nitrate of ammonia is formed, as Schönbein asserted, by the evaporation and condensation of water in air. The author believes that the most important reaction in Nature by which nitrates and nitrites are generated is the oxidation of ammonia by means of ozone; in this case nitrite of ammonia and peroxide of hydrogen are simultaneously formed, and the nitrite may then be oxidized to the state of a nitrate by the action of the peroxide.

Atmospheric Peroxide of Hydrogen.—The results of some late experiments by Schöne, made to determine the proportions of peroxide of hydrogen existing in the atmosphere under varying conditions, and the amounts carried down by rain, snow, etc., are thus summed up in the *American Journal of Science and Arts:*

Between the first of July and the first of December, 1874, Schöne examined one hundred and thirty specimens of rain, and twenty-nine specimens of snow, for hydrogen peroxide. These experiments were made in the vicinity of Moscow. Of the whole number of specimens of rain, only four failed to respond to the test, though, out of the twenty-nine specimens of snow, twelve gave no reaction. Having established the fact, the author continued his investigations with reference to the following points: (1.) Form of occurrence of hydrogen peroxide in the atmosphere; whether gaseous or dissolved in the fluid, or solid rain or hail; (2.) Relation to other meteoric phenomena, to time of day and to season of the year; (3.) Relation to the ozone of the atmosphere; (4.) How produced in the air; (5.) Part played by it geologically and botanically; (6.) Action upon the animal economy when breathed; and (7.) Hygienic importance. For this purpose, all the rain, hail, snow, dew, and frost, were collected and tested for hydrogen peroxide, the analysis being quantitative when possible. Further at various times, especially in clear weather, artificial dew and frost were prepared and examined. Careful meteorological records were kept during the entire interval at the adjoining observatory. The ozone was determined by a Schonbein's ozonometer. The results show: that the quantity of hydrogen peroxide in rain varies from 0.04 to 1.00 milligramme per litre; that the larger the drops, the greater the amount; that the first rain after dry weather is poorer in peroxide than that which falls later; that the peroxide is greatest when the wind is south and southwest, that in the rain brought by the equatorial current being greater than that which falls in the rain produced by the conflict of this with the polar current, or brought by the latter current itself; that the relative quantity of peroxide in rain increases from the summer solstice to the autumnal equinox, and then diminishes; that the quantity is not greater in rain which falls during a thunder-shower; and that, during the four months, the absolute quantity of hydrogen peroxide contained in 221 litres of rain which fell upon each square metre was only 62.9 milligrammes. In snow there was only 0.05 mgr. peroxide to the litre, the amount diminishing toward the winter solstice. Natural dew and frost contain no peroxide, or, at least, less than one twenty-five millionth of this substance. In artificial dew and frost, the amount of peroxide varied from 0.04 to 0.05 mgr. per litre, reaching on a bright moonlight night in summer 0.09 mgr. The amount increased with the altitude of the sun. The daily maximum was reached between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M., and the annual in the month of August. The amount is greater the higher the temperature, the clearer the sky, the higher the absolute and the lower the relative humidity of the air. The author concludes that the peroxide is contained in the air both free and in solution, to the extent, as a maximum, of 0.000000268 c.c. in a litre. He also believes that sunlight plays an important part in its production

Chemical Changes attending the Growth and Ripening of Fruits.—The following, taken

from the *Chemical News*, are the results of some recent researches by M. Mercadante concerning the chemical changes that take place in fruits during the processes of growth and ripening:

In the first period of their existence fruits behave like leaves, decomposing carbonic acid under the influence of the sun's rays, and giving out oxygen. In the second period they absorb oxygen and give off carbonic acid. In the third the sugar which they contain passes into the alcoholic fermentation. On the 20th of May the author began to determine the acidity and the sugar in green plums. The acidity and the sugar were found to increase very sensibly. The branches contained no other acid than the malic, accompanied by pectic and gummy matters. The fruit behaved exactly like leaves with respect to the air, giving out oxygen by day and absorbing carbonic acid. Continuing his analyses he found that the maximum acidity was when the fruit began to give off carbonic acid by day. It contained then 2.76 of malic acid in 100 of pulp. The sugar is derived from the prolonged action of the malic acid upon the gummy matter which in the earlier analyses amounted to 6.21 per cent. of pulp, but in the second to 3.34, at which quantity it remained nearly constant, 3.27 per cent. of gum being still found on July 18th. The successive changes in the amounts of sugar and malic acid are shown in the following table:

CHANGES.	Sugar.	Malic Acid.
June 20	16.52	2.76
" 24	16.64	2.46
" 30	16.78	2.16
July 4	17.043	1.57
" 12	17.88	0.82

The acids themselves thus appear to be transformed into sugar.

Detection of Arsenic in Organic Matter.—Dr. Armand Gautier proposes a new method for separating arsenic from animal matters, and for detecting its presence. By combining the sulphuric acid and nitric acid processes he has obtained very satisfactory results, both as regards the rapidity of the operation and the exactness of the determination. He first treats the matter supposed to contain arsenic with nitric acid, then with sulphuric acid, and again with nitric acid. By the first operation the organic substances are disaggregated; by the second they are destroyed very rapidly; and by the third, the addition of more nitric acid, the last traces of organic matter are eliminated. The solution is then evaporated and the residue heated to incipient carbonization. The matter thus obtained is powdered, and exhausted in a capsule with boiling water, the filtrate is treated with a few drops of sodium bisulphite, and the arsenic is then thrown down as sulphide by a prolonged current of sulphuretted hydrogen. This sulphide is converted into arsenic acid by ordinary methods and then submitted to Marsh's apparatus.

Detection of Artificially-Colored Wine.—The following simple tests for detecting artificially-colored red wine are given in the *American Chemist*, from *Reimann's Färberzeitung:*

Dilute the wine with twenty times its volume of water. On addition of plumbic acetate solution (1:10) the color of genuine wine will then disappear, the solution becomes turbid, and, on heating, small silver-gray flocks with a reddish cast separate out. Artificially-colored wine, under these circumstances, gives large curdy flocks of a dark-violet color. Solution of cupric sulphate (1:10) with unadulterated wine destroys the color without causing turbidity. With artificial wine the color becomes violet-blue, and a slight turbidity appears. Baryta water (1:10) destroys almost completely the color of unadulterated wine, showing at the same time a trifling turbidity. With colored wines the solution becomes violet-blue to bluish-green, and at the same time the wine is rendered turbid. Soaking filter-paper in the reagents above mentioned, and placing a drop of the wine on the paper, is mentioned as a mode of applying this test.

New Method of preparing Vermilion.—A new and convenient preparation of this beautiful compound of mercury and sulphur is proposed by O. Hausamann, who has recently been studying the subject anew. A solution of corrosive sublimate is forced into an excess of dilute ammonia, forming a white precipitate of ammonio-mercuric chloride. This precipitate settles in flakes to the bottom of the vessel, and the supernatant fluid contains chloride of ammonium and the excess of ammonia. The precipitate is stirred up with this fluid, and a little more than enough of a concentrated solution of hyposulphite of soda is added to dissolve the precipitate. On warming the solution in a capsule, vermilion at once begins to separate; the heating is continued until a thin pasty mass is obtained. Vermilion produced at a temperature of 120° to 140° Fahr. is of a lighter color.

Improvements in Chemical Apparatus.—Having experienced considerable difficulty from the tendency of the flame in the ordinary Bunsen burner to retreat within the tube, under a low pressure of gas, President Henry Morton has devised a modification of the old burner which entirely removes this drawback. In an article on the subject published in the *American Chemist*, he says:

It is well known that to secure a jet of water or of any other fluid whose particles shall move with equal velocities in all parts, and thus avoid currents and eddies, it is only necessary to make the orifice of efflux an aperture in a thin wall.

Following out the idea above indicated, I made a burner of a bore rather large compared with its height, and then drew in its upper edge into the form of an open-ended thimble, so contracting the orifice of escape to about two-thirds the area of the tube, and rendering this orifice practically an opening in a thin horizontal wall or plate.

The results of this modification far surpassed my anticipations. A burner thus constructed gives a perfectly non-luminous flame with gas pressures varying between 1.5 and 0.1 inch of water, and with the lowest of these pressures cannot be made to retreat by the most violent handling in the way of sudden movement or waving about in the air, even when this violence is carried to the extent of extinguishing the flame altogether.

Under like conditions of pressure, a burner of the ordinary construction is made to retreat by a slight draught of air, or a very moderate amount of motion.

An important apparatus for the determination of the melting-point has been invented by

fr. Martin Waldstein. It consists of a wide-mouthed bottle, fitted with a leaden stopper to which a brass rod is soldered, and on this lides a clamp used to hold a thermometer. 'he stopper has four perforations, one to admit he thermometer, two near this and on opposite sides to admit the glass tubes containing he substance to be examined, and a fourth hrough which one limb of a bent glass tube passed. This tube is connected at the other nd, by means of a perforated cork, with a est-tube. The cork of the test-tube is channeled so as to permit the free escape of any ases that do not condense, and thus keep the ressure on the liquid equal to the atmosphere f the boiling-point of the substance under examination is wished to be determined in the ame apparatus. The advantages claimed for his contrivance are, that by using a lead stopper the sulphuric acid employed is not so easily liscolored as if common corks are used, and lso that two operations can be performed at he same time.

Valuable improvements in the apparatus for lecomposing salt in chemical works, the invention of Messrs. Jones & Walsh, of the Middlebro Chemical Works, England, have been brought into use during the year. In place of he common decomposing pan and finishing-urnace, a flat-bottomed circular pan, fourteen eet in diameter, and having a rim about six nches deep, is employed. In this, the process of decomposition by sulphuric acid is begun and finished. The pan is provided with a mechanical stirrer, and is inclosed in brickwork. The heat is derived from a coke-fire, and passes over the batch, the products of combustion passing on with the evolved hydrochloric acid to the condenser. No heat at all is applied to the bottom of the pan. Forty hundred-weight of common salt and the necessary quantity of sulphuric acid constitute a batch, one of which is finished every six hours. The product is very uniform in quality, and is left in a fine, powdery condition, quite free from lumps. The advantages are, a large reduction in the cost of the furnace, a saving of half in the cost of labor, consumption of less fuel, no "fluxings," and complete control over the composition of the batch.

A new apparatus for concentrating sulphuric acid has been devised by Faure & Kessler, in France, which is said to have advantages over the old processes in point of cheapness of first cost and economy of working. The concentration is conducted in flat, shallow, dish-shaped vessels, made either of platinum or porcelain. The dishes are covered by a leaden dome, or chamber, which is contrived to condense the acid-fumes evolved, and to conduct them into the leaden chamber. It is claimed that the cost of evaporation is lessened by one half.

Dr. Neumayer recently exhibited to the Berlin Geographical Society a new form of thermometer for the determination of the temperature, and the direction of the currents at great depths in the ocean. The apparatus consists of an hermetically-sealed copper box, with an external appendage resembling a rudder. In the interior are a mercury-thermometer and a compass, each inclosed in a glass receptacle, in which are admitted traces of nitrogen gas. A small electric battery completes the apparatus. When it is allowed to descend, attached to a sounding-line, the action of the current on the rudder causes the apparatus to take an horizontal direction, thus indicating the set of the flow by the relative positions of compass-needle and rudder, while the thermometer indicates the temperature. To fix these indications, a piece of photographic paper is suitably disposed near the glass cases containing the instruments. Then, at the proper time, a current of electricity is established through the gas in the receptacles, causing an intense violet light, capable of acting chemically on the paper for a sufficient length of time to photograph the shadows of the compass-needle and the mercury-column. Within three minutes the operation is complete, and then the apparatus is hoisted and the paper removed.

Cotton Gunpowder.—This is the name given to a new preparation of gun-cotton, which, by the use of certain chemicals, is rendered perfectly safe for storage or carriage, though possessing enormous explosive power. The following account of some experiments made with it is taken from the *Journal of the Society of Arts:*

Cartridges were held in the hand, lit with fuses, and burned with a steady blaze, while, when ignited by detonators, they exploded with a loud report. Ten pounds of the substance was placed on an anvil, and an iron pile-driver weighing one-half ton was allowed to fall fifteen feet upon it, without causing an explosion. Two barrels, each containing forty pounds, were placed in a pile of fagots. Upon these being fired, the powder burned with a steady but intense flame, and without any tendency to explosion. A solid block of steel, about one-half ton in weight, was bored to the depth of six inches, and a 6-ounce cartridge was inserted in the hole. It was split into two pieces. But the greatest exhibition of force was made in two experiments with steel ingots. In the first experiment, four ingots of eight inches square and three feet long were used. In the centre of these four masses of steel as laid together, two pound cartridges of the powder were placed, and kept in their place with a few handfuls of clay. In the second experiment, the four ingots were each eleven inches square, and the charge used two and a half pounds. The eight ingots were all broken in halves; some of these massive pieces of steel were sent flying high in the air, falling thirty, thirty-five, and, in one case, forty-five yards away. At the close of the experiment, a torpedo of fifty pounds of this powder, sunk ten feet in the river Swale, but not resting on the bottom, was fired. An immense body of water was projected high in the air, and any vessel which might at the time have been passing over it would have suffered severely.

Influence of Ammonia on the Colors of Flowers.—This subject has lately been investigated by Gabba, an Italian chemist. His method was to put a weak ammoniacal solution in a basin, and place over it a receiver containing

the flower. In this way blue, violet, and purple flowers were changed to green, carmine-red flowers to black, white to yellow, etc. The most singular changes were presented by flowers in which several tints are combined; the red lines changed to green, the white to yellow, and so on. After the flowers have undergone these changes, if they are placed in pure water, they retain their new coloration several hours, and then gradually resume their original hues. Gabba has further observed that the flowers of aster, which are naturally inodorous, acquire an agreeable aromatic odor under the influence of ammonia. When moistened with dilute nitric acid they change from violet to red. If inclosed in a wooden case, and exposed to hydrochloric acid vapor, they in six hours assume a beautiful carmine-red.

Source of Ammonia in the Air.—This question has been reinvestigated by Schlöseng, who gives his results in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences. Among the points enumerated in his research are, the origin of the ammonia diffused on the surface of the soil, its circulation, its variations in the atmosphere, and its distribution between the sea, the continents, and the air. It is a well-known fact that, in the course of the transformations of organic matter, a certain amount of nitrogen is set free; also that this gaseous nitrogen is not assimilable by organisms. Hence the necessity of some agency which shall take this free nitrogen and cause it to reënter into combination. The author, after criticising the various opinions put forth on this subject, assents to the theory of Boussingault, who holds that, under the influence of atmospheric electricity, nitric acid is produced in the air. Further, he says that the surface of the continents is essentially an oxidizing medium; that nitrification is there abundantly developed; and that a portion of the nitrates thus formed enters again into the cycle of life, while the rest is carried into the sea. Experience also shows that if the decomposition of organisms produces nitre on the continents, it produces ammonia in a medium so little oxidized as is the sea. Hence the author recognizes on the surface of the globe a regular circulation of nitric acid and of ammonia, taking place in this way, viz., nitrous production in the air, nitrous gains from the air to the continents, transfer of nitrates to the sea, formation of ammonia in the saline medium; finally, disengagement and passage of the alkali into the air, to be given back again to the continents.

CHILI (República de Chile), an independent state of South America, extending from the 24th to the 56th parallel of south latitude, and from 70° to 74° west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia; on the east by the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, from both of which it is separated by the great chain of the Andes; on the south by Cape Horn; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. These, it should be observed, are the boundaries claimed by the Chilians, but still warmly protested against by the Argentines.*

A Santiago journal published the following remarks on this subject, about the month of August:

Our boundary question with the Argentine Republic is still very far from a satisfactory settlement. Señor Avellaneda's determination to carry out to the letter the law passed by the Argentine Congress, providing for the establishment of a line of sailing-vessels to Patagonia, has called forth a fresh protest from the Chilian minister at Buenos Ayres, and a reply from the other side. A portion of the newspaper press has urged on our Government to recall its representative, on the ground that, after what has occurred, his longer stay there is uncalled for. Still, despite the critical state of relations between the two republics, we hope that the Argentine Government will ultimately accept the long-standing proposal of Chili, namely, that the matter be submitted to arbitration.

The Argentine Government, however, satisfied of the justice of its claim to the Patagonian territory, commissioned, in 1873, Dr. Quevada, director of the National Library, to proceed to Spain, for the purpose of examining as many books and manuscript documents as he could find in the Government archives at Madrid, bearing upon the colonial history of La Plata; and the result of his labors has been published, under the auspices of the provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, in an 8vo volume of 800 pages, the contents of which may be enumerated as follows:

1. Discovery and conquest of La Plata. Instructions to the Adelantados Mendoza, Cabeza de Vaca, Sanabria, Zárate, and Vera. Foundation and limits of Buenos Ayres.
2. Establishment of Paraguay. Separate province marked out for Buenos Ayres.
3. Governors and Viceroys of Buenos Ayres exercising jurisdiction over Patagonia, the Straits of Magellan, and Cape Horn. Explorations and missions. Towns founded on the coast. Maritime company and fishing.
4. Provinces of La Plata erected into viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. Limits marked out by the King for Viceroy Vertiz.
5. Royal audiencia established at Buenos Ayres. Its jurisdiction and limits defined by the Government of Madrid.
6. Argentine and Chilian documents on the subject of *uti possidetis*, based on the state of things in 1810.

At the end of the book are an appendix of 200 pages, containing extracts from the various decrees issued by the home Government constituting Patagonia a dependency of Buenos Ayres, and a list of 191 writers, from Ovalle, author of a "Description of Chili," published at Rome, in 1646, down to the Messrs. Mulhall, the compilers of the excellent "Hand-book of the River Plate Republics" (London, 1875), by all of whom Patagonia is uniformly assigned to the country now called the Argentine Republic. The list just referred to is not confined to Spaniards and Argentines; it presents well-known German, English, French, and even Chilian names, and among them many noted, those of Balbi, Cantù, Stewart, Bouillet, Malte-

* *See* Annual Cyclopædia for 1872, *et seq.*

Brun, Keith Johnston, Blackie, Wappäus, Trosard, Guevara, Molina, and that of Careon Mastai Ferretti, now Pope Pius IX., as the author of a book of travels in Chili, a Spanish translation of which was published in Santiago, in 1848.

The line of sailing-vessels referred to in the quotation from the Chilian journal was the subject of a bill sanctioned, in June last, by the Argentine Legislature, and the four articles of which were as follows:

ARTICLE I. The Executive is hereby empowered to subsidize a line of sailing-vessels between the port of Buenos Ayres and the coast of Patagonia, touching at the settlements on the Chubut River, and to the south of River Santa Cruz.

ART. II. The Executive may grant as much as ten leagues of territory to the company or companies performing the service stipulated in Article I.

ART. III. The consequent expenses will be borne by the company itself.

ART. IV. Let the above be communicated to the Executive.

The Chilian minister at Buenos Ayres, Señor Blest Gana, immediately presented a protest to Señor Pardo, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring that his Government would not allow the law to be carried into execution in the disputed portion of the Patagonian territory extending southward from the southern banks of the Santa Cruz River.

The protest called forth a lengthy and elaborate note, of the more important points of which a translation is here given:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
BUENOS AYRES, *June* 30, 1875.

To his Excellency Señor Blest Gana.

SEÑOR MINISTER: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th inst., containing your protest against the law for a line of vessels from Buenos Ayres to Santa Cruz River, with a land grant in favor of the company.

The Argentine Government is displeased and surprised at the inaccuracy of your Excellency's note, and the unusual tone in which it is written. And, as your Excellency apprehends that our lawful acts may lead to grave emergencies and danger of a rupture, I am directed by the President of the Republic to answer your Excellency's note at length, so that friendly powers may learn how unjust and unfounded are the charges of the Chilian legation, and who will be the real aggressor in the event of the conflict your Excellency predicts.

History bears witness to our sincere friendship, since the independence, toward all the other republics of South America, and especially Chili.

Up to 1872, when this question arose, your Excellency's Government did not inform us that Eastern Patagonia was comprised in the dispute, which then turned on the Straits of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego. Quite the contrary, it excluded the said territory, on the basis that the Andes were the eastern boundary of Chili, as shown in the following documents:

1. The deed of foundation of Sandy Point colony.
2. The first article of all Chilian constitutions down to 1872, expressing the limits of Chili.
3. All laws based on said constitutions, especially that affecting the far south of Chili separated by the Andes from Eastern Patagonia.
4. The declarations contained in the messages of Chilian Presidents, the Blue-books of Chilian cabinet-ministers, the official maps of Chili, and finally the admission of the Chilian envoy, Lastarria, in his official note, that Patagonia belonged to us and was not claimed by Chili, which note was never called in question before 1872.

Your Excellency's statement, therefore, that the Argentine Government has broken a solemn engagement of *status quo*, is unfounded. The treaty you allude to was made in 1872, and, as I have shown, Chili had not claimed Patagonia in the disputed territory.

Our acts of jurisdiction on Patagonian coasts are all anterior to 1872. Even the official organ of Chili commented favorably upon our acts, and upon documents produced by us, in 1833, showing our title to Patagonia, on the occasion of the seizure of the Falkland Islands by a foreign power. We were not, therefore, under any obligation to suspend the exercise of our jurisdiction over a territory undisputedly our own.

Moreover, when the discussion of limits began in May, 1872, it was solemnly agreed by Chili not to impede our jurisdiction on the Atlantic seaboard, and this was in view of our acts of Congress of 1868 and 1871, exercising authority on the Patagonian coast as far south as Staten Island. And two months later the Chilian Government agreed not to advance farther than Sandy Point, or to sell the guano in the adjacent islands.

The paragraphs immediately following recapitulate, the violation of the *status quo*, in 1856, "not by us, but by Chili;" successive aggressions on the part of Chili at Gallegos and Santa Cruz; the declaration of the Chilian Government that it would neither occupy Patagonia, nor allow Argentine jurisdiction to extend south of the Santa Cruz River; and, lastly, the documentary proofs (already alluded to, as collected by Dr. Quesada) of the justice of the Argentine claim. Señor Pardo then continues:

When these proofs appeared to us beyond all question, we were called upon to show that the documents were not apocryphal; and we are now ready to show them to your Excellency or to any other Chilian envoy, as well as numberless other papers proving the constant jurisdiction of this country over Eastern Patagonia during the colonial period.

Your Excellency's Government requires us to abandon a territory which you dispute without any title, and, in language more menacing than becomes the representative of a country so closely bound to us, you say Chili will not permit Argentine laws to be enforced in that part of our republic.

The Argentine Government, Sr. Minister, is not accustomed, and never will be accustomed, to implore the consent of other countries for the fulfillment of its laws.

On a former occasion your Excellency put our moderation to a severe trial, in a note which we refrained from preserving in the archives of this department, and in which, interfering in a manner at once unusual and incomprehensible, in a matter foreign to the attributes of a diplomatic agent, you declared your resolution to retire from Buenos Ayres if the citizen chosen as Minister of Foreign Affairs should enter the cabinet.

But our moderation has a limit, and now, in obedience to the President's directions, I reject your Excellency's protest, as unfounded in fact and unfriendly in form; and hereby declare that my Government is resolved to carry out the laws of the national Congress in all parts of the Argentine territory.

I have the honor to remain,
PEDRO ANTONIO PARDO.

Previous to the occurrence of the incidents which gave rise to this interchange of notes, people began to expect that the pending ques-

tion would soon be settled upon amicable terms; but since that time it would seem to be apprehended, in both republics, that, unless the Chilian Government tempers the arrogance with which it has of late urged a claim apparently so unfounded, a solution can only be arrived at by appeal to arms.

In the article "Bolivia," in the present volume, allusion has been made to the boundary question between that republic and Chili.

The population of Chili, according to the census of 1875, is as follows:

Provinces.	Population.	Provinces.	Population.
Aconcagua	132,799	Ñuble	136,880
Arauca	140,896	Santiago	362,712
Atacama	71,802	Talca	110,859
Chiloé	64,536	Valdivia	37,481
Colchagua	146,889	Valparaiso	176,682
Concepcion	151,865	Magellan Colony	1,144
Coquimbo	157,463		
Curicó	92,110	Total	2,068,447
Llanquihue	48,492	Against, 1865	1,819,223
Linares	118,880		
Maule	118,457	Increase in 10 years.	249,224

The population of the chief towns, in 1875, is given in the annexed table:

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Santiago	148,264	Quillota	11,347
Valparaiso	97,575	San Felipe	9,422
Chillan	19,044	Curicó	9,030
Concepcion	18,277	Constitucion	6,542
Talca	17,442	Linares	6,482
La Serena	12,265	Cauquenes	6,013
Copiapó	11,432	Valdivia	4,054

The number of foreign residents and citizens of foreign birth, in 1875, was 26,528.

The President of the Republic is Señor F. Errázuriz, inaugurated September 18, 1871.

The ministry is composed as follows: Interior, E. Altamirano; Foreign Affairs and Colonization, J. Alfonzo (April 4, 1875); Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, J. A. Barceló; Finance, R. Barros Luco; and War and the Navy, H. Sanchez Pontecilla (April 4, 1875).

The Council of State, presided over by the President of the Republic, is composed of the cabinet ministry, three senators, three deputies, one member of the courts of Justice, one ecclesiastical dignitary, one general, the director of one of the Departments of Finance, and an ex-minister or ex-intendent.

The president of the Supreme Court of Santiago is Señor Montt. There is a Court of Appeals at Santiago, Concepcion, and La Serena.

The Postmaster-General is R. L. Irrarazabal.

The Archbishop of Santiago is the Rt. Rev. R. N. Valdivieso; and the Bishops of La Serena, Concepcion, and Ancud, or San Cárlos de Chiloé, M. Orrego, J. H. Salas (1854), and Dr. de Paula Solar (1857), respectively.

The Chilian *chargé d'affaires ad interim*, at Washington, is Señor F. G. Errázuriz; and the Chilian consul at New York, Dr. Stephen Rogers.

The army comprised, in 1875, 10 generals, 10 colonels, 29 lieutenant-colonels, 57 majors, 134 captains, and 249 lieutenants: total, 489 officers; 2,000 foot soldiers, 712 horse, and 804 artillery: total, 3,516 men.

The National Guard was made up as exhibited in the table below:

NATIONAL GUARD.	Horse.	Infantry.	Artillery.	Total.
Commanding officers	4	32	3	[illegible]
Subaltern "	47	808	80	[illegible]
Men	1,215	21,147	1,925	24,2[illegible]
Total	1,266	21,987	2,080	[illegible]

The navy was composed of 10 vessels, wit[illegible] an aggregate of 1,520 horse-power, 34 gun[illegible] and 698 sailors.

To the foregoing may be added two iron-cla[illegible] steam-corvettes built in England, and arrive[illegible] at Valparaiso in 1875.

There were in the navy 1 vice-admiral, [illegible] rear-admirals, 3 first-class, 8 second-class, an[illegible] 11 third-class captains, 40 lieutenants, 27 mi[illegible] shipmen, and 18 cadets; 1 battalion of marin[illegible] artillery with 440 men, commanded by 1 col[illegible] nel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, and [illegible] lieutenants.

There is besides a battalion of marine arti[illegible] lery at Valparaiso, of 808 men, forming a pa[illegible] of the *guardia civil* (public force), under t[illegible] command of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, [illegible] captains, and 24 lieutenants.

The foreign commerce of Chili, like that [illegible] the Argentine Republic and Brazil, was co[illegible] siderably less, in the export branch, in 18[illegible] than 1873:

EXPORTS.

1873	$38,810,[illegible]
1874	36,541,[illegible]
Decrease	$2,269,[illegible]

The total value of the imports in the sa[illegible] two years was as follows:

IMPORTS.

1873	$37,928,[illegible]
1874	38,810,000
Increase	$881,[illegible]

The total value of the Chilian trade for 18[illegible] was.

Exports	$36,541,000
Imports	38,810,000
In transitu	8,182,000
Coasting	83,914,000
Total	$167,447,0[illegible]

An official report gave the exports and i[illegible] ports for 1874 at $36,550,659 and $38,417,7[illegible] respectively.*

About two-thirds of the Chilian exports a[illegible] for Great Britain.

The extensive coal-fields of the republic a[illegible] fast rising into importance. The quantity [illegible] that article exported in 1874 was 50 per ce[illegible] greater than that shipped in 1873, and the i[illegible] portation of foreign coal had declined 25 p[illegible] cent. The number of vessels entered at t[illegible] various ports of the republic in 1874 was 5,82[illegible] with an aggregate of 3,851,000 tons.

In 1875 there were 619 miles of railway [illegible]

* For extensive commercial statistics, see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

operation, 393 miles of which belonged to the state; and there were in process of construction for the state, 193 miles.

In an official publication for 1875, the length of the telegraph-wires throughout the republic was set down at 1,650, a figure which would seem incorrect, as compared with former reports. (*See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.)

On February 3, 1875, were received the first direct telegraphic dispatches from Liverpool and London to Valparaiso.

The national revenue for 1873 amounted to $15,265,531, of which no less than $8,145,353 proceeded from the custom-house; and the expenditures for the same year, to $17,066,481, out of which $2,035,412 went toward public instruction.

The estimated budget for 1874 was: Revenue, $16,569,482; expenditure, $16,609,183; and that for 1875: Revenue, $16,440,000; expenditure, $16,474,890.

The total national debt in 1874 stood at $48,149,850.

The particulars of the 5-per cent. bonds of 1875 are as follows: Issue price, 88¼; interest and sinking-fund, 7 per cent. per annum; nominal amount of loan, £1,000,000; years to run, twenty-six; net produce to borrower, £882,-000; annual charge throughout, £70,000; total cost to borrower, including capital repaid at redemption, £1,797,600.

The following table exhibits the amount of duties collected at Valparaiso in the twelve months of 1874:

Months.	Amounts.	Months.	Amounts.
January	$416,880	August	715,045
February	498,274	September	559,248
March	691,855	October	571,757
April	806,328	November	617,519
May	612,210	December	596,086
June	602,944		
July	563,917	Total	$7,249,058
Amount in 1873			5,981,982
Increase in 1874			$1,267,081

Among the more important measures which were adopted by the Chilian Congress in 1875, is the following:

SANTIAGO, *November* 2, 1874.

The President of the Republic is hereby empowered, for the period of two years, to contract a loan to the amount of $9,500,000, of which $4,500,000 will be applied to the liquidation of the 7-per cent. loan issued in London in 1867, and $5,000,000 to the conversion into the foreign debt of all the bonds to be issued in Chili by authority of Congress, such authority being revoked.

FEDERICO ERRÁZURIZ.
R. BARROS LUCO.

The loan of 1867 pays 7 per cent. interest, which is too much for countries whose credit ranks high, as does that of Chili, and as it is a hard matter to find the same quantity of money at a lower rate.

On the other hand, in order to avoid the heavy disbursements occasioned by the extensive public works now in progress, it became necessary to issue bonds, which is not advisable under present circumstances. In consequence, the Government has wished, not only to avoid this prospective issue, but also to redeem the home debt arising from former issues. In short, it is about to convert the home into a foreign debt, thus bringing into circulation gold and silver coin, of which there is a deficiency, instead of paper, of which there is a superfluity.

The decision of the Hon. Mr. Logan, appointed arbitrator in the questions pending between Peru and Chili, with regard to the accounts of the allied squadron during the last Spanish war, has been given, and has been cordially received on both sides. He awards to Chili $1,135,000, from which has to be deducted $654,000 already paid by Peru. The balance is therefore only $476,000.*

The International Exhibition was inaugurated on September 16, 1875, and the ceremony is reported to have been remarkably imposing. The extensive park and grounds of the Quinta Normal (model farm) were chosen for the site of the buildings. Italy, England, and the United States appear to be the countries most largely represented, the last being especially distinguished for the number, variety and excellence of its machinery.

Political circles were chiefly preoccupied with the approaching elections for President of the Republic. The favorite candidate, especially so far as the electors of the southern provinces are concerned, was Señor Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna, chief of the Liberal party. His address on the occasion of his nomination was spoken of as the best hitherto published in Chili. His professions may be briefly recapitulated as follows:

Religious freedom, in the fullest sense of the word; amenability of ecclesiastical, military, and civil functionaries to the law; reform, in a democratic sense, of the National Guard; civil marriage; complete occupation of Arauco by means of iron roads and the plough; opening up of the rivers and lakes of the provinces of Valdivia, Chiloé, and Llanquihue; railways over the Andes; the establishment of a Ministry of Agriculture, Public Works, and Immigration; local autonomy; new provinces of Illapel, Rancagua, and Lebu; naval ports; rural police; common schools; abolition of Government monopolies; free trade; abolition of fiscal treasuries; trial by jury; practical courses of agricultural training in colleges subsidized by the state; electoral liberty; and many other modifications of law and custom in the republic.

A petition was presented to the Chilian Government to approve the conditions of an "English Episcopal Church Society," formed in Valparaiso. One clause of the conditions authorizes the society thus organized to purchase lands and buildings, and to hold them in trust, by special permission to be obtained from the Legislature. All persons contributing twenty dollars per annum, or paying pew-rent to that amount, would be considered members.

CHINA, an empire in Asia; Emperor, Tsaeteen, formerly called Kwang-liu, born in 1872, a son of Prince Ch'un, and grandson of

* Observe that the Chilian dollar or *sol*, = 95 cents, nearly, is the only dollar referred to in this article.

the Emperor Tan-Kwang, who died in 1850, succeeded to the throne in January, 1875.

The area and population of China cannot at present be accurately stated, as parts of the western dependencies have successfully established their independence, while other portions, especially the district of Kooltsha, have been incorporated with Russia (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874).

In 1874 the number of foreigners in the treaty-ports was only 3,466, of whom 1,537 were British, 530 Americans, 387 Germans, 307 French, 103 Spaniards, 65 Danes, 58 Russians, and 34 Austrians. The number of European and American firms was 339. The number of Japanese in the treaty-ports was 23.

For public revenue, commerce, and shipping movements, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

The British consul at Ching-kiang, Mr. E. Colborne Baker, in his last report (1875), calls attention to the position which Ching-kiang has lately assumed as a centre of military movement and organization. When war with Japan upon the Formosa difficulty appeared imminent, numerous bodies of the Chinese militia, known as "braves," were assembled at the above-named port in expectation of the outbreak of hostilities; but it would seem that they were intended more especially for defense and to garrison the numerous forts that were constructed at the time in the immediate neighborhood of Ching-kiang. Several mud-forts, large and small, of the usual Chinese pattern, now command the approach to that port from Shanghai; but the most important works are situated on Silver Island and the two shores, being three iron-plated batteries of ten or more guns, smooth-bore, 68-pounders, which are laid to direct a converging fire on the reach immediately below Ching-kiang. The plates, placed without intermediate backing on walls of concrete, are not more than one inch in thickness, except over the embrasures, where they measure about five inches. The magazines are situated in chambers between the guns, and the whole is covered with what is intended to be a bomb-proof roof. They are all in a very backward condition, and do not promise to be formidable; but the consul observes that, were they completed and well manned, and fenced, as seems probable, with a fringe of torpedoes, the trading communities at the three river-ports would, in the event of sudden hostilities, be cut off for a time from all communication with Shanghai, and would find themselves for the moment in a position of imminent peril.

A Chinese naval reserve is in course of formation; each of the large provinces is to construct two steamers, and each of the smaller provinces one, which will make a fleet of twenty-eight steamers in all. These vessels will be used by the China merchants for steam navigation in time of peace, and turned over to the Government in time of war.

The Emperor of China, T'oung-che, died January 12, 1875, from small-pox, which was making great ravages in Peking. The help of foreign doctors was persistently refused, and the Emperor was only attended by his chief physician, Noua-tzen. The Empress died on the 27th of March. The *China Mail* remarked, on her death: "Her fate has been, indeed, an unhappy one. Wedded at the age of fifteen, she became a widow at seventeen, and since the death of her husband has, if native reports are to be believed, led a most miserable life. She is said to have refused all food for some days previous to her death, and to have sunk from exhaustion. Whether these reports be true or not, we can easily believe that her position was a most unenviable one. At best she was condemned to perpetual seclusion for many years to come, while she was exposed to intrigues which, in view of her expected confinement, might have had her death and that of the possible child as their object. Death was probably a merciful relief." The *Shanghai Courier and Gazette* said that the early death of the Empress was entirely in accordance with the national idea of what is most highly fitting for a wife so bereaved, and that her memory would possibly acquire a sanctity in Chinese eyes from the fact of her having followed her lord within so short a period; the event being already attributed to her regrets, as it was said that she suffered from no definite disease. Another report from China stated that the circumstances of her death aroused general suspicion concerning its cause, and that there was but little attempt to conceal the belief that the fear of complications in case her expected child should be a son led to the sacrifice of her life.

T'oung-che was succeeded by his cousin Tsaeteen, a child only three years old. The new emperor is the son of Prince Ch'un, the seventh son of the Emperor Tao-kwang, who died in 1850. He was supposed to have been selected in preference to other relatives of the late Emperor because he was younger than the late Emperor, and his youth gave to Prince Kung and the two Empress-dowagers an opportunity to retain for many more years the regency. The other princes who had been thought of as successors of T'oung-che were a son of Prince Kung, who is of about the same age as the late Emperor, and a grandson of Prince Yun. The name of the reign of the new Emperor will be Kwang-liu. His father Prince Ch'un was, at the accession of his son to the throne, commander of the Mantchoo troops in Peking, who are drilled by foreign officers; he is believed to be energetical, warlike, and opposed to the foreign policy of his brother, Prince Kung. Prime-minister of the government will be Li-hung-Chang, the governor of the metropolitan province of Pee-chee-lee. Li-hung-Chang has long been one of the prominent statesmen of China. When governor of Kiang-su, he was known under the name of Li-Futai. He then succeeded, with the aid

of the English Colonel Gordon, in expelling the Taipings from his province, and in dealing to that powerful rebellion its fatal blow. He is a Chinese, not a Mantchoo, and some believe him to be unfriendly to the continuance of the Mantchoo rule. One of his chief aims has been for many years to reorganize the Chinese army after the model of the European armies.

The new Emperor was enthroned on the 25th of February, when official mourning for the death of the late Emperor was suspended throughout China. For a few hours each city was devoted to elaborate displays, after which there was a general return to the habits and dress of conventional grief. The foreign ships in the open ports, the legations, and consulates, were decorated for the occasion.

A serious difficulty between China and Great Britain arose at the beginning of the year in consequence of the murder of Mr. Margary, an Englishman, by Chinese troops, near the border of Burmah. (*See* BURMAH.) Mr. Margary had gone from Shanghai to join an expedition under Colonel Browne, the object of which was to explore a road connecting British India with the Chinese province of Yun-nan. The murder took place at a little town called Manwyne. An English correspondent, writing from Rangoon on the 20th of March, gives the following particulars of the murder of Mr. Margary and his companions, obtained from the members of the Western China Expedition:

Manwyne is a small Shan Chinese town, and the Shan inhabitants were favorably disposed toward the British. The direct responsibility for the attack rests upon the Chinese imperial officials at Teng-ye-chew. During the whole of the day the little party were hotly engaged with an immensely superior force of the enemy, who had got to their rear and entirely cut off their retreat by throwing earthworks across the only road leading to the camp. The camp, which was at a height of about 4,700 feet above the sea, was surrounded by hills covered with long grass and trees. Not expecting an attack, no great attention had been paid to the defensibility of the position. Luckily, our Government had insisted on the mission being accompanied by a small party of Sikhs, notwithstanding the objections which had been raised by the Burmese Government. Only the presence of this guard saved the entire party from certain destruction. For some time the Chinese fired from the cover of the long grass on the sides of the hills; but the distance—200 to 300 yards—was too great for their inferior weapons to do much damage, and consequently there were only three men wounded on our side. At length some of the boldest of the enemy determined to risk a charge. Issuing from their cover they advanced into the open with shouts of defiance, calling out the names of their commander, and exhorting the Burmans who were present to desert the English. The effect of fifteen Snyder rifles, however, playing upon them in the open astonished them, and after a few discharges they took shelter in the hills, whence they kept up a constant fire. Some friendly Kakhyens managed to set fire to the grass jungle in which they were concealed. This created a diversion, and after some hours' fighting they retired toward Manwyne. Our party then retreated into Burmese territory. The exact loss to the enemy is not known, but seven dead bodies were seen by our men, and the total killed on their side is said to be about twenty, and a large number of wounded.

It is remarkable that, in a letter to Mr. Medhurst, the British consul at Shanghai, of the 28th of January, recording his safe arrival at Bhamo, Mr. Margary mentions this very town of Manwyne, where he was murdered, as a locality where he had spent a week in comparative quiet and enjoyment, while his man Liu went in advance to communicate with Colonel Browne, at Bhamo. It is odd that the inhabitants should have proved so daring and bloodthirsty on the return-journey, when he was supported by other Europeans and a considerable band of followers. The inference was natural, from this and the details, that the murder was done at official instigation. The news reached Peking in the beginning of April, and demands for satisfaction were forcibly presented to the Chinese Government by Mr. Wade, the British minister, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Ryder, representing the navy. The Chinese officials at first tried to evade responsibility on the plea that Maulmain, the scene of the murder, is close upon Burmese territory; but, when they found that the British demands were made in earnest, showed themselves willing to investigate the matter and give satisfaction. Li-hung-Chang, the Viceroy of the metropolitan province of Pee-chee-lee, appointed a man named Sung Paou-hwa, holding no territorial rank whatever, as the Chinese commissioner to inquire into the circumstances attending the murder. This man is a native of Ning-po, and was formerly in the employ of a native merchant at that place, who, during the Taiping rebellion, became in some way associated with Li-hung-Chang; and it was then that Sung Paou-hwa first attracted the notice of his present patron. When Li-hung-Chang was appointed Viceroy of Pee-chee-lee, Sung Paou-hwa followed him to Tientsin, and was rewarded by a post on his staff. He has since held several subordinate offices in the viceroyalty, and has been employed as a customs-official at a village on the Tientsin River. As he had not literary rank and did not belong to the official lawyer-class, he was regarded as unfitted to undertake the inquiry, and Mr. Wade refused to accept this nomination. The Viceroy then appointed his own brother, Le-hang-Chang, as special commissioner, to go to Yun-nan, and investigate the matter. The Chinese authorities, in their usual manner, seeming to protract the negotiations and postpone any action in the matter, Mr. Wade presented to the Peking Government an ultimatum. On October 7th Mr. Wade telegraphed to the Foreign Office in London that he had obtained from the Chinese Government the guarantees which he considered necessary. The *Chinese Gazette* published an edict, referring to Mr. Margary's murder, and declaring the right of foreigners to travel in the interior, and requiring the officials to take cognizance of treaties. Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Baker, the British commissioners for the investigation of the murder, started for Yun-nan by land. Mr. Wade, in

notifying to the foreign legations that Mr. Grosvenor proceeded to Yun-nan, informed them that while negotiating on this subject at Peking, he took the opportunity of insisting upon a better observance of treaty obligations, especially with regard to the taxation on trade. The Chinese Government agreed to institute an inquiry and have a report prepared on the subject as a basis for further negotiations. Mr. Wade, however, stated that no new trade convention was contemplated, and that no convention could be operative if negotiated by any one minister single-handed. It must be accepted by all the foreign representatives alike.

The native population appeared to be anything but pleased with the arrangements made by the Chinese Government with Mr. Wade. Placards censuring the Government were extensively posted in Peking, but immediately removed by the Chinese authorities. About the same time trustworthy information was received in Peking, clearly implicating the Maulmain authorities in the murder, and in January, 1876, the *Peking Gazette* published an imperial decree removing the Maulmain officials, and handing them over to the imperial commissioner for trial for the murder of Mr. Margary.

On September 7th the Chinese Government appointed Kwoh Sung-tao as minister to England. The imperial decree, announcing this appointment, was as follows:

Let the expectant Vice-President Kwoh Sung-tao, and the expectant Taotai Hsü K'ien-sheâ, of the staff of the province of Chihli, invested with the button of the second rank, having been appointed as envoys extraordinary on a mission to England, confer as may be needful with Li Hung-chang respecting the selection and appointment of the staff of officials and Chinese interpreters whom they should take as their suite.

The *Foo-chow Herald* contains an interesting account of the new minister to England. Born in Hunan, he in 1845 attained the degree of Tsiu-tsz, and was soon after made a member of the Han-lin. He was thereupon made a Taoti or Intendant of Circuit, and about 1862–'63 was made governor of the Kwangtung province, a post which he held for some months. Being subsequently appointed to a similar post in the Fo-kien and Chekiang viceroyalty, he, as some allege, got into disgrace with Tso, the present Viceroy of Shensi and Kansuh, on the ground of his resisting the imposition of the Lekin tax, and protesting against certain charges in the administration of the native customs. At all events, he was degraded to a Taotiship, and thereupon withdrew from public life. Upon the commencement of the present reign, however, he was, at Li-hung-Chang's recommendation, recalled to office as judicial commissioner of Fuhkien. It is highly gratifying to find that the official selected for such an important office as that to which Kwoh has just been appointed, is of antecedents which even in Chinese eyes make him a man of mark and consideration. Grave and not altogether unfounded fears were entertained, when the appointment was announced, that the Chinese Government had not even yet learned the necessity of selecting an official whose status would alike reflect credit on their own choice and accord with those unwritten courtesies of diplomacy which China has on previous occasions but too frequently violated. That the new envoy is, from a Chinese point of view, a man occupying a position analogous to that occupied by similar officials from Western countries, is an unexpected evidence of good faith and sincerity. Nor are the subordinate appointments as yet made less satisfactory. Mr. Hsü, who will be Kwoh's deputy, has occupied a fairly important position, and possesses, moreover, some knowledge of English; while the appointment of native students of the English language from the Tung wen Kwan, or Peking College, is a gratifying evidence that the central Government is at length convinced of the necessity of acting like other nations.

The peaceful settlement of the difficulty between China and Japan relative to the Formosan expedition in December, 1874,* was mainly due to the intervention of Mr. Wade, the British embassador at Peking. When it appeared that the Japanese envoys Okubo and Yanigiwara insisted on their demands, and that the Chinese ministers were not disposed to grant them, both sides agreed to refer the matter to the British embassador. M. de Gendre, who was the chief instigator of the expedition, withdrew on seeing the turn things were taking, and the peace negotiations then commenced. It is true that the Japanese gunboat Moschin had been ordered to Tientsin, and that it was reported that the two envoys were about to break off the negotiations; but, however disagreeable it was to the Chinese to be dictated to by a small country like Japan, they could not deny that the provincial Government of Fo-kien had not done its duty in regard to Formosa. The Japanese, on the other hand, could not fail to see that, although they might if they declared war be victorious at first, they would ultimately have to yield to the great superiority of China in population and natural resources. The pecuniary claims of Japan thus diminished by degrees until they were reduced to 500,000 taels (£150,000). After the conclusion of peace, the transfer of the districts occupied by the Japanese troops proceeded without any difficulty. The soldiers were heartily tired of their service, for their quarters had been greatly injured by the storm. The Chinese officials expressed great admiration at the discipline of the Japanese troops and the improvements they had introduced in the districts they had occupied.

After the departure of the Japanese troops from Formosa, the conflict between the southern aborigines of that island and the Chinese troops began anew. In an encounter which took place at a village called Hong-Kong, six miles north of the old Japanese camp, the

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

Chinese troops were defeated with a loss of several hundred. In subsequent encounters the Chinese claimed to have been victorious, but the Chinese rule over the aborigines proved to be far from being firmly established. Referring to the Japanese expedition in 1874, against the Formosan aborigines, the British vice-consul, Mr. Herbert Allen, says that, whether it is now conceded that the whole island belongs to China or not, it is very certain that the Japanese had some grounds for arguing that up to last year Chinese rule had not been established in the east and centre of the island, for the Chinese have till now been forbidden to pass certain boundaries which defined aboriginal territory, and no taxes were ever paid by the aborigines to the Chinese, and the east coast of Formosa did not even appear in the Chinese maps of the island. However, a military road down the east coast, which was commenced during the stay of the Japanese force, with a view to Chinese defensive operations, is now to be completed, and Chinese settlers are to be bribed to colonize along the line of road; the resources of the island are to be fully developed, numerous officials are to be sent to the wild districts of the interior, and all these proposed reforms are to be under the immediate supervision of the Governor of Fo-kien, who is to reside at Taiwanfoe. The vice-consul adds that the Rev. Mr. Mackay, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, has been alone in his missionary work in North Formosa up to the end of last year, and that to his energetic labors the establishment of a better state of feeling between the Chinese people and foreigners is mainly due. The trade of Formosa, according to the last report of the English consulate, appears to be on the increase. The imports at Tamsuy and Kelung in 1874 exceeded £300,000 in value, and the exports exceeded £200,000, making a total of more than half a million, or double the value of the trade so recently as 1869. The demand for brocades and chintzes, and for jadestone ornaments from Southern China for women's wrists and ears, is noticed as showing that the people are thriving on the profits of the sale of tea, and are able to afford luxuries which formerly they did not think of possessing. Streets of well-built Chinese houses, built with bricks and tiles, are springing up in the populous towns of the district where only mud huts formerly existed. The import of cotton and woolen goods increases. Brass buttons are imported in large quantities for sale to the aborigines in the centre of the island in exchange for deers'-horns, hides, rattans, etc. Last year's exports of tea and of camphor show a good increase. The shipment of coal shows, exceptionally, a great falling-off in 1874, chiefly attributable to an increase of local taxation, or raising the price. Tamsuy, in the northwest of that island, is on the right bank of the Tamsuy River, about a mile from its mouth; but in the hot months the merchants remove to Twatutia, a settlement about twelve miles up the river, where the tea is brought for sale. Kelung, the coal port on the northeast side of the island, about thirty miles from Tamsuy, is also a small foreign settlement, where the officers of the customs staff and one or two other Europeans live.

Among the arrivals in the harbor of Kelung, in 1874, was the German bark Hydra, on a voyage from Hong-Kong to Newchawang. It had been wrecked in foggy weather on the island of Komi, one of the Meiacosina group; the crew, fourteen in number, remained a month on the island, were well treated by the natives, and supplied with a compass and provisions, and reached Formosa in a small boat, which they built out of their ship. On another occasion, sixteen copper-colored persons drifted into Kelung harbor in three outrigged catamarans, much exhausted. By the help of a vocabulary attached to Cheyne's sailing directions from New South Wales to China, and by signs, it was ascertained that the men were Pelew-Islanders, who had drifted from their fishing-grounds, and after a voyage of sixty days, during which time they subsisted chiefly on fish, sighted the coast of Formosa. They must have traveled 1,600 miles on a current which sweeps the northeast coast of Formosa and then runs to Japan. They were sent down to Hong-Kong, whence a vessel transported them home.

The Chinese Government has not yet given up the purpose to reconquer Kashgar. Large bodies of troops have for some time been on the march to the frontier, but no encounter with the troops of Kashgar had been reported up to the end of this year (1875). Tso, the Governor-General of Shen-si and Kan-su, has been appointed imperial commissioner of all military and civil affairs in Sin-keang (Toorkistan). He, as well as Kyling, the newly-appointed Governor of Urumtsi in Soongaria, is regarded as a man of great energy. The old and celebrated fortress of Urumtsi will be the centre of the military operations and the central depository of the war material, which includes several Krupp cannon. (See KASHGAR).

The country suffered less than usual from civil disturbances. A renewal of the rebellion in the province of Yun-nan was threatened. The Government announced that a reconciliatory policy would be pursued in regard to the Mohammedan population. In Tien-tar, near Ning-po, an insurrection broke out, in which 10,000 farmers were engaged. The outbreak was in consequence of an increased tax on rice. A body of 5,000 troops failed to subdue the rebellion, and the increased tax was removed. Protracted disturbances took place in Mantchooria, where large bands of robbers, after plundering the country, threatened to effect a permanent organization. The government troops were for a time held in check, but finally succeeded in dispersing the insurgents.

On January 22d a mob attacked the labor-

ers on the telegraph-line from Foo-choo to Amoy, at the town of Kwang-tao, and destroyed the poles, interrupting the work. It is generally admitted that the attack was incited by the authorities, who waited till the line reached a point where it would be at their mercy. The troubles ended by the Chinese offering to purchase the work as far as completed. This was regarded as a generous proposition, the Danish Telegraph Company having clearly begun operations without due authority or permission. The Chinese state that, if indemnity were asked for property destroyed by mobs, they would not only refuse it, but would withdraw the present offer.

The attacks upon foreigners by Chinese mobs were, in 1875, of frequent occurrence. In March, an American named C. E. Hill was attacked and severely injured by Chinese at Shanghai. Several arrests were made, and the case was investigated by the United States consul-general. On the 1st of May an attack was made upon the American Methodist Episcopal church in Ku-kiang, in consequence of a quarrel arising from a superstitious belief among the natives that children were maltreated by missionaries. The Chinese authorities promptly offered ample reparation for the outrage. In June, an attack was made upon an *attaché* of the German legation, who, while on a scientific expedition with some companions, forty miles from the capital, was severely beaten and robbed of astronomical instruments.

One of the most serious anti-foreign riots occurred at Ching-kiang, on the 11th of July. The American consul, while walking with his wife, was assailed with offensive language by a party of Chinese soldiers. The native police interfered, when a fight ensued between them and the soldiers, the Americans not being further molested. Two soldiers were arrested and taken to the British consulate for incarceration, which place was soon surrounded by a military mob demanding the release of their companions. They were soon dispersed, however, by one of their own officers. Magnified reports of the affair having reached Shanghai, Consul Seward (American) and Medhurst (British) proceeded to Ching-kiang in American and British ships-of-war, for the purpose of investigating the matter. The Chinese authorities promptly offered full reparation and inflicted ample punishment on the offenders.

In October, American missionaries and ladies were assailed by mobs in Nanking, and an English lady was attacked at Jaku. The telegraph-builders were again driven from their work near Foo-chow, and the Amoy officials protested their inability to control the populace.

Some of the most prominent governors of China have presented memorials to the Government, in which they urge the necessity of introducing reforms. A collection of these memorials has been printed by the Government press and widely circulated throughout the empire.

Li-hung-Chang, Viceroy of the Chihli provinces, has petitioned the throne for the introduction of Western studies into the schools of China, and that candidates for public offices hereafter be examined in the sciences as taught in foreign schools. Li-hung-Chang says in this memorial: "Since the opening of our connections with foreign nations, our literary men and officers have continued to adhere to traditional ideas. In arrogant language and high-sounding phrases, they deride foreigners, and regard it as beneath their dignity to take notice of them, and they are therefore at a loss what to do when foreign affairs have to be disposed of."

Some of the memorials urge the appointment of embassadors to the courts of the treaty-powers and consuls in the principal ports. The memorials are fully discussed by the Chinese press, which begins to be a power. Most of the papers recommend the appointment of literary men as consuls, and refer to the example of Germany.

Notwithstanding the treaty of peace concluded in December, 1874, between the Governments of China and Japan, a new difficulty between the two countries arose early in 1875 in regard to the Loo-choo Islands. An article in the treaty of peace seems to provide that in future these islands, which lie between Formosa and Japan, shall be regarded as belonging to the latter country. Formerly both China and Japan claimed supremacy over the islands, and, shortly before the treaty was concluded, the Japanese Government officially informed the representatives of the European states that the Mikado had taken the islands under his protection, and had permitted their ruler to reside in the Japanese capital with the rank of an ex-king. It appeared, however, that this announcement was premature; for the official *Peking Gazette* declared that China still regards herself as the lawful proprietor of the Loo-choo Islands. This view, according to Chinese accounts, seems also to be adopted by the inhabitants of the islands, who sent a deputation to Peking to bring the Emperor of China the usual yearly tribute. A warm diplomatic correspondence passed between the two Governments in regard to this new difficulty.

The troubles between Germany and China, relative to the plundering of the bark Prince Bismarck, were satisfactorily settled.

In December the Chinese Government appointed ministers to Chili, Peru, and Japan.

The *Peking Gazette* states that the King of Burmah has offered to send tribute in acknowledgment of Chinese supremacy. This ceremony was discontinued two centuries ago.

On June 12th the steamer Carisbrooke, from Singapore, and owned by British subjects, was discovered landing passengers and cargo on the island of Hainan, which being closed to foreigners, the ship was boarded and seized

by the English customs officials in the Chinese service and ordered to Whampoa for investigation. The captain of the Carisbrooke promised to follow a Chinese gunboat to that port, but presently endeavored to escape to Hong-Kong. After several warnings his vessel was fired upon and disabled, and finally captured and taken to Whampoa. Several hundred passengers were on board the Carisbrooke at the time, but none of them were injured, the shots being directed at the rudder only.

In October an imperial decree, conceding free intercourse on stated occasions between foreign ministers and heads of departments at Peking, was published in the *Official Gazette*, and received with great surprise and signs of irritation by a class of illiterate and inferior mandarins.

In November the *Peking Gazette* published a decree regarding foreign travelers in the provinces, requiring them to take out passports, with proper official seals; foreigners committing unlawful acts to be turned over to the nearest consul.

The present head of the family of Confucius received in Peking the tablet from the new Emperor, which, according to custom, is bestowed by each succeeding monarch to be deposited in the Confucian temple at Kuehli.

The Dalai-Lama, the head of the Buddhists of Thibet, died about the middle of the year at Lhassa, the capital of Thibet. He was a child of only seven years old, the son of poor parents of Tadak, in Cashmere, and had been proclaimed as the thirteenth Dalai-Lama a few years ago. The selection of a successor is made by means of lot. The names of all children who seem to bear some marks of being an incorporation of Buddha are cast into an urn, and imperial commissioners draw from it by lot the name of the new Dalai-Lama. The education of the successful child is conducted by Buddhist priests, who, it appears, pay but little attention to the bodily health of their pupils, for, since 1841, no less than three Dalai-Lama have died in early youth.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, YOUNG MEN'S. The Twentieth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces met at Richmond, Va., May 26th. Mr. Joseph Hardie, of Selma, Ala., was chosen president. Three hundred and thirty-four delegates and thirty-six corresponding members were present. The services were continued four days, during which reports were received from the several general and local committees, and the following topics were discussed: "The Work of the International Convention;" "The Work of the Executive Committees of State and Provincial Conventions;" "How can the Associations reach all Classes of Young Men?" "Association Bible Classes;" "General Evangelistic Work;" "Association Lectures; their Prevailing Abuses and Proper Objects; the Availability of Home Talent." The Executive Committee reported that seventeen State and Provincial Conventions had been held during the year, at which 282 Associations were represented by 1,250 delegates. The General Convention been represented at all of these conventions. The organization of associations among the German citizens of the United States had been furthered, with the coöperation of the Executive Committee, by the Rev. F. von Schluembach, of Baltimore. The first meeting of the National Bund of such associations had been held at Baltimore in October, 1874. The Executive Committee were represented in it. Arrangements were there made for the visitation, in behalf of the Bund, of leading points throughout the country, and the visitation had since been completed. At the report of the State Committees of Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama, Messrs. Thomas K. Cree and G. A. Hall had been commissioned by the Executive Committee to make a visitation of the Southern States. They were engaged in this work eight days, and visited eleven States, from Virginia to Texas, and held special meetings in thirty cities.

The following is a summary of the number of associations in the several States and British Provinces, including both those which reported to the convention and those which failed to make reports:

LOCALITIES.	Reporting	Not reporting.	Total.
New Brunswick	8	3	11
Nova Scotia	23	29	52
Ontario	35	8	43
Prince Edward's Island	4	1	5
Quebec	2	..	2
Alabama	9	10	19
California	2	..	2
Colorado	..	2	2
Connecticut	12	1	13
District of Columbia	2	..	2
Georgia	9	4	13
Illinois	19	6	25
Indiana	23	10	33
Iowa	9	1	10
Kansas	1	..	1
Kentucky	2	..	2
Louisiana	1	..	1
Maine	12	4	16
Maryland	13	1	14
Massachusetts	48	29	77
Michigan	6	1	7
Minnesota	11	4	15
Nebraska	1	..	1
New Hampshire	22	3	25
New Jersey	30	1	31
New York	50	3	53
North Carolina	3	..	3
Ohio	45	1	46
Pennsylvania	108	22	130
Rhode Island	3	..	3
South Carolina	4	2	6
Tennessee	3	3	6
Texas	2	4	6
Vermont	14	2	16
Virginia	12	6	18
West Virginia	2	3	5
Wisconsin	5	2	7
	555	166	721

The reports of the convention also give lists of 22 German associations in the United States, 13 associations in France (it is stated that there are in all 40 associations in this country, with 1,200 members), five associations in Australia, one in the Hawaiian Islands, one in Japan, 198

associations and branch associations in England and Wales, 63 in Scotland, 102 in Germany, and 13 in Switzerland.

Reports were made to the convention from 555 local associations, 519 of which reported an aggregate of 69,011 members. One hundred and ninety-eight associations owned libraries, numbering 181,340 volumes, 161 of which libraries were valued at $190,898. Two hundred and sixty-one associations kept open reading-rooms; 56 had buildings valued at $2,434,-900, with $700,750 of incumbrances against them; and 216 had building funds, amounting to $408,756. The total value of buildings and building funds amounted to $2,843,656, an increase of $355,904 from the previous year, making the value of the building property of the associations, when cleared from debts, $2,-137,706.

The seventh Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association of all lands met at Hamburg (Germany), August 16th. A social reception was held on the Saturday evening preceding, at which the delegates were formally introduced by name to their fellow-delegates. Sunday, addresses were made by several of the delegates at the English Reformed Church in Hamburg. One hundred and thirty-five delegates attended the conference from Germany, France, England, Scotland, Holland, Switzerland, and the United States. Baron G. von Oertzten, of Hamburg, was chosen president of the Conference, and Mr. George Williams, of London, and Pastor O. Jordan, of Halle, were elected vice-presidents. Three topics were discussed, with addresses on each by representatives of the several delegations, viz.: "The Christian and Social Importance of the Young Men's Christian Association;" "What has been thus far accomplished by the Young Men's Christian Association?" and "Christian Work among Young Men in the Army." Reports were made of the associations in the various countries represented, as follows: Great Britain, 350 associations, 40,000 members; Germany, 200 associations, 10,000 members; Holland, 225 associations, 4,000 members; France, 30 associations; Belgium, 18 associations; Switzerland, 100 associations. It appeared that on the Continent, particularly in Germany and Switzerland, buildings had been erected to furnish lodgings for traveling young men, particularly of the artisan class. The Conference voted that for three years, till the next Conference, the week beginning with the second Sunday in November should be observed as a special week of prayer for young men. It was also voted to hold the next meeting of the Conference (in 1878) in Brussels, or, in case some unforeseen event should occur to interfere with holding it there, in some city of England.

CHRISTIAN UNION. UNION CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF AMERICA.—The second * annual convention of the Union Christian Churches of America met at Suffolk, Va., May 5th. The first convention under this name was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1874, and was attended by members of six different Evangelical denominations. It devised a basis of union for the acceptance of such church-members, ministers, and churches, as might be willing to unite upon it for more compact Christian work; appointed a committee to report a plan of coöperation and suggestions on church organization, and fixed the meeting of the present convention. Fourteen ministers were present as delegates, four ministers were present as deliberative members, one minister as a corresponding member, and nine churches were directly represented by ministerial and lay delegates. In addition, several churches and ministers sent letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the convention. The Rev. W. C. McCune was chosen president of the convention. The basis of union adopted at Cincinnati was called up for discussion, and the subject was referred to a special committee. This committee afterward reported that they had concluded it to be inexpedient under the circumstances to suggest any change in the basis set forth by the convention at Cincinnati, but that they had prepared a supplementary document to accompany that basis. This paper was adopted as "expressive of the true intent and meaning of the basis of union adopted at Cincinnati, in October, 1874." It declares the meaning of the rule for the reception of members laid down in that paper * to be, "that we regard every one as a Christian who exercises due repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ; that the catholic or universal Church of Christ is composed of all such throughout the whole world as exercise this repentance and faith, and that every local congregation of Christ's people should make its fellowship conform to this principle, by receiving any one who applies whom it admits to be a Christian, without regard to differences of opinion in matters not considered essential to salvation, or to Christian character." It is declared, however, in this paper, that "the test of a minister should be more rigorous than the simple ones required for church-membership;" that the people of God must see to it "that ministers of the gospel are apt to teach, and will not administer the poison of pernicious doctrine to the churches instead of the breath of life," but that nothing more should be demanded of ministers than the common faith which has been held and taught by the great body of believers in all ages." "The universal consent of Christians," the supplementary paper continues, "has always been given to these grand and fundamental truths, as essential to the very existence of Christ's kingdom on earth, viz., that the Holy Scriptures are inspired of God, and a perfect and all-sufficient guide in faith and duty; that man

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874; article, CHRISTIAN UNION.

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

is a lost sinner, standing in need of a Saviour; that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, one with the Father, to be honored and worshiped as equal with the Father, and the Saviour of the world, tasting death for every man, dying for us, the just for the unjust, to bring us to God; that the Holy Spirit is the Divine Renewer and Sanctifier of believers; that the future life is one of endless rewards of grace for the righteous, and of endless punishments of desert for the wicked." The Cincinnati basis of union was designed to set forth such truths as form the common faith of God's people, in a few pertinent passages of Scripture, which, in the judgment of the general Church of God, affirm them. "But it is distinctly to be understood that it is the substance and not the form about which we are anxious; and therefore we hereby declare that we will recognize as genuine Union Christian ministers and churches all who assent to these principles, no matter in what manner they are expressed; that is to say, we will recognize and affiliate with all churches or ministers who believe—1. That every church of Christ should receive to its fellowship all whom Christ receives; 2. That every minister of the gospel should teach the common faith of God's people, and not heretical errors which oppose that faith. We therefore declare that we regard the basis of the Evangelical Alliance, the Principles of the Christian Churches of the South, as published by the Christian Board of Publication at Suffolk, in 1867, and the statement of doctrinal principles on page 38 of the *Christian Union Year-Book*, published in Columbus, Ohio, in 1866, as expressing these catholic principles; and that we shall regard the hearty acceptance of either of them as fully equivalent to the acceptance of the Cincinnati basis of union, and will welcome to the fraternity of the Union Christian Churches of America all who accept and hold either of these kindred bases of union."

A committee had been appointed at the convention held in Cincinnati in 1874, to prepare a plan of coöperation for the Union Christian Churches of America. The committee presented a report, embodying a review of the whole ground of the relations of churches to each other, and concluding with the outline of a plan for the definition of those of the churches entering into the Union. It considered the different systems of church organization under the three heads of Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Congregational, and decided that no one of them had been found exclusively attended with the Divine sanction, but that each had its advantages of which it was proper for the Church to avail itself. It regarded the true church of any particular place to be formed of all the believers of that place; recommended the earnest advocacy of this view; and advised the holding, wherever practicable, of ministers' meetings composed of all those who could be recognized as Christian ministers of the place. Such a meeting would constitute the presbytery of the church in that place. It was not meant that the church in any one place should consist of only one congregation meeting in only one place for worship. Necessity or convenience would often, as it actually does in most places, require division into several congregations; but all the congregations should be united into one organization. Each congregation should be given a large measure of autonomy, or self-government; should be allowed to select its own pastors and deacons, and have an equal voice in choosing the general secretaries and other office-bearers which the general interests of the whole church in the city might require. It should be the aim to appropriate, "or rather," the report says, "to claim for the church of God all the power, the efficiency, the force there may be in each of the modes of church organization now extant—the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Congregational. We believe there are Scriptural and very useful elements in each." Only one form of church government was objected to—the Independent. This form, it was declared, "seems entirely destructive of all Christian unity, and so inadmissible. . . . A congregation assuming such an attitude becomes necessarily a sect by itself."

The report concluded with the following suggestions:

1. That we adopt catholic principles with regard to this whole subject of organization. That is, we should not allow ourselves to adopt prejudices against, or form partialities for, any particular style of organization; but allow all Union Christian Churches to adopt either the Episcopal, Presbyterian, or Congregational plan as they shall deem most expedient or Scriptural, provided they do not exclude from their fellowship any true believer or minister of Christ.
2. That no mode of organization adopted by any Union Christian congregation should be regarded as in the slightest degree impairing the most cordial relations between Union Christian ministers and churches.
3. That, for the present, our coöperation should find expression in annual conventions similar to the present, in which we can exchange views freely, and cultivate mutual fraternal intercourse.
4. That we should, if practicable, form a missionary society to extend our principles by tracts and other publications, and especially to give aid and support to missionaries and missionary churches upon our frontiers who are desirous of exchanging a sectarian basis for a Christian Union one, or to encourage scattered disciples to form themselves into Union Christian churches.
5. Any congregation adopting the Cincinnati basis of union, or any of the kindred bases, setting forth substantially the same principles, shall be entitled to two delegates to these conventions. Each minister of the gospel, who has signified his approval of the Cincinnati basis or either of the kindred bases, shall be also entitled to membership in our annual conventions.

The report was unanimously adopted, together with its recommendations. At the close of the year fifty-five ministers had signified their approval of the basis of union adopted at Cincinnati in 1874.

CHURCH OF GOD. The triennial meeting of the General Eldership of the Church of God in North America was held at West Salem, Wayne County, Ohio, beginning May 26th. Elder R. M. Balton was elected speaker. The Conference consisted of nearly an equal number of teaching elders and ruling elders from each eldership. The elderships from East Pennsylvania, West Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, East Ohio, West Ohio, Indiana, Southern Indiana and Illinois, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, and the German eldership, had chosen eighty delegates, many of whom, however, failed to attend. A memorial was received from the missionaries and members of the Church in Nebraska, asking permission to organize themselves into an eldership. The eldership of Texas was received as a member of the General Eldership, and the names of its delegates were entered upon the journal The general book agent reported that his receipts had been $7,527.88, and his expenses $3,089.72, and that the establishment had on hand money, books, and plates, to the value of $7,321.44. The Book Depository had been established at Harrisburg, Pa. The collecting agent of the Board of Missions reported that he had spent one year in traveling among the churches, and had obtained $4,399.31 cash, and pledges of $761.53, at an expense, including his salary, of $886.80. The General Eldership of 1872 had taken action toward raising an endowment fund of $10,000 for a professorship in Hillsdale College of the Free-Will Baptists, Michigan, to be filled by a professor designated by the eldership. A professor had been elected for the proposed chair, who subsequently resigned. Only $200 of the contemplated endowment fund had been obtained. The Board of Education, therefore, reported that they had not been able to complete the arrangement entered into by the eldership with the authorities of Hillsdale College, and asked to be relieved from the charge. The same board recommended the formation of a chartered or incorporated society to take charge of the educational interests of the Church, and of similar societies in all of the annual elderships. These recommendations were approved by the General Eldership, and action was taken for giving them effect. It was declared inexpedient to license any minister "who will openly preach and defend the dogma of the unconscious state of the dead," but it was declared the duty of the Church "to try to restore to fellowship and usefulness any who may have fallen into this error." A Board of Incorporation was established, which should constitute the Board of Trustees of the General Eldership, to hold all of its property and receive whatever may come into its possession "by way of purchase, bequest, donation, or otherwise." Persons desiring to contribute toward the establishment of a permanent fund for missions were advised to make their gifts through this board. The publication of a "Hymnal," with hymns and music, was ordered. The condition of the German eldership received attention. This body was organized in 1854, and flourished for several years afterward. It had established a German paper, the *Christlicher Kundschafter*, and had received a bequest of $15,000. Lately, a number of the churches had left it, and had attached themselves to the East Pennsylvania eldership, to its detriment. The General Eldership expressed a desire for the strengthening and continuance of this body, and passed a resolution declaring sympathy with the efforts of the brethren and ministers "to advance the interests of the Church of God among the German people of this country." In view of the prospective occurrence in 1876 of the Centennial celebration of the Independence of the United States, it was decided that a general convocation of the Church be held in Philadelphia, beginning on the first Wednesday of June, to continue over Sunday. A committee was appointed to consider the subject of further participation in the exercises of the celebration. This committee met and was organized on the 10th of July. It decided to publish a pamphlet containing a brief history of the rise, progress, faith, practice, and statistics of the Church of God, for gratuitous distribution during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Elders James Mackey and D. A. L. Laverty were appointed to prepare for the pamphlet the article on the "Rise and Progress of the Church," Elder A. Swartz a paper on its "Faith and Practice," and Elders C. H. Forney and R. H. Balton a paper on its "Statistics."

COLLINS, Rear-Admiral NAPOLEON, died at Callao, Peru, August 9, 1875, while in command of the South Pacific fleet. He was born in Pennsylvania, May 4, 1814, and entered the navy in 1843. He commanded the steamer Anacosta in the Potomac squadron in 1861, and took part in the engagement at Acquia Creek on the 31st of May in that year. He afterward received command of the gunboat Unadilla, and was about a year with the fleet stationed off the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. During this period he took part in the battle of Port Royal, and in several naval enterprises. In July, 1862, he was made commander, and had charge of the steamer Octorara in the West Indian squadron. In 1863 he was transferred to the steam-sloop Wachusett and sent in pursuit of Confederate privateers. While thus engaged Commander Collins arrived, October 6, 1874, off the Brazilian port of Bahia, which the corsair Florida had just entered, anchoring amid the Brazilian fleet and directly under the guns of the principal fort. Finding that he could not provoke the Florida to fight him outside the harbor, Commander Collins bore down upon her early on the morning of the 7th, intending to crush in her side and sink her, but he only succeeded in damaging her. A few small-arm shots were fired on either side, but at random and without effect. Commander

Collins now demanded her surrender, and, as the captain and half his crew were ashore, the lieutenant in command deemed it best to comply. In an instant the Florida was boarded from the Wachusett, a hawser was made fast to her, and the captor, crowding all steam, put out to sea, making no reply to a challenge from the Brazilian fleet, and unharmed by three shots fired at her from the fort. The Wachusett and her prize soon appeared in Hampton Roads, where the latter was sunk by a collision a few days afterward. Brazil having complained that her neutrality had been violated in this affair, Secretary Seward disavowed the act of Commander Collins and ordered him to be tried by court-martial. Public sentiment was, however, in favor of the officer. In July, 1866, Commander Collins was commissioned captain and placed in command of the steam-sloop Sacramento. In August, 1874, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral and placed in command of the South Pacific squadron. His death promoted Commodore Trenchard to be rear-admiral and Commodore Murray to be the head of active commodores.

COLOMBIA (ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA), an independent state of South America.*

The President of the republic is Señor Santiago Perez, inaugurated on April 1, 1874, for two years.

The cabinet is composed of the following ministers: of Interior and Foreign Affairs, Señor Justo Arosemena; of Finance and Public Works, Señor A. Parra; of the Treasury and of Credit, Señor N. Ezquerra; and of War and Marine, Señor R. S. Vila.

The chief magistrates of the nine States of the Union, all of whom have the title of governor, except him of Panamá, whose title is that of president, were as follows in 1875:

STATES.	
Antioquia	Señor J. M. Berrio.
Bolivar	" R. Sn. D. Vila.
Boyacá	" V. Rueda.
Cauca	" T. C. Mosquera.
Cundinamarca	" J. Barriga.
Magdalena	" J. M. Campo Serrano.
Panamá	" G. Neira.
Santander	" N. Cadena.
Tolima	" J. N. Leiva.

The Colombian consul-general in New York is Señor Miguel Salgar.

The several branches of the national revenue are: customs, salt-works, Panamá Railway, postal service, State property, mint, telegraphs, and public lands.

The revenue for the fiscal year 1873–'74 amounted to $5,091,605, of which $1,177,624 constituted the balance from the previous year; and $2,775,000, the yield of the custom-house. This last branch doubled its yield in the eight years 1865–'73, the amount thereof for the first of these having been $1,300,000. At the same rate of increase, the Colombian custom-house would yield about $7,500,000 in 1885.

* For full official statistics concerning territorial divisions, commerce, finances, inland communication, and public instruction, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1873 and 1874.

The public debt stood as exhibited below, on February 1, 1875:

BRANCHES.	Amounts.
Consolidated debt, at 4½ per cent., comprising those contracted during the War of Independence	$10,000,000
Bonds due to Robinson & Fleming	105,500
British loan of 1863 (balance due at the beginning of 1875)	600,000
Total foreign debt	$10,705,500
The home debt (real value)	5,006,674
Total national debt	$15,712,174

The interest on the four and a half per cent. debt, consolidated as above in 1873, has been punctually paid since that time.

The Colombian Congress was opened on February 1, 1875.

On the subject of the contract between the Government and the National Company of the Northern Railway, we transcribe the following statement from a Bogotá journal:

The line is calculated to cost $15,000,000, and the interest of this sum is $1,050,000, or one-fourth of the national income. Added to this, there will be the interest guaranteed on other projected railways, the subvention to that of Antioquia, and the payment of the foreign and domestic debts, which will leave but very little to carry on the Government with.

Certain important improvements were reported to be in contemplation, such as the opening up "free communication and active commerce" between Northern Antioquia and Southern Bolívar. This once accomplished, a desirable opportunity in a convenient region would be offered for new colonists, as may be gathered from the following sketch from a national publication:

In this territory, which begins in Ituango and extends to San Jorge and the Sinu, in the State of Cauca, mines and fertile land abound, and that sufficient for all the miners and farmers of Antioquia, Cauca, and Bolivar. The mine of Ceritave, though imperfectly worked, has yielded many quintals of gold of the finest quality. There are also pasture-grounds sufficient for a million cattle. Caucho (India-rubber) and balsam of copaiba are extracted in abundance from the forests. There the vegetation is perpetually green. Flowers and fruit abound in a climate whose temperature is from 50° to 60° Fahr. The ravines are auriferous and the rivers navigable. Every foreigner who has visited those regions agrees that they form a promised land reserved for a future immigration. As it is, any one can go there and occupy land by merely fencing it in and building a house thereon, while the establishment of plantations of coffee, cocao, or sugar-cane, etc., gives a right to land double that of the plantation.

A bill was laid before the Legislature for the exploration of an interoceanic canal-route across the Isthmus of Panamá. The following extract from the report of the Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs may be found interesting:

The relations of Colombia with the other American and European nations have been much improved during the past year.

The republic maintains two first-class legations—one in France and Great Britain, and the other in the United States of Venezuela. The former is at pres-

ent filled by Señor F. Zapata. Dr. Justo Arosemena held this position for the three years previous, until illness compelled him to retire. He was then offered the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs in Bogotá, which he declined. Everything which Señor Arosemena did during his ministerial mission in relation to the settlement of the public debt, and other delicate commissions, gave the greatest satisfaction to the General Government.

The legation to the United States of Venezuela was indispensable, in order to reëstablish friendly relations between the two Governments and peoples of Colombia and Venezuela.

As the conference at Barranquilla, proposed by Venezuela to the President of Colombia, in order to arrange international questions, could not be carried into effect, the Government thought it better to appoint Señor Murillo, who was President of this republic when the conference was proposed, as minister to Venezuela.

Until the year previous, a legation had been maintained permanently in the United States of America,

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but the deficiency of funds, the satisfactory arrangements made by Señor Martin, and the greater necessity of having a legation at Venezuela, rendered it difficult to keep up that in Washington. Señor Zapata, the Colombian minister to Europe, has been also accredited to the American Government at Washington, should any important question require the temporary presence of a representative of the republic in that country.

It is urged that there should be four legations: in Europe, the United States, Venezuela, and the republics of the Pacific.

Important obligations bind us to the United States of America, that nation being even a guarantee for the sovereignty of Colombia over the most important part of our territory. The only interoceanic communication opened up as yet in Colombia has been done by American citizens.

The wish to have the Colombian frontiers with Brazil defined, according to the treaties adjusted with the ancient metropolis, has been resisted by the Imperial Government. The continual invasions of the territories of the republic included between the affluents of the Amazons, and other more audacious usurpations on the part of Brazil, call for the attention of the Colombian Congress. On this subject Colombia stands by the rule of the *uti possidetis*, as the only firm and legitimate base for such a transaction.

A conflict, which for some time threatened to jeopardize the commercial and industrial interests of the Union, broke out between the national Government and some of the Atlantic State governments; these were in a state of siege during four months (until about the beginning of October), and then order was again established.

COLORADO. One of the last acts passed by Congress previous to its final adjournment in March, 1875, was to enable the Territory of Colorado to form a State government. Its Territorial government continued through the year as follows: Edward McCook, Governor; John W. Jenkins, Secretary. In May two of the judges of the Supreme Court were removed by President Grant and two others appointed in their stead.

Colorado was set off from Kansas as a Territory in 1861. It has an average extent of 275 miles north and south, and 380 miles east and west. The plains occupy about one-third of this area; the Rocky Mountains, and spurs passing through the centre, the rest.

The Territory east of the mountains is watered by the South Platte and Arkansas, their head-waters being separated by the Divide, giving the former and its tributaries to the northern and the latter to the southern part of the Territory.

The population and assessed valuation of each county in June, 1874, are given in the following table. The population was, at that time, about 125,000, and the valuation $40,000,000. There is no Territorial debt. The

principal industrial pursuits are stock-raising, farming, and mining.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Estimated Population.	Assessed Valuation.
Arapahoe	25,000	$11,871,808
Bent	4,000	2,000,000
Boulder	5,618	2,093,523
Clear Creek	5,500	1,394,948
Conejos	7,000	212,891
Costilla	2,500	186,291
Douglas	3,500	1,500,000
Elbert	800	750,000
El Paso	4,500	2,168,045
Fremont	3,500	1,218,689
Gilpin	8,000	2,532,024
Grand	200	100,000
Hinsdale	500	150,000
Huerfano	3,500	509,780
Jefferson	8,500	2,278,116
Lake	800	276,540
Larimer	3,000	763,674
La Plata	250	100,000
Las Animas	8,500	906,465
Park	2,500	579,429
Pueblo	9,300	3,105,191
Rio Grande	3,000	250,000
Saguache	2,200	428,353
Summit	950	158,387
Weld	5,000	2,056,544

The pastoral area of Northern Colorado, east of the mountains, is about 20,000 square miles, and of Southern Colorado even greater. The Platte, Arkansas, and tributaries, and the parks, all afford splendid grazing-fields.

Experience shows that cattle can be herded, in large droves, for $2 a head per year, and horses for $4 per head. In the winter, sheep need some protection, but cattle generally go without shelter. One herder can take care of 800 cattle.

The soil of Colorado is generally loam, very friable, no hard sub-soil, surface soil one and a half to four feet deep. All grains do well, except in Northern Colorado, where the nights are too cool for corn. Vegetables grow abundantly and large. All shrubs, plants, and flowers thrive. The most of fruits do well. The average yield of grain in the Territory is: wheat, 18 bushels per acre; oats, 40 bushels; potatoes, 150 bushels; corn, 25 bushels; and barley, 35 bushels.

Irrigation is required in Colorado farming. The expense on large tracts does not exceed $1.00 per acre per year. There is an irrigation law regulating the matter. There are many canals and ditches owned by private parties, who charge for the use of water $1.50 to $4.00 per cubic inch for the year.

The minerals most extensively produced are gold, silver, and coal.

The principal gold and silver mines lie about Central City, Black Hawk, and Nevada, in Gilpin County; Georgetown, Idaho, Argentine, and Silver Plume, in Clear Creek County; Fairplay and Mount Lincoln in Park County; Caribou, Gold Hill, Ward, in Boulder County; headwaters of the Cache à la Poudre, in Larimer; Breckinridge, Montezuma, and St. Johns, in Summit; Granite, and headwaters of the Arkansas, in Lake; Rosita and the Hardscrabble region in Fremont; Antelope Park in Hinsdale; Summit District in Rio Grande. The yield in 1873 exceeded $4,000,000.

The area of land known to be rich in coal deposits in Colorado is about 7,200 square miles, lying in various parts of the Territory, on both sides of the main range. There are twelve extensive coal-banks in operation in Northern Colorado: St. Vrains, Erie, Baker, Davidson, Barber, Marshall, Fullerton, Murphy, Mineral Land Co., Johnson's, Eulner's, and Towsland; and three in Southern Colorado: Cañon, Trinidad, and Conejos.

The annual yield of coal is about 200,000 tons, value $775,000. The Erie and Cañon banks are the most extensive in the Territory.

The following is an analysis of the leading banks:

COAL-BANKS.	Fixed Carbon.	Volatile Matter.	Water	Ash.
Murphy's, Jefferson Co.	55.81	29.07	11.70	3.92
Marshall's, Boulder Co.	59.20	26.00	12.29	2.80
Erie, Weld Co.	57.70	19.80	20.00	2.00
Cañon, Fremont Co.	53.69	40.65		5.66

The exploration of the remarkable prehistoric ruins of Southern Colorado, glimpses of which were obtained the preceding season, was continued with great success during 1875. They were traced down the cañons to the Colorado River in New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona, and their connection established with the cliff-cities of the Moquis of the latter Territory. Hundreds of cave-dwellings, of curious architecture and many miles from water, were found in the sides of the gorges, and the ruins of extensive towns discovered in the adjacent plains, indicating the former existence of a people far more numerous and advanced in the arts of civilization than their supposed descendants of the present day. Of these ruins many interesting sketches, plans, and photographs, were made; and a valuable collection of flint weapons, earthenware, and other specimens, was gathered.

The scourge of grasshoppers visited the Territory during the spring. But the effects of their visit were not so destructive as was anticipated. One writer thus describes their appearance:

Ordinarily, the grasshoppers are not hatched out of their eggs until the first of June. Before this period the ground is so wet and cold in consequence of the spring rains that the insects are not hatched out. This year we had no spring rains to speak of, hence the ground was warm and dry, and the insects appeared about the 25th of April. At this time the wheat was just starting, and the insects ate it as fast as it grew. Our wheat is sown in February and March, and it is of a superior quality, better than the winter wheat of the Eastern States. If there had been the usual spring rains it would have been at least a foot high by the time the grasshoppers appeared.

Wheat that is starting is greatly injured by being irrigated, and usually it does not need irrigation. If the soil is light the water quickly cuts gulches which constantly deepen, and flooding the ground all over is impossible, especially if the land inclines any way. But after the grain has grown to some

height its roots fill the surface earth and the water cannot out through them, and it forces its way hither and thither among the blades of grain, much as one is obliged to do in a crowd of men. So it spreads over the field and evenly with a little aid. When wheat is in this condition, and the young grasshoppers are hatched in sandy places open to the sun, they cannot eat the wheat as fast as it grows, and besides it is an easy matter, by irrigating the fields, to drown them, or at least keep their numbers small. But even when they are eating the wheat in half a dozen fields, or in a dozen fields in one neighborhood, as fast as it grows, there will be many other fields where the wheat is not molested, and by the time the pests are grown and have wings to fly, a large breadth of wheat will be strong and vigorous, and consequently will mature. Usually, therefore, the young grasshoppers—which came to our fields only once before, two years ago—do but little damage, and the average yield of wheat during the year mentioned was as great as that of the Eastern States; while in ordinary years it is more than double. In this place and all through Colorado the gardens are as bare as in January, for no attempt has been made to plant vegetables. The grasshoppers do not touch peas, however, and these are growing fast.

We have on the northwest about 4,000 acres sowed with wheat, and owned by thirty or forty farmers. The wheat is all gone, and that region looks like a desert. It is true that there are a few fields in the midst left, but we expect to hear every day of their destruction northeast and east of the railroad and along what is called Free Church. The owners are constantly on guard. When an advance detachment of grasshoppers appears it is attacked with fire and water, and thus for the present the enemy is kept at bay. On this side of the river, all the five-acre, ten-acre, and twenty-acre lots are without vegetation. To the south there are several hundred acres of wheat where the wheat is over knee-high and growing as if in a race for its life. We may save 500 acres of wheat out of 5,000, which will give us bread, but we expected to have obtained $150,000 from this year's crop. Meanwhile we are waiting. Corn will be planted in hundreds of fields in ten days. All kinds of garden vegetables are now growing in boxes in the houses, waiting their chance to appear with safety in the outer air.

All this is a fair description. As a people we are certainly better off than those farther east, because we have water at our command; because our stock-range is preserved, giving to those keeping cattle their usual returns, while our mines of silver and gold are unfailing. But these resources do not help our farmers at all. There are some families now utterly destitute. Every dollar they had or could borrow was put into the ground, and it will never return. Friends of such in the East should help them if possible. Probably county commissioners can give some relief; the Legislature may; Colorado is entirely out of debt. The Grangers can do nothing for each other, for all are involved.

COLORADO BEETLE, THE. This insect takes its name from the region where it was first discovered. It was known to the earlier entomologists as an insect that found its chief food in the vines of the wild-potato, then and now common to the Rocky Mountains. When population, in its progress westward, reached the base of the Rocky Mountains, and farms were opened, the Colorado beetle found in the cultivated potato a more succulent and congenial food. It made its first appearance in Nebraska in 1859, where it multiplied greatly, and thence began to move eastward, seeking new fields to ravage. Two years later it spread over Iowa, and about the year 1865 reached the Mississippi. A description of the insect has been very well given by Mr. Dodge, the entomologist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. He finds its presence reported, in 1872, in two counties of Pennsylvania; in 1873, in four counties in New York, thirteen of the western counties of Pennsylvania, and seven of West Virginia. It was then moving steadily eastward. In the summer of the same year, a few of these pests were recognized in the District of Columbia, and in the vicinity of Baltimore. In 1874 their presence was reported in seven counties of Maryland, and a few counties of Virginia; but they were moving eastward and northward at the same time in larger numbers. During the summer of 1874 they had overrun the eastern counties of Pennsylvania; had crossed over Delaware into New Jersey; had extended half-way across the State of New York, and they reached the Atlantic borders of Long Island in the autumn of the same year. In 1875 they were reported in large numbers in parts of Virginia and Maryland, being very numerous along the line of the Northern Central in Baltimore County; and also in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. Notwithstanding their ravages, the potato crop proved very abundant.

The following is a description of this insect and of its powers of reproduction:

The perfect insect measures about half an inch in length, is of a thick oval shape, and of a yellowish cream color, with ten dark-brown or blackish lines running lengthwise down the wing-covers. The head and thorax, or middle portion of the body, are of an orange-brown color, spotted or marked with black. It has, in addition to the wing-covers, a pair of pink wings, which lie folded beneath and hidden except when the insect is in flight. The eggs, to the number of 1,000 to 1,200 and even more, are deposited upon the young leaves of the potato in clusters, containing from one to two dozen each. These hatch in a very few days, and the young larvæ go immediately to work on the foliage, and acquire their full size in less than three weeks. In color they are a dark orange red, the head black and a black ring on the first segment of the body, and a double row of black dots down each side, from the head to the end of the abdomen. After arriving at maturity the larvæ go into the ground and change to purple, and in about ten days or two weeks the perfect beetles appear. They begin to pair in about a week, and on the fourteenth day the female begins to deposit her eggs, so that we may consider that it takes about fifty days for the insect to go through all its changes from egg to egg, though, of course, the time may vary a little from differences in temperature, etc. A writer in the Canadian *Entomologist* estimated that if the progeny of a single pair of these insects were allowed to increase without molestation for an entire season the result would amount to over 60,000,000 of individuals, which will give some idea of their powers of reproduction. Though the potato is its particular food, it will feed upon other plants, such as the tomato, egg-plant, etc., sometimes doing considerable damage, and in one case reported, after destroying a field of potatoes, they finished up on a patch of the Jamestown weed (*Datura stramonium*).

Mr. Dodge estimates the loss sustained by the ravages of the beetle at not less than $12,000,000 a year. He also gives statistics to

prove that the loss in the entire potato-crop of the United States has averaged thirty per cent. of the customary yield, and that the market price of this esculent has risen as a consequence pretty much in the same proportion; so that, after all, the consumer and not the farmer has suffered most from the beetle's ravages.

The means recommended to check its destructiveness are the following:

Thus far Paris-green has proved the only available and effective remedy, if we may except hand-picking, which is only reliable to the same extent that it is laborious. The Paris-green must, however, be pure to be effectual, and we regret to say that tons of inferior or adulterated stuff are sold every year. It is mixed with ashes, land-plaster, or flour, in the proportion of one to twelve or fifteen, and should be dusted over the plants in the morning when the dew is on the foliage, repeating in a week or ten days, or after rains, when the insects are most plentiful, though we should advise taking them early and preventing them from becoming very numerous. A convenient way of dusting the vines evenly is to prepare a dredge, on a large scale, from an old fruit-can, by puncturing the bottom full of holes, and securing to the side a piece of broom-handle, about two feet long. The operator fills this, and, carrying it in one hand, gently taps the handle with a similar stick held in the other hand, being careful to always keep to windward. The speed of the operator regulates the amount used. Three pounds of Paris-green in about forty pounds of the plaster or flour will answer for an acre.

Another remedy is hand-picking. But *they are poisonous*, and in several instances death has occurred from the attempt to destroy them by hand. Paris-green, although itself poisonous, is perfectly harmless, so far as its effect on the tuber is concerned, and is the most effectual remedy thus far discovered.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The fiscal year of the Federal Government ends on June 30th. The statistics of the foreign commerce of the country during the year 1874–'75 show that the total imports of goods were $538,000,309, against $567,406,342 in the next preceding fiscal year. In specie value, the figures showing the exports are $513,343,-[illegible]8, against $586,282,040 in 1873–'74. Including the specie movement in the exports and imports, the imports for the fiscal year were $553,894,526, against $595,861,248 in 1873–'74, and the exports $605,475,760, against $552,913,445 in 1873–'74, the decrease in imports being at the rate of about seven per cent., and the exports about eight per cent. The average yearly imports for the two years since the panic have been $574,900,000, and the exports (specie included) $628,700,000. Taking the five years next preceding the panic (back to the fiscal year 1868–'69), the yearly imports were $549,000,000, and the average yearly exports were $493,300,000.

Of the total foreign trade of the country, a little less than two-thirds of the imports are brought to the port of New York, while the exports from that port are from forty-six to fifty per cent. of the total exports of produce and merchandise, and by far the largest portion of the specie and bullion. The *Journal of Commerce* publishes full comparative tables of the commerce of the port of New York for the year 1875. It has been comparatively a profitless year in all branches of commercial adventure. The imports for the year 1874 were not deficient in volume, but they were made on a continually-declining market, which took away all opportunity of gain. The imports for 1875 fell off so rapidly that many looked for an improvement in prices, and an increased percentage of profit; but this has not been realized. The trade has dragged throughout the year, and, in addition to low prices, the failure of debtors has contributed to the general depression, and swelled the volume of discontent.

The total imports for the year, including specie, have been $340,628,919, or $53,054,815 below the total for 1874. But, deducting the specie for the two years, the decrease in merchandise imports for the past year amounts to $50,085,799. The relative total imports for the last twenty-five years are thus presented:

Foreign Imports at New York.

YEAR.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie.	Total.
1851...	$119,592,264	$9,719,771	$2,049,543	$131,361,578
1852...	115,336,052	12,105,342	2,408,225	129,849,619
1853...	179,512,182	12,156,387	2,429,083	194,097,652
1854...	163,494,984	15,768,916	2,107,572	181,371,472
1855...	142,900,661	14,103,946	855,681	157,860,288
1856...	193,839,646	17,902,578	1,814,425	213,556,649
1857...	196,279,862	21,440,734	12,898,033	230,648,129
1858...	128,578,256	22,024,791	2,264,120	152,867,067
1859...	213,640,363	28,708,732	2,816,421	245,165,516
1860...	201,401,688	28,006,447	8,852,330	238,260,460
1861...	95,326,459	30,353,918	37,088,413	162,768,790
1862...	149,970,415	23,291,625	1,390,277	174,652,317
1863...	174,621,766	11,567,000	1,525,811	187,614,577
1864...	204,128,236	11,731,902	2,265,622	218,125,760
1865...	212,208,301	10,410,837	2,123,281	224,742,419
1866...	284,033,567	13,001,588	9,578,029	306,613,184
1867...	238,297,955	11,044,181	3,306,339	252,648,475
1868...	232,344,418	11,764,027	7,085,389	251,193,834
1869...	275,779,976	14,389,235	15,788,462	306,957,673
1870...	289,618,878	13,716,500	11,864,644	315,290,022
1871...	349,635,398	28,878,294	6,348,608	384,862,300
1872...	369,083,458	27,429,020	5,594,208	432,106,686
1873...	293,085,948	86,924,877	18,605,611	398,565,836
1874...	278,677,582	108,598,631	6,407,571	393,683,784
1875...	235,398,509	91,791,853	13,438,557	340,628,919

"Dutiable" includes goods entered directly for consumption, and those entered for warehousing. The following are tables of monthly summaries for four years:

Foreign Imports entered at New York during the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, *and* 1875.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan ...	$17,940,512	$17,270,231	$13,846,907	$11,530,389
Feb....	21,083,566	20,711,242	16,205,796	19,475,483
March.	20,779,299	18,625,391	18,498,458	15,821,051
April..	22,863,493	14,768,239	15,264,417	12,554,059
May...	16,363,458	12,716,218	13,394,964	10,708,894
June...	9,769,316	10,797,542	13,011,657	9,211,056
July...	9,885,624	14,528,180	14,771,441	12,029,470
August	23,858,773	18,383,799	16,661,136	13,224,134
Sept...	17,298,016	15,552,471	16,461,723	11,962,598
Oct....	15,342,844	11,589,174	12,877,081	10,472,066
Nov....	10,895,475	7,811,918	11,132,035	9,291,475
Dec....	11,929,042	7,890,802	11,339,265	7,782,819
Total..	$196,959,418	$170,145,207	$173,465,430	$146,057,944

The amount entered for warehousing was $89,340,565. This was distributed through the year as follows:

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan ...	$14,904,602	$10,956,219	$7,612,441	$5,716,088
Feb....	14,570,487	10,263,357	9,488,177	8,135,428
March.	15,585,953	12,697,010	11,761,814	11,458,257
April..	20,310,346	14,189,071	13,156,559	9,454,872
May ..	23,002,975	12,980,999	12,118,107	10,092,919
June...	17,913,638	10,936,589	11,403,659	10,322,510
July...	20,318,307	10,882,627	10,225,286	8,285,645
August	12,239,624	8,961,397	7,729,850	8,332,009
Sept...	9,143,531	8,554,041	6,587,649	5,251,758
Oct....	8,446,254	9,188,567	6,009,809	4,203,764
Nov...	7,679,647	7,819,080	4,253,653	4,089,354
Dec....	8,008,676	5,511,234	4,965,098	3,998,511
Total..	$172,124,040	$122,890,141	$105,212,102	$89,340,565

FREE GOODS.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan ...	$2,729,060	$9,463,302	$8,752,317	$7,438,591
Feb...	2,424,389	7,751,965	8,972,881	8,042,547
March.	2,561,827	11,303,382	12,188,280	8,248,598
April..	3,206,479	7,639,863	12,148,979	6,605,645
May ..	3,111,784	8,772,158	9,902,831	12,453,850
June...	2,926,874	6,463,404	8,384,104	7,447,296
July...	5,890,400	5,612,862	7,653,944	5,990,042
August	7,298,732	5,387,413	7,710,581	7,611,872
Sept...	7,849,413	5,666,223	7,343,719	6,059,501
Oct....	6,867,054	6,498,178	9,195,895	5,890,015
Nov...	5,574,918	5,653,953	8,564,179	7,687,532
Dec....	6,987,490	6,812,534	7,781,621	8,816,384
Total..	$57,429,020	$86,924,877	$108,598,681	$91,791,858

SPECIE.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan....	$105,322	$118,939	$99,014	$146,282
Feb....	177,701	183,958	822,784	1,269,902
March.	291,189	814,688	150,894	2,761,677
April..	68,619	582,258	194,972	1,423,291
May ..	96,023	196,821	1,054,630	812,905
June...	43,724	950,051	188,856	1,126,920
July...	2,041,904	149,957	557,758	813,981
August	94,956	83,569	941,489	366,477
Sept...	2,088,045	876,261	1,027,992	1,286,183
Oct....	262,946	9,869,869	415,395	1,813,083
Nov...	155,482	3,366,460	306,405	1,081,950
Dec....	173,297	1,467,790	647,882	635,956
Total..	$5,594,208	$18,605,611	$6,407,571	$13,438,557

The total imports were $340,628,919. These were distributed through the year as follows.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan ...	$35,679,496	$37,803,691	$30,310,679	$24,831,250
Feb....	38,206,143	38,860,517	35,439,638	36,923,360
March.	39,218,268	43,440,621	42,599,446	38,289,583
April..	46,443,937	37,179,426	40,764,927	30,087,367
May ..	42,579,240	34,616,191	36,470,532	34,063,043
June...	30,653,552	29,147,536	32,987,776	28,107,782
July...	38,136,285	31,173,126	33,207,729	27,119,133
August	43,987,085	32,716,178	33,043,056	31,534,492
Sept....	36,879,005	30,648,996	31,371,083	24,510,040
Oct....	38,989,698	37,145,783	28,498,780	21,878,873
Nov...	23,805,522	24,151,411	24,256,272	22,100,311
Dec....	27,098,505	21,682,360	24,733,866	21,233,670
Total...	$432,106,686	$398,565,836	$393,683,734	$340,628,919

The withdrawal from warehouse during the year amounted to $96,511,013. This was distributed through the year as follows:

Withdrawals from Warehouse.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan ...	$12,399,012	$9,567,918	$11,188,756	[illegible]
Feb....	11,734,891	11,061,612	9,422,584	[illegible]
March.	10,998,300	12,192,307	10,252,756	[illegible]
April..	11,136,287	11,241,194	10,216,151	[illegible]
May...	10,199,829	10,806,601	8,251,155	[illegible]
June..	7,584,971	8,972,554	7,732,285	[illegible]
July...	25,779,161	10,033,598	8,434,063	[illegible]
August	22,874,347	12,821,225	8,378,117	[illegible]
Sept...	15,156,684	10,643,181	10,969,413	[illegible]
Oct....	11,699,337	7,861,494	8,910,486	[illegible]
Nov ...	8,374,855	7,496,162	5,679,573	[illegible]
Dec...	6,146,201	8,364,148	5,850,929	[illegible]
Total..	$154,083,905	$120,562,054	$104,781,542	$96,511,013

Imports at the port of New York for three years are thus classified:

Classification of Imports at New York.

IMPORTS.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Dry goods.....	$114,160,465	$106,520,458	$99,516,[illegible]
General merchandise	265,799,760	280,755,710	227,374,[illegible]
Specie.....	18,605,611	6,407,571	13,438,[illegible]
Total imports....	$398,565,836	$393,683,734	$340,628,919

The cash duties are collected upon the total thrown on the market, and, as part of the imports are warehoused when they are first entered at the port, the receipts for customs do not represent the exact fluctuation in the imports. The total for the year is a little larger than the current estimates at the beginning of the year, owing to the fact that in consequence of the decrease of the stock in bond about seven millions more of goods have paid duty than have been landed during the year, the difference being drawn from the imports left in warehouse from former importations. The total in 1872 was $138,215,802.69; and, notwithstanding the increase in the tariff, the total for the last year is $33,000,000 less than that amount. The monthly record of the last three years is as follows:

Receipts of Customs at New York.

MOS.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan	$10,763,626 44	$10,042,084 05	$8,072,846 15
Feb.....	12,898,687 89	10,186,865 08	11,811,046 [illegible]
March..	12,101,274 64	10,793,792 81	10,[illegible],619 [illegible]
April...	9,826,491 82	9,596,770 71	9,608,087 [illegible]
May....	8,862,528 88	8,369,597 45	7,474,171 [illegible]
June....	7,583,957 98	7,899,243 17	6,656,482 [illegible]
July....	10,008,929 55	9,654,569 49	9,272,546 [illegible]
August.	13,028,085 73	11,802,593 20	11,417,505 [illegible]
Sept....	10,959,722 11	11,400,278 11	10,163,829 [illegible]
Oct....	7,656,884 95	8,678,567 56	8,906,816 [illegible]
Nov....	5,583,838 86	6,364,435 58	7,084,576 [illegible]
Dec	6,398,957 85	6,812,995 27	5,849,574 [illegible]
Total...	$115,516,985 70	$111,101,287 43	$105,888,563 [illegible]

All of the foregoing figures represent gold. The imports are stated at their foreign gold cost, freight and duty not included.

The subjoined tables, showing the export movement monthly, for the past four years, complete the general statistics of commerce for the port of New York. The shipments of specie are counted at their tale value, but all

others, with unimportant exceptions, are stated at their market value in paper money at the time of shipment.

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports during the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, *and* 1875.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan....	$18,179,488	$19,379,497	$22,658,022	$18,559,948
Feb....	16,746,878	20,474,949	20,078,112	17,839,488
March.	15,692,687	21,045,792	22,099,528	18,669,717
April..	16,118,266	24,522,926	22,272,739	18,933,522
May...	14,746,887	24,754,461	22,781,958	19,788,016
June...	19,048,152	23,225,558	23,275,416	23,403,223
July...	19,140,248	24,828,308	25,948,400	23,681,774
August	19,569,529	23,435,700	23,945,524	19,715,518
Sept...	18,950,574	25,089,449	21,203,361	18,974,565
Oct....	24,374,195	30,609,745	23,395,284	22,606,151
Nov....	22,462,482	27,132,751	19,108,192	22,284,560
Dec ...	20,586,851	24,208,221	22,435,422	23,230,242
Total..	$225,475,687	$288,707,357	$274,201,898	$247,681,724

FOREIGN FREE.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan....	$86,642	$242,121	$133,831	$278,870
Feb....	272,341	155,079	183,447	145,871
March.	120,905	331,644	191,435	351,906
April.	64,958	197,907	193,200	226,017
May...	34,977	222,853	196,911	167,791
June...	97,264	106,465	247,428	129,802
July...	64,806	107,178	130,591	140,754
August	325,153	99,818	222,271	60,785
Sept...	81,297	155,607	123,540	43,502
Oct....	108,666	108,781	249,674	118,611
Nov....	180,202	291,264	106,843	157,207
Dec...	161,805	94,041	362,296	200,059
Total..	$1,598,010	$2,107,258	$2,341,467	$2,021,175

FOREIGN DUTIABLE.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan....	$684,874	$428,932	$663,585	$452,585
Feb....	895,950	508,974	464,052	126,626
March.	806,427	604,773	618,255	560,589
April..	906,560	898,935	835,357	441,316
May...	1,097,133	1,275,712	812,868	663,714
June...	946,144	1,111,803	725,265	783,617
July...	858,934	686,017	375,887	623,941
August	569,061	808,496	417,064	478,046
Sept...	652,927	553,986	363,873	445,027
Oct....	641,894	533,812	640,594	581,819
Nov....	982,382	1,071,867	773,200	808,538
Dec...	743,164	948,488	707,068	793,501
Total..	$9,785,600	$9,430,795	$7,396,768	$6,759,269

SPECIE AND BULLION.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan....	$1,540,362	$7,127,989	$2,660,508	$10,119,325
Feb....	972,657	3,670,444	2,980,862	4,040,524
March.	2,718,604	3,570,432	2,587,822	3,142,066
April..	4,499,518	3,850,840	2,467,005	6,018,678
May...	14,850,556	2,943,558	11,865,511	9,353,251
June...	12,534,202	6,655,996	7,106,958	17,679,494
July...	17,248,688	10,038,643	3,503,728	5,968,801
August	2,586,148	2,198,549	7,316,307	3,966,661
Sept...	1,432,685	1,502,625	2,222,533	1,295,904
Oct....	4,722,143	2,107,447	1,614,753	1,969,601
Nov....	4,803,958	2,545,842	4,448,600	2,237,635
Dec...	3,983,576	2,447,271	12,497,641	1,763,210
Total..	$71,930,042	$48,659,661	$61,222,228	$67,556,650

The entire exports from the port of New York, during the year 1875, amounted to $324,018,818. This was distributed through the year as follows:

TOTAL EXPORTS.

MOS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Jan....	$20,491,866	$27,178,539	$26,116,146	$29,410,728
Feb....	18,887,826	24,809,446	23,706,473	22,152,509
March.	19,243,628	25,552,611	25,447,040	22,724,223
April..	21,589,302	29,470,608	25,768,801	25,619,533
May...	30,731,503	29,196,009	35,657,248	29,969,772
June...	32,629,762	31,099,322	36,855,067	41,996,138
July...	37,309,676	35,660,146	29,958,106	30,414,770
August	23,049,891	26,542,058	31,901,166	24,221,010
Sept...	21,117,433	27,301,667	23,913,247	20,758,993
Oct....	29,853,892	33,354,285	25,900,305	25,276,182
Nov....	28,489,169	31,041,724	24,436,835	25,487,940
Dec ...	25,424,896	27,698,021	36,002,427	25,987,012
Total..	$308,818,339	$348,905,066	$345,162,861	$324,018,818

This statement shows a falling off in exports during the year amounting to $21,148,548.

Below is a quarterly summary of the exports hence to foreign ports, exclusive of specie and bullion. It includes the reshipment of foreign products, but is chiefly made up of domestic produce and manufactures.

The exports from the port of New York, exclusive of specie, during the year 1875, amounted to $250,462,168. The amount for each quarter of the year was as follows:

Exports from New York to Foreign Ports, exclusive of Specie.

QUARTER.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
1st	$53,896,192	$63,171,761	$67,090,467	$56,985,550
2d	53,062,291	76,816,120	76,841,142	64,532,018
3d	60,209,529	75,764,034	72,729,951	64,163,912
4th....	70,191,285	84,993,470	67,778,573	70,780,688
Total..	$236,859,297	$300,245,405	$288,940,133	$256,462,168

The most complete statistics of the number and capacity of the coast and inland steam-vessels of the country to be obtained, are furnished in the annual report of the Supervising Inspector-General, William Burnett. This report embraces the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875:

The service at that date consisted of a total of 103 officers and clerks, as follows:

1 supervising inspector-general, resident at Washington.
10 supervising inspectors.
36 local inspectors of boilers.
36 local inspectors of hulls.
8 assistant local inspectors of boilers.
4 assistant local inspectors of hulls.
8 clerks to local inspectors.

The following table shows the number of steam-vessels inspected, their aggregate tonnage, and the officers licensed for the several divisions of navigation therein designated:

DIVISIONS.	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Officers.
Atlantic coast	1,676	486,830.93	5,428
Pacific coast.....	231	89,592.11	890
Western rivers, including Southern coast	1,189	252,240.12	5,598
The great Northern lakes	....	189,488.66	2,655

Receipts from inspection of steam-vessels	$133,989 75
Receipts from officers licensed	127,005 00
Total receipts	$260,944 75
Expenditures for inspectors' and clerks' salaries	$173,000 00
Expenditures for traveling and incidental expenses	39,892 02
Total expenditures	$212,892 02
Total number of vessels inspected	3,835
Total tonnage of steam-vessels inspected	1,018,151.82
Total number of officers licensed	14,571
Total receipts from all sources	$260,944 75
Total expenditures	212,892 02
Report of receipts not expended	$48,552 73

The number of lives lost during the last fiscal year was 405, namely: From explosions, 51; fire, 273; snags, wrecks, and sinking, 64.

The number of accidents which resulted in loss of life were:

Explosions or accidental escape of steam	14
Fires	6
Collisions	5
Snags, wrecks, and sinking	11
Total number of accidents	36

The superintendent says: "It will be seen from the above statements that a total of 405 lives have been lost on merchant steam-vessels of the United States during the last fiscal year, but to our own citizens the loss of life for the same period has been only 201, which is an unusually small number; while there were thirty-six disasters to steam-vessels by which life was lost, yet a single one of these resulted in the loss of more than half the lives here recorded. I refer to the burning of the steamship Japan at sea off Swatow, China, by which the lives of two hundred Chinese and four other persons were destroyed. There were fourteen cases of explosion or accidental escape of steam, one of which resulted in the death of twenty persons, and another six, while only twenty-five persons were lost by the remaining twelve. There were six burnings of steamers by which life was lost; two hundred and four were lost by one of these, and forty-five and twenty respectively by two others, while only four persons were lost by the remaining three."

CONGREGATIONALISTS. The twenty-second annual meeting of the *American Congregational Union* was held in New York City, May 16th. The report of the Treasurer showed the amount of contributions received during the year to have been $51,717.10. Adding the balance which remained in the treasury at the beginning of the year, the amount of available funds of the Union during the year was $58,180.89. The expenditures were reported to have been: grants to 58 churches, $43,635.75; grants for pastors' libraries, $345.70; other disbursements, $10,619.44; total, $54,600.89, leaving a balance in the treasury of $3,580. An amount of $17,425 was still pledged to 38 churches. Since its organization, the Union had aided, in all, 925 churches, by sums of money not exceeding $500 to each. The total amount expended was $600,000, of which $54,000 had been refunded. The report of the trustees deprecated sectarian rivalry and the building of churches as a purely denominational measure, and urged the promotion of Christian unity.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the *American Home Missionary Society* was held in the city of New York, May 12th. The receipts of the society were reported to have been $308,896.82, and its expenditures $296,789.65. The society was still liable to calls upon outstanding pledges, amounting in all to $105,760.56. The receipts were $18,776.48 greater than those of the year immediately preceding, and $14,329.96 greater than those of any former year. The expenditures were $9,126.74 greater than those of any former year. Nine hundred and fifty-two ministers had been engaged in the service of the society in thirty-three States and Territories. The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, was 2,223. The number of pupils in Sunday-schools was 80,750. Sixty-seven churches had been organized by the missionaries during the year, 33 churches had become self-supporting, 63 houses of worship had been completed, and 19 others were being built. The total number of additions to the churches reported was 6,361. Gifts of clothing, books, periodicals, and other articles, to the value of $70,000, had been contributed through the agency of the society for the missionaries and their families who had shared in the sufferings caused by the depredations of the grasshoppers in the Western States. The report called attention to an arrangement which had been effected during the year with the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions for the promotion of harmony and the coöperation of the two societies in their work, and for the avoidance of injurious rivalry and interference between them, and to a joint declaration of principles and plans of action which had been published in connection with it. Many advantages and greater prosperity to the missions of both societies were expected to result from this arrangement.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the *American Missionary Association* was held at Middletown, Conn., October 27th and 28th. The Rev. Edward Hawes presided. The Treasurer made the following statement of the financial condition of the Association:

Total income for the year	$308,989
Debt at beginning of year	79,756
Debt at close of year	96,528
Assets in lands, mortgages, stocks, etc.	67,615
Legacies now due and some of them in process of payment	67,900
Cost of administration the past year	17,931
Cost of foreign missions in Africa	18,655

The society owed a floating debt of $25,000. It had an endowment fund of $140,000, all given for specific work—$100,000 of it for missions in Africa. It was well invested, and has yielded an annual income of more than $8,000. The Treasurer stated that the receipts of the Association were formerly much larger than at present. In 1862 its resources rose to $532,000. It had been helped by the Freedmen's Bureau, and had in a single year received $50,000 from abroad, of contributions prompted by interest in the emancipated negro. The help from these sources had dropped off, as the questions growing out of the late civil war and the readjustment of affairs in the Southern States had been settled,

and the contributions from the regular supporters of the society had been greatly diminished on account of the financial depression. The expenditures of the Association had been $390,335.86. The following are the general statistics of the work of the Association: Number of missionaries, 62; of teachers, 189; of matrons, 9; of persons employed in the business department, 15; total number of persons employed, 275. Number of churches, 65; of church-members, 4,222; of Sunday-school scholars, 7,981. Number of schools, 58; of pupils in the same, 9,876; of scholars taught in the South by former pupils of the Association, 64,000. Seventy theological students had been connected with the institutions of the Association during the year. The report of the Executive Committee stated several revivals among the colored people, by which 631 persons had been added to the churches.

Papers were read at the annual meeting on the "Inadequacy of Legislation to Fundamental Reconstruction" (Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D.); "Slavery and the Slave-Trade at the Present Time" (Rev. Edward Hawes); the "Relation of the American Freedmen to the Evangelization of Africa" (Rev. M. M. G. Dana); and "The Duty of the North to the South, especially to the Colored People" (Rev. C. L. Woodworth).

Resolutions were adopted in favor of reënforcing the Mendi mission (Africa), and of establishing a mission in Central Africa. A Committee was appointed to present a memorial to the Government of the United States and urge it to express hearty sympathy with the efforts of the Khedive of Egypt to abolish slavery and the slave-trade.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* was held at Chicago, Ill., beginning October 5th. The Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., presided. The financial report showed that the income for the year for the "old work" had been: from gifts, $349,084.86; from legacies, $89,702.38; from other sources, $7,407,37; making a total of $446,044.61. The disbursements on the account of the same had been $450,238.39. The income for the work in "nominal Christian lands" had been, from gifts, $29,333.58; from legacies, $500; total, $29,833.58; and the disbursements on account of the same had been $39,672.69. The total income for both branches of the work had been $475,878.19, and the total expenditures $489,911.08. The year closed with a debt of $44,323.96 against the board.

The following is a general summary of the condition of the missions:

Number of missions		18
Number of stations		78
Number of out-stations		498
Number of ordained missionaries (six being physicians)	149	
Number of physicians not ordained	12	
Number of other male assistants	4	
Number of female assistants	212	
Whole number of laborers sent from this country		—377
Brought forward		377
Number of native pastors	110	
Number of native preachers and catechists	267	
Number of school-teachers	471	
Number of native helpers	209	—1,057
Number of laborers connected with the missions		1,434
Pages printed, as far as reported		6,171,714
Number of churches		223
Number of church-members, so far as reported		11,546
Added during the year, so far as reported		1,504
Number of training and theological schools		14
Number of boarding-schools for girls		21
Number of common schools		587
Number of pupils in common schools		19,661
Number of pupils in training and theological schools and station classes		470
Number of pupils in boarding-schools for girls		736
Other adults under instruction		656
Whole number of pupils		21,523

Twenty new missionaries had been sent out, and two new men were under appointment. Nine new churches had been organized.

Besides the regular reports for the year, a paper was read by the Foreign Secretary giving a review of the operations of the board for the preceding ten years. During this period an amount of $4,710,332 had been received and expended. Two hundred and seventy-two laborers had been sent forth, and 48 laborers had died. The native agency had been greatly enlarged. The field of operations of the board had been enlarged about 40 per cent., embracing now 575 towns and cities against 441 at the beginning of the period, and nearly 120,000,000 of population. The entire number of additions to the mission churches during the decade was 12,850, or more than 100 to each ordained missionary in active service. The gain in church-membership in the different fields was shown to have been as follows: "In the Zulu mission, about 100 per cent.; in Western Turkey, 110; in Central Turkey, 100; in Eastern Turkey, 340; in the Mahratta mission, 25; in the Madura mission, 53; in the Ceylon mission, 46; in the Foochow mission, from 3 churches and 45 members, to 8 churches and 144 members, or 320 per cent. In the North China mission, from a work just beginning in 1865, to 7 churches and 171 members. In Micronesia, from 4 churches and 253 members to 20 churches and over 1,200 members—470 per cent. In Japan, where the work began in 1870, there are now 3 churches and 57 members. In Western Mexico, where the work began in 1872, there is now one church and 91 members. Among the Dakotas, from 4 churches and 527 members to 9 churches (including two transferred to the Presbyterian Board) and 775 members." The aggregate result was summed up thus: "Omitting the mission to the Sandwich Islands, graduated in 1870, and the missions transferred to another board, the churches in the mission-fields now occupied by the board have increased from 136, with a membership of 5,557, to 223, with a membership of 11,546, an advance of over 100 per cent."

A subscription was taken up at the meeting of the board to obtain the means of paying its debt. About $30,000 were subscribed.

The twelfth annual meeting of the *Hawaian Evangelical Association* was held at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, June 8th. Fifty-two ministers and delegates were present. There were reported as connected with the Association, five local associations and one presbytery, sixty churches, and thirty-five pastors. The number of church-members was 8,593. The receipts for the various funds of the Association, including the balance from the previous year, were reported to have been as follows: For foreign missions, $7,174.11; for home missions, $916.40; for the incidental fund, $3,086.41; for the publication fund, $1,927.18; for the Theological Seminary, $49; for the Micronesian mission, $4,308.10; for the Morning Star (mission-ship) $13,752.07; for the Bible fund, $703.03; for the Medical Fund, Micronesia (balance only), $187.99; for the General Meeting fund (balance only), $68.25. Total, $31,973.34. Also, contributions of $4,534.26 were reported to the new Female Boarding-School at Kolala, Hawaii, mostly from the island of Hawaii. The expenditures of the board had been $26,647.57. The Association sustained a theological seminary and eight girls' boarding seminaries; helped support a colporteur among the Chinese population of the islands; had entire control of a mission in the Marquesas Islands, with six missionaries, three flourishing churches, and sixty-five church-members; and coöperated with the missions of the American Board in the Gilbert, Marshall, Caroline, and Mortlock Islands. The Association began on the 1st of January, 1875, the publication of a paper called the *Lahui Hawaii*. It was reported to be prosperous, to be doing a useful work, and to have a circulation of two thousand copies weekly.

The *Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec* met at Hamilton, Ont., June 9th, and continued in session seven days. Large accessions to the churches were reported from various parts of the Dominion. Churches had been established in new places, and many new churches were being built. Twelve students were reported as attending the Congregational College of British North America. Much of the time of the meeting was devoted to the reading of papers on subjects relating to the interests of the Church and to religious doctrine.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the *Congregational Union of England and Wales* was held in London, May 10th. The Rev. Alexander Thomson, of Manchester, presided. The Union met for the first time in a new hall which had been built for the use of the Congregational societies at a cost of £70,000, and which was also designed as a memorial of the courage and faithfulness of the Puritan confessors of 1662. The following resolution was adopted: "The Assembly renews its emphatic protest against the sacerdotal claims which are being asserted by a large party in the Established Church of England, as well as in the Church of Rome; that it regards those claims as unscriptural, and as injurious to religion; and, in view of the boldness and pertinacity with which they are insisted upon, the Assembly earnestly urges the necessity of the clear and frequent teaching of Protestant Congregational principles in the families, the Sunday-schools, and the pulpits connected with the Congregational churches."

A resolution was also adopted in opposition to the bill for the increase of the episcopate, and the bill providing for the bishopric of St. Alban's, both of which were before Parliament at the time of the meeting. There were given as the grounds of the objections of the Union to the bills in question, that they proposed to give a new legislative sanction to the state Church principle, whereas the higher interests of the state as well as of the Church required that that principle be discarded; that they involved the extension, in the name of the nation, of the organization of one out of several religious communions existing in England, and that a communion from whose faith and worship a very large proportion of the people dissent; and that their enactment would aggravate the evils which have accrued to religion from the influence of political motives in the appointment of bishops, and would increase the hinderances to beneficent legislation which have arisen from the presence of bishops in the House of Lords.

The autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was held in London, beginning October 11th. The Rev. Alexander Thomson presided, and delivered the opening address, on the subject of "Culture and Nonconformity." The committee appointed at the autumnal meeting of the Union of the preceding year to consider a scheme for the formation of a general Board of Finance presented a report. They recommended that a conference composed of ministerial and non-ministerial delegates appointed by the county associations, with a certain number of persons to be appointed by the committee, should be summoned to take up the matter anew, and deal with the whole question in the light of past discussions. The recommendation was adopted. A resolution was adopted advising that in new churches the free offerings of the people, made from week to week, should be exclusively relied upon for the maintenance of the ministry and of public worship; and that in existing churches, where a system of pew rents is established, the plan of weekly offerings should be carried as far as would be practicable. A resolution was adopted condemning the system of placing the national graveyards under the exclusive control of one ecclesiastical denomination, and protesting against either the enforcement of silence or the prescription of a form of service at the burial of Nonconformists by their own ministers in these places. The Union expressed strong disapprobation of the instructions which had been issued by the

Admiralty concerning the return of fugitive slaves to those persons who claimed to own them, but which were at the time of the meeting suspended, and declared that the only course which would satisfy the English nation would be to withdraw them absolutely. The attention of the county associations was invited to the difficulty which was felt by the Congregational churches, as well as those of other denominations, in obtaining an adequate supply of "competent and well-furnished" ministers, and they were asked to devise means of awakening increased interest on the subject. With regard to a conference of the several free churches which the Union has had under consideration for several sessions, a resolution was adopted, to this effect: "That the Assembly, having regard to the community of interests which exist between the several denominations of evangelical Protestants not under the control of the state, and to the present spiritual condition of the country, is of opinion that the cause of evangelical truth and pure religion might be greatly furthered by a conference of those bodies, held to consider questions which concern their common work; and it instructs the committee to take immediate steps to ascertain, by correspondence with the official and leading representatives of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and other evangelical Protestant churches, whether such an understanding can be reached as shall enable them to unite in summoning such a conference, and in making arrangements for its meetings."

Discussions were held during the meeting of the Union on the doctrines and influence of the Church (Established) congresses which had been held in the two preceding years at Oxford and Brighton, and on the exposition and enforcement of Free Church principles.

The question of exchange of pulpits as between Congregational ministers and clergymen of the Church of England was discussed. The predominance of sentiment, as expressed in the debates, was, that if ministers of the Established Church were to be welcomed to Congregational pulpits, a like courtesy should be extended by them to Congregational ministers.

The eighty-first annual meeting of the *London Missionary Society* was held in London, May 13th. Mr. Alderman McArthur, M. P., presided. The directors reported the aggregate receipts for the year, including a balance of £1,847 1*s.* 2*d.* from the previous year, to have been £105,401 5*s.* 10*d.* The ordinary receipts, from subscriptions, donations, and collections, had reached a higher amount than in any previous year. For six years consecutively the income of the society had exceeded £100,000. So large had been the sum placed at their command during the past year, that the directors had not needed to draw anything from their reserves for the special outlay which had been caused by the extension of the missions in Madagascar and to New Guinea; and they felt that the time had come to enter upon the increase of the society's missions in India and China.

The total number of missionaries in the service of the society was 156; and there were enrolled besides, 38 missionary students. The number of English missionaries was no greater than it had been ten years before; but it was remarked, in explanation of this fact, that in nine cases of English churches, formerly reckoned on the society's roll, their pastors were no longer regarded as missionaries of the society; and the Christian churches and stations had been left to fewer English missionaries and an increased number of native pastors and evangelists. In this way, 27 English missionaries had been transferred to the aggressive and evangelistic side of the work; 25 new stations had been occupied; and the range of the society's operations had been widely extended. A large part of the report was devoted to the Madagascar mission, and in the relation of the observations of the deputation (Dr. Mullens, foreign secretary of the society, and the Rev. Mr. Pillans) who had visited it the year before. This deputation had gone to ascertain the exact condition of the mission and of the native Christians, and to consult with the missionaries as to the methods by which the efficiency of the work could be improved. They spent twelve months on the island; made five extensive journeys; visited all the principal districts in the centre of the island; observed the character, resources, and population, of the villages and towns; and examined with care the religious condition of the people. They emphatically assured the Board of Directors that the religious revolution which had taken place in the island was real; that among the mass of nominal Christians were many thousands of true-hearted believers; and that they had discerned many evidences of the solidity of the Christian work accomplished among these people. During the last five years the directors had increased the number of English missionaries in this country from twelve to twenty-three. The society's printing-press at Tananarivo had done great service in the printing of the Scriptures, and the preparation of a Christian and general literature. The Friends had also established an efficient press at the capital, to which the directors had afforded aid. Favorable reports were made of the missions in South Africa, in China, in India, and in the South Seas. Complaint was made of persecutions which the converts of the society in the island of Urea had suffered through the Roman Catholic mission in New Caledonia. Representations had been made to the French Government on the subject, but so far without effect. Progress was reported in the establishment of the new mission in New Guinea. Ten islands were now occupied in the Papuan Gulf, together with two stations on the mainland, on the banks of the Katan River. Two English missionaries and over twenty native evangelists were engaged in the work at this point.

CONGRESS, UNITED STATES. The second session* of the Forty-third Congress commenced on December 7, 1874. (For the President's message *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, 1874.) The Vice-President, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, presided in the Senate, and

* The following is a list of members at the second session of the Forty-third Congress.

SENATE.

Alabama—George Goldthwaite, George E. Spencer.
Arkansas—Powell Clayton, Stephen W. Dorsey.
California—John S. Hager, Aaron A. Sargent.
Connecticut—William A. Buckingham, Orris S. Ferry.
Delaware—Thomas F. Bayard, Eli Saulsbury.
Florida—Abijah Gilbert, Simon B. Conover.
Georgia—Thomas M. Norwood, John B. Gordon.
Illinois—John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby.
Indiana—Daniel D. Pratt, Oliver P. Morton.
Iowa—George G. Wright, William B. Allison.
Kansas—James M. Harvey, John J. Ingalls.
Kentucky—John W. Stevenson, Thomas C. McCreery.
Louisiana—J. Rodman West, ——— ———.
Maine—Hannibal Hamlin, Lot M. Morrill.
Maryland—William T. Hamilton, George R. Dennis.
Massachusetts—William B. Washburne, George S. Boutwell.
Michigan—Zachariah Chandler, Thomas W. Ferry.
Minnesota—Alexander Ramsay, William Windom.
Mississippi—Henry R. Pease, James L. Alcorn.
Missouri—Carl Schurz, Lewis V. Bogy.
Nebraska—Thomas W. Tipton, Phineas W. Hitchcock.
Nevada—William M. Stewart, John P. Jones.
New Hampshire—Aaron H. Cragin, Bainbridge Wadleigh.
New Jersey—John P. Stockton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.
New York—Reuben E. Fenton, Roscoe Conkling.
North Carolina—Matt. W. Ransom, Aug. S. Merrimon.
Ohio—Allen G. Thurman, John Sherman.
Oregon—James K. Kelly, John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania—John Scott, Simon Cameron.
Rhode Island—William Sprague, Henry B. Anthony.
South Carolina—Thos. J. Robertson, John J. Patterson.
Tennessee—William G. Brownlow, Henry Cooper.
Texas—Joseph W. Flanagan, Morgan C. Hamilton.
Vermont—George F. Edmunds, Justin S. Morrill.
Virginia—John F. Lewis, John W. Johnson.
West Virginia—Arthur R. Boreman, Henry G. Davis.
Wisconsin—Matthew H. Carpenter, Timothy O. Howe.

HOUSE.

Alabama—Frederick G. Bromberg, James T. Rapier, Charles Pelham, Charles Hays, John H. Caldwell, Joseph H. Sloss. At Large, Alexander White, Christopher C. Sheets.
Arkansas—Asa Hodges, Oliver P. Snyder, Thomas M. Gunter. At Large, William J. Hynes.
California—Charles Clayton, Horace Frank Page, John K. Luttrell, Sherman O. Houghton.
Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley, Stephen W. Kellogg, Henry H. Starkweather, William H. Barnum.
Delaware—James R. Rofland.
Florida—Josiah T. Walls, William J. Purman.
Georgia—Andrew Sloan, Richard H. Whiteley, Philip Cook, Henry R. Harris, James C. Freeman, James H. Blount, Pierce M. B. Young, Alexander H. Stephens, Hiram P. Bell.
Illinois—John B. Rice, Jasper D. Ward, Charles B. Farwell, Stephen A. Huribut, Horatio C. Burchard, John B. Hawley, Franklin Corwin, Greenbury L. Fort, Granville Barrere, William H. Ray, Robert M. Knapp, James C. Robinson, John McNulta, Joseph G. Cannon, John R. Eden, James S. Martin, William R. Morrison, Isaac Clements, Samuel S. Marshall.
Indiana—William E. Niblack, Simeon K. Wolf, William S. Holman, Jeremiah M. Wilson, John Coburn, Morton C. Hunter, Thomas J. Cason, James N. Tyner, John P. C. Shanks, Henry B. Sayler, Jasper Packard. At Large, Godlove S. Orth, William Williams.
Iowa—George W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, William G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, William Loughridge, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Jackson Orr.
Kansas—David P. Lowe, Stephen A. Cobb, William A. Phillips.
Kentucky—Edward Crossland, John Young Brown, Charles W. Milliken, William B. Read, Elisha D. Standeford, William E. Arthur, James B. Beck, Milton J. Durham, George M. Adams, John D. Young.
Louisiana—J. Hale Sypher, Lionel A. Sheldon, Chester B. Darrall, George L. Smith, Frank Morey. At large (vacancy).
Maine—John H. Burleigh, William P. Frye, James G. Blaine, Samuel F. Hersey, Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Ephraim K. Wilson, Stevenson Archer, William J. O'Brien, Thomas Swann, William J. Albert, Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.
Massachusetts—James Buffinton, Benjamin W. Harris, Henry L. Pierce, Samuel Hooper, Daniel W. Gooch, Benjamin F. Butler, Ebenezer R. Hoar, John M. S. Williams, George F. Hoar, Alvah Crocker, Henry L. Dawes.
Michigan—Moses W. Field, Henry Waldron, George Willard, Julius C. Burrows, William B. Williams, Josiah W. Begole, Omar D. Conger, Nathaniel B. Bradley, Jay A. Hubbell.
Minnesota—Mark H. Dunnell, Horace B. Strait, John T. Averill.
Mississippi—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Albert R. Howe, Henry W. Barry, Jason Niles, George C. McKee, John R. Lynch.
Missouri—Edwin O. Stanard, Erastus Wells, William H. Stone, Robert A. Hatcher, Richard P. Bland, Harrison E. Havens, Thomas T. Crittenden, Abram Comingo, Isaac C. Parker, Ira B. Hyde, John B. Clarke, Jr., John M. Glover, Aylett H. Buckner.
Nebraska—Lorenzo Crounse.
Nevada—Charles W. Kendall.
New Hampshire—William B. Small, Austin F. Pike, Hosea W. Parker.
New Jersey—John W. Hazleton, Samuel A. Dobbins, Ames Clark, Jr., Robert Hamilton, William Walter Phelps, Marcus L. Ward, Isaac W. Scudder.
New York—Henry J. Scudder, John G. Schumaker, Simon B. Chittenden, Philip S. Crooke, William R. Roberts, Samuel S. Cox, Thomas J. Creamer, John D. Lawson, Richard Schell, Fernando Wood, Clarkson N. Potter, Charles St. John, John O. Whitehouse, David M. Dewitt, Eli Perry, James S. Smart, Robert S. Hale, William A. Wheeler, Henry H. Hathorn, David Wilber, Clinton L. Merriam, Ellis H. Roberts, William E. Lansing, R. Holland Duell, Clinton D. MacDougall, William H. Lamport, Thomas C. Platt, H. Boardman Smith, Freeman Clarke, George G. Hoskins, Lyman K. Bass, Walter L. Sessions. At large, Lyman Tremain.
North Carolina—Clinton L. Cobb, Charles R. Thomas, Alfred M. Waddell, William A. Smith, James M. Leach, Thomas S. Ashe, William M. Robbins, Robert B. Vance.
Ohio—Milton Sayler, Henry B. Banning, John Q. Smith, Lewis B. Gunckel, Charles N. Lamison, Isaac R. Sherwood, Lawrence T. Neal, William Lawrence, James W. Robinson, Charles Foster, Hezekiah S. Bundy, William E. Fink, Milton I. Southard, John Berry, William P. Sprague, Lorenzo Danford, Laurin D. Woodworth, James Monroe, James A. Garfield, Richard C. Parsons.
Oregon—James W. Nesmith.
Pennsylvania—Samuel J. Randall, Charles O'Neill, Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley, Alfred C. Harmer, James S. Biery, Washington Townsend, Hiester Clymer, A. Herr Smith, John W. Killinger, John B. Storm, Lazarus D. Shoemaker, James D. Strawbridge, John B. Packer, John A. Magee, John Cessna, R. Milton Speer, Sobieski Ross, Carlton B. Curtis, Hiram L. Richmond, Alexander W. Taylor, James S. Negley, Ebenezer McJunkin, William S. Moore. At Large, Lemuel Todd, Charles Albright, Glenni W. Scofield.
Rhode Island—Benjamin T. Eames, James M. Pendleton.
South Carolina—Joseph H. Rainey, Alonzo J. Ransier, L. Cass Carpenter, Alexander S. Wallace. At Large, Richard H. Cain.
Tennessee—Roderick R. Butler, Jacob M. Thornburgh, William Crutchfield, John M. Bright, Horace H. Harrison, Washington C. Whitthorne, John D. C. Atkins, David A. Nunn, Barbour Lewis. At Large, Horace Maynard.
Texas—Wm. S. Herndon, William P. McLean, De Witt C. Giddings, John Hancock. At Large, Roger Q. Mills, Asa H. Willie.
Vermont—Charles W. Willard, Luke P. Poland, George W. Hendee.
Virginia—James B. Sener, James H. Platt, Jr., J. Ambler Smith, William H. H. Stowell, Christopher Y. Thomas, Thos. Whitehead, John T. Harris, Eppa Hunton, Rees T. Bowen.
West Virginia—John J. Davis, J. Marshall Hagans, Frank Hereford.
Wisconsin—Charles G. Williams, Gerry W. Hazelton, J. Allen Barber, Alexander Mitchell, Charles A. Eldredge, Philetus Sawyer, Jeremiah M. Rusk, Alexander S. McDill.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

Arizona—Richard C. McCormick.
Colorado—Jerome B. Chaffee.
Dakota—Moses K. Armstrong.
District of Columbia—Norton P. Chipman.
Idaho—John Hailey.
Montana—Martin Maginnis.
New Mexico—Stephen B. Elkins.
Utah—George Q. Cannon.
Washington—Obadiah B. McFadden.
Wyoming—William R. Steele.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, as Speaker in the House.

Subsequently, on December 22d, Matthew H. Carpenter was elected President of the Senate *pro tem.*

In the House, on December 8th, the bill for the improvement of the currency and the reduction of the interest on the funded debt was considered.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, said: "This bill was introduced by my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) and was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, who instructed me to report it back with an adverse recommendation, and to ask that it be placed on the calendar. It has been placed there, and is the bill which is known very well by members of the House as the 3.65 convertible bond bill. That involves a question of a great deal of public interest—one that has entered very largely into the discussions of the country during the last few months. It seems to me we may as well take up this bill and consider it at this time as at any other period of the session. We probably have as much leisure now, and our minds are as little preoccupied now as they will be."

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said: "Mr. Chairman, suppose we have the bill read. I am afraid that gentlemen are not aware of its purport."

The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the amount of United States notes in circulation be limited, except as hereinafter provided, to $400,000,000; and that any holder of said notes representing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple thereof, to the Treasury of the United States, or any of the assistant treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may the said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prepare and furnish for that purpose; and that when any person shall demand of the Treasurer of the United States, or any assistant treasurer, redemption of said bonds, it shall be the duty of said Treasurer or assistant treasurer to pay United States notes the principal of said bond or bonds, with accrued interest, and cancel and forward the bonds thus redeemed to the Treasurer of the United States forthwith, in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared United States notes of the several denominations now in use to the amount of $50,000,000, which shall be held as a reserve or redemption fund for the purpose of securing prompt payment of said bonds when demanded, and the United States notes so held in reserve shall be used only when needed for the payment of said bonds on their presentation, and shall be withdrawn and placed again in reserve out of any United States notes not otherwise appropriated, received by the Treasury Department thereafter; and the whole amount of United States notes received by the Treasury Department in exchange for said bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest shall be appropriated and applied by the Secretary of the Treasury, as rapidly as practicable, to the purchase or redemption of any bonds of the United States outstanding at the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That national banks are hereby authorized to hold said bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest instead of the reserve of United States notes now required by law.

Mr. Kelley: "The President's message was read to us yesterday, and it contains one short sentence that should be printed in bold letters and bright colors over the door of every dwelling and workshop in the country. No truth could be more pregnant or more instructive to the American people than the one contained in that brief sentence so pertinent to this discussion. It reads thus:

> Debt—debt abroad—is the only element that can, with always a sound currency, enter into our affairs to cause any continued depression in the industries and prosperity of our people.

"Why, sir, foreign debt, carrying gold interest, is what is crushing the hearts and the hopes and undermining the morals of the laboring people of our country. It is that indebtedness which is filling our almshouses with people skilled in many industries and eager to toil for their living. It is that foreign debt, that annual gold indebtedness for interest on the principal, that is stripping the thrifty and industrious laborer of his earnings hoarded through years in savings-banks; that is compelling him to see his humble but mortgaged home pass to the capitalist at a nominal price, because he has not been permitted to earn the little stipend that would enable him to pay his monthly dues to the building association, or his semi-annual installment to the capitalist. It is that foreign debt which is causing a vast tide of emigration to flow from our shores, and repelling hundreds of thousands of immigrants who hoped and expected to find shelter, freedom, and prosperity under our republican institutions.

"And, sir, the bill just read by the Clerk is a proposition to abate this foreign indebtedness by authorizing the Government to avail itself of the resources of the American people, and to so locate a large part of the public debt immediately, and all of it ultimately, that when it shall pay its interest it will pay it to those from whom it has drawn the money by hard and heavy taxation.

"This is my sole object in proposing the issue of convertible bonds, and I stand not upon the phraseology of my bill. I am ready to accept amendments. What I ask is the inauguration of a system by which the honor of the Government may be vindicated by its acceptance of the currency it issued and which it now repudiates, and that the people may be relieved of the curse of this debt—'debt abroad'—which is the only thing that can interfere with our prosperity.

"When the Government issued greenbacks it acted with wisdom enlightened by the experience of history. Thaddeus Stevens, then the great mind of this House, knew the story of

French assignats, and knew that they had failed because they had been predicated on the revenues of property to which the government issuing them had no legal tenure, and that when the Church reclaimed her property and the returning nobility claimed its, there was no means of redeeming the paper. He knew, too, the story of our continental paper; that it had been issued with no means provided for its redemption or absorption. He knew, sir (for in 1862 he and I talked over the wise opinions pressed upon the Continental Congress by Benjamin Franklin), that that great man had urged that Congress not to increase the issues of paper, but to borrow from the people those which had already been made by offering them an interest-bearing bond; and, as I have recently had occasion to write, had Franklin's advice been taken, the story of continental money would not have become, as it now is, a snare and a delusion to many honest, well-meaning and patriotic people; because the amount issued would have been small, the excess would have flowed back upon the Treasury, the people would have held interest-bearing bonds which in time would have been paid off, the whole amount of the debt would have been nominal in comparison with the figures presented by the total issue of continental money.

"Sir, I say that when we issued Treasury notes, now known as greenbacks, these instructive lessons were present to the minds of those who created that beneficent currency; and they provided that the notes should be convertible into interest-bearing bonds of the Government, that whoever took them and found them in excess of his wants could invest them with the Government and receive compensation therefor. But, sir, evil counsels prevailed. The House determined that those notes should be full legal tender for all debts, public and private; but the Senate yielded to the evil counsels which to-day seem to control both this and that branch of our national Legislature. It amended the House bill by providing that the interest on the bonds should be paid in gold, and in that instant it in so far repudiated the instrument of exchange, the currency it was authorizing the Government to issue, for it also provided that in order to secure a sufficient supply of gold for the payment of that interest the customs duties should be collected in gold.

"Sir, when it became inevitable to him that the country must be lost or the bankers gratified, my venerable colleague in sadness of spirit consented to yield, and the Pandora's box from which all our financial evils have sprung was then created with open lid. A demand for gold was thus created beyond the means of the country to meet. Foreign bankers saw the position in which we had placed ourselves. Speculators at home united with them, and together they aggravated the wide disparity between gold and the legal-tender notes of the Government, which these unfortunate provisions had created. France in her great trouble, taught by her own experience, and having our calamities which resulted from this partial repudiation of our legal-tender notes before her, recently made through the Bank of France an issue of irredeemable legal-tender notes to the amount of hundreds of millions; and yet the difference between gold and paper there has never exceeded 1 per cent.

"And why? Why, sir, simply because France, wiser or more honest than we, made her irredeemable bank-note a legal tender for all debts, public and private. No 'gold ring' could be formed there, no speculation was open to foreign bankers; but the artist, manufacturer, jeweler, or other person who wanted gold for mechanical or scientific uses, could buy it with the irredeemable notes of the Bank of France at a depreciation of from one-fourth of one per cent. to one per cent.

"It is impossible to estimate the loss we have sustained by this partial repudiation. For some years it was but partial, and we still recognized our greenbacks as money upon which the Government would pay interest. We maintained a system of temporary loans. They bore many names; compound-interest notes, seven-thirties, certificates of indebtedness, etc., but they were all temporary loans, in which the Government took the use of the people's money, agreeing to return it forthwith or upon short notice, and to pay interest for the time it held it.

"But, sir, the capitalists of Europe and this country succeeded in persuading Congress and the executive department of the Government that it would not be a fraud to cheat laborers, whether on the farm or in the factory or the mine, by depreciating the currency with which it paid them; that it would not be dishonest to further depreciate the medium for which the farmer sells his grain and the laborer his toil; and induced Congress to repeal all provisions under which our legal tenders could be invested in the funded debt of the Government, and which gave strength, character, and value to them. And the act of 1870 was vigorously and eloquently marshaled by the then chairman of the Banking Committee, the gentleman now a member from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), field), which required the payment and cancellation of the poor $54,000,000 of three per cents in which the greenback might still be temporarily invested.

"How stands your greenback now? Repudiated by the Government. It will not receive it for customs. It will not accept it at par for interest-bearing loans. Yet it makes labor take it in compensation for its toil and the farmer for the produce of his acres. Is that honest? Are bankers more numerous than laborers or farmers? Can they not of their abounding wealth provide themselves with the comforts of life, while honest laborers are

compelled to seek refuge in the almshouse or commit petty crime to secure the shelter of the jail? These are the legitimate fruits of repudiation by Congress of the currency itself had created.

"I speak for the American people, and I ask the Government to be honest to its own people before it is generous to foreign bankers and bondholders.

"What does the bill propose? This: that any citizen or corporation having money lying idle, for which no present use exists, may lend it to the Government at the rate of 3.65 per cent., recalling it as he would do from a savings-bank or individual to whom it had been loaned on call when the time comes for more advantageous use. What good would that do? you say. Why, sir, in the first place, it would remove the brand of repudiation from our legal tenders, and it would give the Government immediately—and when I say immediately I mean, say, within six months from the time when the first bond should be issued—about five hundred million dollars at that low rate of interest, payable to our own people within our own limits, with which to redeem gold-bearing bonds now held by foreigners. It would relieve us of that amount of that debt abroad which so curses us. It would give increased value to the greenback, and thereby diminish the disparity between it and gold. It would diminish the demand for gold, and thereby again decrease the disparity between gold and the greenback.

"And, sir, more and better than this, it would quicken every industry in the country. How so? Why, sir, our currency no longer circulates; it has ceased to perform the function of currency; it is hoarded as capital. More than sixty millions of it lie dead in the Treasury. What is the office of currency? It is to run, to circulate, to pass from hand to hand in effecting exchanges of property and values. Why does it not run, why does it not circulate? Because capitalists know that with the cry of contraction and the threatened repeal of the legal-tender clause the production of the country must still further contract. They know that with the Government insisting on contraction and capitalists hoarding the currency as capital, the prices of all property must depreciate and vast amounts of it exchange hands by forced sales."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts said: "Mr. Chairman, for myself this question as a political one has passed away from all interest. Eight years ago I announced substantially the proposition contained in this bill as what I believed to be the only safety to the currency of the country. I saw that the greenback which, when it was made legal tender, was made convertible into United States 6 per cent. bonds, had, by the action of Congress, inspired by the capitalists of both hemispheres, been repudiated and set aside by having that privilege taken away, and that it had no value except as a legal tender for certain debts of the Government and for the debts of the people. And I saw that there was nothing of value that could be predicated upon it, and I made the suggestion, now embodied in this bill, that there should be a bond of the Government authorized and prepared, which should allow the greenback to be funded in that which should bear an interest which should give it value; and I chose 3.65 as the rate of interest for two reasons: First, as I supposed that this bond would pass from hand to hand in the transactions of life largely, that there might be a convenient rate of interest in which to make the account—a mill a day for ten dollars, half a cent for fifty dollars, one cent for one hundred dollars, so that all could be reckoned without trouble and inconvenience.

"But I had a higher and more controlling motive than that. I looked abroad over the world, and I saw that the gold dollar of the world was invested, on the average, at about three per cent. Take the whole gold investments in Government securities of the world, and they do not yield over three per cent.; they would not average even that were it not for our large six per cent. gold loans. That being so, I said, let us make the greenback dollar of the United States a little better than the gold dollar of the world; that is, it shall be competent for investment at any hour at the rate of 3.65 interest, or a little better than the average gold dollar of the world. And that will bring up the greenback equal to the gold dollar of the world without shock to the business or prosperity of the country.

"I elaborated this idea in a speech to the House. Because of this simple proposition to bring up the value and utilize the greenback I was instantly attacked as a repudiator. No man ever answered the argument. It was made on this floor nearly six years ago, in February, 1869, and no man has ever answered the argument—nay, no man has ever attempted to answer the argument, and no man has attempted to show that this proposition is not feasible, and will not accomplish all that is claimed for it. The reply has always been calling hard names or insisting that nothing should be done which should save the prosperity of the country, only that all values should be forced down by contraction until the creditors, both of the people and the Government, could be paid in gold, dollar for dollar, for that which they had loaned in greenbacks, sometimes at fifty per cent. discount from gold.

"How stands the fact? You have a legal-tender dollar with which the whole business of this people is done; but you make no provision for its redemption now or hereafter. You require every man to take it in pay for all his possessions he is obliged to sell. You pay it as an equivalent for the blood and limbs of your soldiers; with it you compensate their

widows and orphans for the lives of husbands and fathers; and yet you provide no means by which to give it a standard value, even by offering to pay interest upon it.

"Now, the proposition is simply to allow the people of the United States to go to their Government and say, 'We have taken your money; we desire that you will at least pay us interest on it until you redeem it in actual value.' The answer has been made, 'Your scheme will not be effective, because no man will take the 3.65 bonds; because there are other and higher rates of interest for money in legal tenders which can be obtained.' I therefore said, in order to make it desirable for the people to take these bonds, they should be convertible into money and the money reconvertible into bonds at the pleasure of the holders. They should have this quality; so that, when men desire no longer to hold the bonds, they should have back their money. If they think they can make better use of the money than to obtain 3.65 interest for it, they should have the opportunity. But, when the money of the Government which they hold will not yield them 3.65 interest, they should have the opportunity to pay back the money and take the bonds. And with the money which the Government received for its 3.65 bonds it could either buy gold or redeem our bonds now out at 6 per cent. interest which we have pledged ourselves to redeem in gold, unwisely and unjustly, as I think and have always thought—a proposition which I almost alone contested on this floor; a decision unjust to the people and unwise in the Government. But it now being the contract of the United States, that contract must be kept in solemn faith, however unwise and however unjust. We have made it; we are bound by it. Others have acted upon it; and I never desire to go back one jot or one tittle from any obligation, public or private. But this is not the only thing in which the 3.65 bond, if adopted, will be of advantage to the country. What is all business suffering from to-day? What is it that shuts up every mill in Massachusetts, or makes it run only on partial time? Why is it that sixty thousand men in that State who desire labor to-day cannot get it; and ninety thousand men in the city of New York, as it is said? In Pennsylvania there are hundreds of thousands thrown out of employment. Why is it? Why is all business enterprise crippled?

"It is not for want of money. Oh, no; there is not a member on this floor who cannot go into New York and with Government bonds obtain at three per cent. on call as many millions as he chooses to make a deposit of collateral for. But if he goes there and asks for a loan, as a business loan, on six months' time, he cannot borrow a dollar at less than seven, eight, nine, or ten per cent. a year interest. You cannot borrow money on time for any interest at which any business can be carried on. And why? Because it is understood that the Congress of the United States and the Executive of the United States are determined to reduce the currency of the country until we get to specie payments. Specie payments! There never were specie payments; there never will be specie payments. Specie value we shall get to, and all the sooner if you give specie value to your greenback.

"This contraction of the currency reduces the value of all business enterprises until they are not safe security for investments or loans.

"What is the objection to contraction? If all the property of this country would go down equally and together, I would hold up both my hands to contract it until we got to specie value, if you please. But what is the fact? Statisticians tell us, with more or less of accuracy (and I am not here to quarrel whether it is accurate or not—it is accurate enough for all my purposes), that there is $16,000,000,000 of private property in this country. Be it so. A little more or a little less makes no difference. I think that is an under-estimate; but such is the estimate of the statisticians.

"Now, one-quarter of all the property of this country is in invested debt—bonds and mortgages, securities of various descriptions. Of this there can be no doubt. Now, then, the difficulty is that we are striving to bring down the property of this country to a specie valuation; and already we have brought down real estate in New York thirty-three per cent.; in Massachusetts at least twenty-five per cent.; and the case is the same all over the country except in the granaries of the farmers of the West. How is it in Chicago? That city, after the fire had swept over it and left it desolate, was largely rebuilt upon money obtained on mortgage; and those mortgages are now coming home. The property upon which such securities rest has therefore already been brought down something like thirty per cent.; but invested debt never comes down—never, never—not one dollar. We are bringing down 30 per cent. the value of the active productive property of this country—for what purpose? For the purpose of getting at 'specie payment.' What does 'specie payment' mean? The payment of this invested debt the other quarter in a currency worth ten or twelve per cent. more than the money in which it was contracted, and in some cases forty per cent. more if the debt was contracted when gold was at a high premium. You are thus bringing down the value of three-fourths of the property of this country to raise the other quarter—the invested capital, the property of the men who live on usury—ten per cent. higher. Is there anybody who can deny this? Have I not stated the fact exactly as it exists? I am not here to quarrel with men about their opinions upon finance; but I ask them to look at this stubborn fact which no man can deny or doubt.

"What is the consequence? The consequence is that we are eaten up by interest.

What I am endeavoring to impress upon the House is that there should not be such a condition of law, such an administration of its finances by Government, as to give facility for this usury. Why, sir, if men can lend their money for seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and fifteen per cent. interest, it is because of the high rate of interest paid by the Government. It is axiomatic in finance (if there is any such thing as an axiom in finance) that upon Government securities money can always be borrowed at the lowest rate of interest when the Government is at peace and when everybody has confidence in its ability to pay its obligations. Now, of this $4,000,000,000 of invested debt the Government is a borrower for $2,300,000,000, or more than one-half; and it borrows it at never less than five per cent. and from that to six per cent. The Government, which offers the best security, pays these rates. Then, when you come to the next best security, which is perhaps on town, city, and county bonds, it is necessary to pay six and seven per cent. When you get to the next best security, say railroad bonds, seven or eight per cent. interest is required; and when you come to borrow for business purposes, because of the risks in business paper, the business man must pay eight or nine per cent. in Massachusetts; and going from the money-centres southward and westward the rate reaches ten, twelve, fifteen, and twenty per cent.

"Now, I want the Government, for its immense loan, to come into the market as a borrower at a lower rate of interest, and then the rate upon the next best class of securities will range lower, and so on till the rate of interest on all forms of indebtedness comes down. That is why I want 3.65 per cent. interest bonds issued by the Government and offered as an investment to the people. Let the Government go into the market as a borrower at that rate, and the general rate of interest will come down. You cannot get it down by simple legislation against taking usury. That is impossible, because men loan their money at what they can get for it on the best security they can get; and upon this axiom of finance, low rate of interest with good security and high rate of interest with poor security; and the business investment is the lowest security."

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. Chairman, those who are in favor of this bill and of the policy of expansion which is sure to follow from it, as well as those who are opposed to the bill and to that policy, all alike agree that the present condition of things is fraught with evil of an alarming character, demanding the attention of the people's Representatives on whom that people have waited patiently for action till patience itself is well-nigh exhausted.

"The President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury call your attention to this condition of things, and press upon us immediate action; the President putting it before all other matters in his message. The two gentlemen who contend upon this floor for the honor of the fathership of this measure vie with each other in calling attention to the necessity of action. We are told, on the one hand, by the Executive, that there is labor enough and capital enough in the country; that labor is knocking at the door of capital and anxious for employment; that capital, for some reason or other, closes its vaults and holds more fast than ever its grip upon the money of the country. We are told by our distinguished friends who have advocated this measure that the people are crying out for employment; that twenty-five or thirty thousand, more or less, in my own State, and twice that number in Pennsylvania, are to-day without employment; that the banker and the capitalist are clutching the money and holding it back from active operation in business.

"So, Mr. Chairman, you see that those who look upon this measure from opposite sides agree that the evil and the mischief to be remedied are the same. It comes, then, to the question whether the measure before the House will remedy the evil. There is no lack of earnestness in the demand for the remedy. There is great diversity of opinion as to what will prove a remedy. Those who pursue the line of policy indicated by the bill declare that the evil lies in the policy favored by those who oppose it; and with equal earnestness they are met by the other side with the argument that it is the very condition of things you propose to aggravate and perpetuate that has brought about the calamities all of us deplore. It would be quite well for us to answer the question why it is that labor is out of employment and that capital is not willing to trust itself in the hands of the laborer. My colleague, in attempting to answer this question, says that while you can borrow money enough on Wall Street or in any other money market on call at two or three per cent., when it is attempted to borrow it for investment in active business for any length of time you must pay six or eight per cent. The fact is substantially as stated by my colleague. The reason he gives why the capitalist will not loan his money at the same rate on investment that he will upon call is, as he says, because he is afraid that the Executive and Congress will contract the currency.

"Now, I insist upon it that there can be no question that the reason why you are obliged to pay more for money on time than on call is because of the apprehension that Congress is going to inflate the currency, not to contract it. And it is because the capitalist knows that an inflated currency is not worth as much as a contracted currency; that it will not purchase as much; that its purchasing power is less. And if he is to be paid nine months or a year hence in a currency whose purchasing power

is less, he must have a greater rate of interest. If he is to be paid in a currency whose purchasing power is greater, he will take a less rate of interest. And the test is the rate of interest in the market to-day. And the answer to what I understood to be my colleague's argument is in that very fact. It is all summed up in these words: We have a currency over the value of which Congress has control, and no mortal can tell what that value will be nine months or a year hence.

"The proposition of my colleague and of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in the bill before the committee, is to make that which was a war measure of the Government—the introduction of Government promises to pay without provision for their immediate payment—a permanent part of the currency of the country in time of peace. I said when on the floor before that it was a departure from all the former policy of the Government of the United States.

It is a question whether there is any power under the Constitution of the United States, except that power which rises above almost every other—the power of self-preservation in time of war—that authorizes the Government at all to issue this kind of paper. So little did the framers of the Constitution dream of the exercise of such a power under any circumstances, that they did not provide in terms for its exercise even for the purpose of saving the life of the Government in the perils of war. And the Supreme Court of the United States has indicated in its late opinions and judgments grave doubts whether there exists at all in the Government any such power except to meet the exigencies of war. That the power was exercised from the most patriotic motives all admit. All now admit that it was an absolute necessity at the time. The history of the creation of those promises of the Government is that they came out of the groans and the burdens of the life-struggle of the nation, and are not the healthy development and growth of the country in its normal condition. It were a marvel that out of such a state of things, and to meet such a terrible exigency, there came, as by chance, a peace policy setting at naught all the laws of finance by which the civilized world has till now been governed.

"I hold in my hand the autograph letter of the then Secretary of the Treasury, the late Chief-Justice of the United States, in which he returned to the Committee on Ways and Means the first bill that was introduced into the House of Representatives creating these legal-tender notes. In that letter is set forth the necessity for their creation; the struggle in his own mind to come to the conclusion that in that state of things there was power in the Government to make them a legal tender—a conclusion which he afterward, as Chief-Justice, reversed; and his anxiety to meet the issue with a corresponding power to fund them in a six per cent. gold-bearing bond to keep them at a level with specie and to secure their immediate retirement as soon as the necessities of the Government should permit. And I hold also a subsequent letter to that committee in which, when in order to float in the darkest hours of the war the ten-forty bonds the Government made the fatal mistake of abandoning the idea of funding those notes in a six per cent. gold-bearing bond, he records his anxiety and distress, in view of the necessity pressing upon him, to resort as a substitute for this funding process to that other alternative of contraction, which brings with it so much distress and consequent opposition. I do not feel quite at liberty to put these letters upon the record without permission. I allude to them because they do but give expression to the entire sentiment of those in every branch of this Government who created these notes.

"War, with its necessities and burdens, being passed, the country looked to us for a policy that would cause these notes to pass away also, and the abnormal condition of things created thereby to fade with the memories of the war. They have looked in vain. Indeed, until within a short time it has been the announced policy to let things alone, and allow the country to grow up to the expanded condition of the currency, and so relieve itself of this abnormal, this strange condition of things. But I am here to rejoice with my friend from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) that at last an unmistakable voice comes to our aid from high authority, demanding an affirmative and an aggressive policy toward these Treasury-notes. I rejoice that our hands are being strengthened in the effort (if we have courage to make it) to bring this country back to the laws of trade; those laws which no sophistry of argument, or misapprehension of facts, or misconstruction of circumstances, however specious, can put to naught. But the effort is now, by the bill before the House, to perpetuate this condition of things, and make it the permanent policy of the land."

Mr. Smith, of New York, said: "I have no purpose of making a speech on this occasion. I desire only to explain the reasons which will control my own vote upon this bill.

"First, I am opposed to all inflation of the currency. With the exception of my vote for the $400,000,000 greenback bill, for reasons which will appear, as I proceed, I have voted steadily and uniformly against expansion in every guise in which it has been presented to the House.

"Second, I am in favor of the resumption of specie payments by the Government at the earliest moment possible, without serious detriment to the finances of the Government.

"Third, I am not only opposed to all expansion of the currency, but I am equally opposed to any legislation in the interest of national-bank currency to the exclusion of the legal tenders, and for these reasons: The

legal tenders represent the non-interest-bearing debt of the Government. Upon the $382,000,000 of legal-tender notes the Government is paying no interest whatever. Upon the $356,000,000 of national-bank circulation the Government is paying, by way of interest upon the bonds deposited as security, between twenty and twenty-one million dollars in gold every year.

"I do not think that the substitution of national-bank currency, for the purpose of driving out the circulation of legal tenders, is thrifty statesmanship. I am quite aware that these national banks pay taxes to the Government, which in part compensates for the interest which the Government pays upon that circulation, but it is only in part.

"In the next place, I am opposed to driving greenbacks out of circulation, for the reason that they are legal tenders, and that in the future even more than in the past they will be of signal service to the finances of our country. Now, in place of any extended argument to demonstrate this proposition, let me cite an illustration. In 1857, if at the distance of nearly twenty years my recollection is correct, the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company failed. Certain banks in New York City were involved with this company. There were runs upon those banks for specie payments, and they were compelled to suspend. Other banks were so far complicated with them that they suspended also, and nearly every bank in the country had suspended specie payments within the space of ten days. They shut up like oysters, throwing out the paper of solvent customers, who went to protest, and the consequence was, wellnigh universal financial ruin and devastation.

"Now, suppose that in 1857 there had been in circulation, or in the Treasury, $382,000,000 of legal tenders, and that they could have been had in exchange for Government bonds at par with gold, that disaster to the country which happened from public fright, because of the inability of the banks to redeem their notes, would never have happened. And in the future, when the Government shall have resumed specie payments, in times of public panic, if your legal tenders are in existence, to be had for Government bonds at par with gold, they will be worth more to the commerce and the finances of the country than their face in gold, because they cannot be exported; while your gold, in a sufficient amount to bear the strain of a general panic, cannot be kept in the country. For this reason they will prove to be a handy thing to have in the house. And when resumption of specie payments by the Government is sufficient to meet and overcome the financial evils which we now encounter, are we willing recklessly and madly to throw away the legal tenders, which could be made of infinite value to the commerce of the country in the future? And let me add that, in my humble judgment, in any issue before the people, between greenbacks and bank-notes, the greenbacks will win, and, brought to par, they ought to win.

"Now, I desire not to be misunderstood. I would consent to the continuance of these legal tenders in circulation only upon condition that they shall be exchangeable for gold at the Treasury of the United States. Before you compel the people to resume specie payments, set them the example. Resume yourselves. Pay gold for your greenbacks at the Treasury. I am unalterably opposed to driving them out of circulation in the interest of national-bank notes. I will vote to make them receivable for customs dues in part. If need be, I will vote to retire them gradually until they come to par, with liberty to reissue them when they are at par. And I will vote with peculiar satisfaction for the measure suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes), to fund them in a gold-bearing bond which is worth par.

"Now, while there are in the bill of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) some features which impress me very favorably, I think there are very grave objections to it.

"It has been said in this debate that there is no expansion in it, and that allegation has gone unchallenged. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that there is expansion in this bill; that there is illimitable expansion in it; for this reason: these 3.65 per cent. bonds, it is provided in this bill, may be issued of the denomination of fifty dollars. The $382,000,000 of greenbacks may be returned to the Treasury, and in exchange for them there may be issued $382,000,000, in fifty-dollar Government bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest. Now, what is to prevent those 3.65 per cent. bonds from being circulated as currency? Why, sir, it was said here last winter by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler), if I mistake not, that the very object of making this interest 3.65 per cent. was that it might be easy of computation, being one cent per day upon $100, so that they might readily pass from hand to hand, with the interest added. Not only would those Government bonds be circulated as currency, and thereby expand the currency, but they would be sought for with avidity precisely as the interest-bearing Treasury-notes were sought after some years ago when they were in circulation. Now, what would be the result? If the $382,000,000 of greenbacks were returned and exchanged for Government bonds, and three-fourths of the greenbacks received by the Government were reissued to buy gold for the purpose of taking up our bonds abroad, precisely as is contemplated by this bill, then the greenbacks thus reissued would be put into circulation again, so that after the first exchange there would be in circulation, counting those greenbacks and the Government bonds issued for them, $668,000,000, and that process would be repeated *ad infinitum*. Thus the amount of paper circulating as currency

in the shape of greenbacks and these bonds (which, as I said before, would be sought for with avidity, because they bear an interest easy of computation) would be limited only by the amount of Government bonds which we could call in under this process.

"For this reason it seems to me there is illimitable inflation in this bill, which I deplore and against which I must protest. But, in the endeavor to relieve one objection to the bill, I move that it be amended in the first section by inserting the words 'one thousand' in lieu of the word 'fifty,' in order that the bonds shall be required to be of the denomination of not less than one thousand dollars."

The bill was further considered and amended, but no final action was taken upon it in the House.

In the Senate, on December 21st, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance reported the bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments, which was read and passed to the second reading. On the 22d, the bill was considered in the Senate. The bill was read at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositaries, and post-offices of the United States; and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SECTION 2. That so much of section 3524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of 1-5 of 1 per cent. for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That section 5177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations, be, and is hereby, repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national-bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed. And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per cent. of the sum of national-bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemptions in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "The bill is intended to provide for the resumption of specie payments. The first section of the bill provides for the resumption of specie payments on the fractional currency. It is confined to that subject alone. It so happens that at this particular period of time the state of the money market, the state of the demand for silver bullion, and more especially the recent action of the German Empire, which has demonetized silver and thus cheapened that product, enables us now, without any loss of revenue, without any sacrifice, to enter the market for the purchase of bullion and resume specie payments on our fractional currency. The market price of bullion to-day will justify the Government of the United States, without any sacrifice, at a price about equivalent to or perhaps a trifle above our fractional currency—scarcely a shadow above our fractional currency—to purchase silver bullion in the money markets of the world, mostly of our own production, perhaps entirely of our own production. This bill simply directs that the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase this bullion and shall coin silver coin and substitute that in the place of fractional currency. To that extent it is a resumption of specie payments upon the silver standard for the fractional currency. This section is recommended not only by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States, but I believe will meet the general concurrence of every member of the Senate, and we fortunately are enabled to embrace the present time to commence this operation without any loss to the Government, except perhaps the cost of the coinage of this silver may have to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. That coinage may be done in the ordinary course of business without any increase of expenditures. The mints of the United States are now prepared, immediately upon the passage of this bill, to resume the coinage of silver coins of all the legal denominations. Therefore the committee have provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to coin the silver coins and in one of several ways to issue them in the place of fractional currency.

"The second section of this bill simply removes an inducement that now exists to export our gold bullion from the United States

to Great Britain, where by the long-established laws of that country they coin money free of charge. This section involved the surrender of about $85,000 a year of revenue; that is, the Government of the United States received last year for coining gold coin $85,000, or one-fifth of one per cent. on forty-five millions of gold coined. The only sacrifice of revenue, therefore, by the second section of the bill is the sacrifice or surrender of $85,000, which has heretofore been levied upon those who produce gold bullion in order to convert it into coin. In the opinion of many men, among them the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, and perhaps a large number of Senators heretofore, this will tend, in a slight degree at any rate, to prevent the exportation of the gold of our own country into foreign parts, because when the Government of the United States undertakes to put gold bullion in the form of gold coin without additional charge the tendency will inevitably be for the gold bullion to flow into the mints for coinage, and, being put into the form of American coin, it is thought by a great many people that this will tend to prevent its exportation. To the extent it does so it prepares us for specie payments. That is the whole of the second section.

"The third section of the bill contains only two or three affirmative propositions. The first is that after the passage of this act banking shall be free. Perhaps there is no idea stronger in the minds of the American people than a feeling of hostility against a monopoly—a privilege that one man or set of men can enjoy which is denied to another man or set of men. Under the law as it now stands, banking is substantially free in the Southern and some of the Western States; but banking is not free in the great commercial States, in the older States, where wealth has accumulated for ages. This may be a mere sentimental point, but it is well enough to meet it; and by the operation of this bill banking is made free, so that there will be no difficulty hereafter for any corporation organized as a national bank either to increase its circulation or for banks to be organized under the provisions of existing law to issue circulating notes to any extent within the limits and upon the terms and provisions of the banking law. This section, therefore, by making banking free, provides for an enlargement of the currency in case the business of the community demands it, and in case any bank in the United States may think it advisable or profitable to issue circulating medium in the form of bank-notes under the conditions and limitations of the banking law. Coupled with that is a provision, an undertaking, on the part of the United States, that as banks are organized or as circulating notes are issued, either by old or new banks, the Government of the United States undertakes to retire eighty per cent. of that amount of United States notes. In other words, it proposes to redeem the United States notes to the extent of eighty per cent. on the amount of bank-notes that may be issued; and here is the first controverted question that arises on this bill and the first that is settled. It may be asked, if we provide for the issue of circulating notes to banks, why not provide for the retirement of an equal amount of United States notes. The answer is that under the provisions of the banking act by the law as it now stands a bank cannot be organized and maintained in existence unless the reserve which is in that bank, or required for that bank in the ordinary course of business either on its deposits or circulation, is at least equal to twenty per cent. of the amount of its circulating notes, so that it was believed, according to the judgment of the best business men of the country, and I may say with the Controller of the Currency, that the retirement of eighty per cent. of the amount of bank-notes is fully equivalent to keeping the amount of circulating medium in actual circulation on the same footing, so that this provision of the bill neither provides for a contraction nor expansion of the currency, but leaves the amount to be regulated by the business wants of the community, so that when notes are issued to a bank eighty per cent. of the amount in United States notes is redeemed, and this process continues until United States notes are reduced to three hundred millions.

"Now, Mr. President, that is all there is in regard to banking in this bill and also in regard to the retirement of the United States notes until the time for the resumption of specie payments comes, when this bill provides for actual redemption in coin of all notes presented. It has always been a question in the minds of many people as to whether it is wise to fix a day for specie payments. That matter was discussed at the last session of Congress by many Senators, and the general opinion seemed to be that if we would provide the means by which specie payments would be resumed it might not be necessary to fix the day; but, on the other hand, it is important to have our laws in regard to the currency fix a probable time, or a certain time, when everybody may know that his contracts will be measured by the coin standard. We also know, by the example of other nations which have found themselves in the condition in which we are now placed, and by some of the States when specie payments were suspended, that they have adopted a specific day for the resumption of specie payments. In England, by the bank act of 1819, they provided for the resumption of specie payments in 1823, making four years. In our own State—in New York, in Ohio, in nearly all the States—when there has been a temporary suspension of specie payments a time has been fixed when the banks were compelled to resume, and this bill simply follows the example that has been set by the States, by England, and by other nations, when they have been involved in a like condition.

"This bill also provides ample means to prepare for and to maintain resumption. I may say the whole credit and money of the United States is placed by this bill under the direction of the proper executive officers, not only to prepare for but to maintain resumption, and no man can doubt that, if this bill stands the law of the land from this time until the first day of January, 1879, specie payments will be resumed, and that our United States notes will be converted at the will of the holder into gold and silver coin.

"Mr. President, these are all the provisions contained in this bill. They are simple and easily understood, and every Senator can pass his judgment upon them readily.

"Now I desire to approach a class of questions that are not embraced in this bill. Many such, and I could name fifty, are not included in this bill; and I may say this: that if there should be a successful effort by the Senate of the United States to ingraft any of this multitude of doubtful or contested questions upon the face of this bill it would inevitably tend to its defeat. I am free to say that if I were called upon to frame a bill to accomplish the purpose declared in the title of this bill, I would have provided some means of gradual redemption between this and the time fixed for final specie payments. All of these means are open to objection. There have been three different plans proposed to prepare for specie payments, and only three. They are all grouped in three classes. One is what is called the contraction plan. The simplest and most direct way to specie payments is undoubtedly the gradual withdrawal of United States notes or the contraction of the currency. Now, we know very well the feeling with which that idea is regarded not only in this Senate, but all through the country. It is believed to operate as a disturbing element in all the business relations of life; to add to the burden of the debtor by making scarce that article in which he is bound to pay his debts; and there has been an honest, sincere opposition to this theory of contraction. Therefore, although it may be the simplest and the best way to reach specie payments, it is entirely omitted from this bill. The second plan, that I have favored myself often, and would favor now if I had my own way and had no opinion to consult but my own, is the plan of converting United States notes into a bond that would gradually appreciate our notes to par in gold. That has always been a favorite idea of mine. There is nothing of that kind in this bill except those provisions which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to retire the greenbacks as bank-notes are issued; and it also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to provide for and to maintain resumption. I therefore have been compelled to surrender my ideas on this bill in order to accomplish a good object without using means that have been held objectionable by many Senators.

"The third plan of resumption has been favored very extensively in this country, which is the plan of a graduated scale for resumption in coin or bullion; what I call the English plan. That is, that we provide now for the redemption, at a fixed rate or scale of rates, of so much gold for a specific sum of United States notes. At present rates we would give about $90 of gold for $100 of greenbacks, and then provide for a graduated scale by which we would approach specie payments constantly, and reach it at a fixed day. This may be called a gradual redemption. This, also, is objectionable to many persons, from the idea that it compels us to enter the money markets of the world to discount our own paper. It is an ideal objection, but a very strong objection; an objection that has force with a great many people. We have undertaken to redeem these notes in coin, and it is at least a question of doubtful ethics whether we ought to enter into the markets of the world and buy our own notes at a discount. Although that plan has been adopted in England and successfully carried into execution, yet there is a strong objection to it in this country, and therefore that mode is abandoned. Either of these plans I could readily support; but they have met and will meet with such opposition that we cannot hope to carry them or ingraft them in this bill without defeating it. We have then fallen back on these gradual steps: first, to retire the fractional currency; second, to reduce United States notes as bank-notes are increased; and then to rest our plan of redemption upon the declaration made on the faith of the United States, that at the time fixed by the bill we will resume the payment of the United States notes in coin at par. That is the whole of this bill.

"Not only are all these plans of gradual redemption omitted from the bill, but there are also many troublesome questions omitted from the bill. If we undertake to define precisely what shall be done four years hence on the resumption of specie payments, to say whether the legal-tender act shall then be repealed, or whether it shall be repealed before or not, we enter upon a very difficult field, and will undoubtedly divide the Senate and divide the country. Is it not better to postpone, until the time comes to meet them, these questions which must then arise, rather than to engage in an attempt to settle them now, four years in advance?"

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said: "I meant to ask whether whenever any greenbacks were retired by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as the bill styles it are redeemed in consideration of so many thousands of dollars of bank-notes having been issued, the greenbacks so retired shall be canceled and destroyed, never to be reissued again. The Senator will remember very well that we had a protracted struggle about a similar question once, and that the framing of a law gave rise to much controversy on that

identical point. Now, what I am after is, to understand whether the provisions of this bill will in their practical operation work in the direction of specie payments or not, and for that it is a very essential question whether the greenbacks so retired shall be destroyed never to be reissued again, or whether they shall be held as a reserve, as the forty-four millions were, certainly to be put into the market again."

Mr. Sherman: "The Honorable Senator from Missouri and I agreed perfectly some years ago when the question about the $44,000,000 reserve came up. I should rather put that question to him. At all events I say to him frankly that we do not propose to decide that question in this bill. I have no doubt that, when the time arrives when the question becomes material, it will be met. Undoubtedly until the reduction of the United States notes to $300,000,000 they cannot be reissued. The process must go on *pari passu* until the amount of legal-tender notes is reduced to $300,000,000. Before that time will probably arrive in the course of human affairs, at least one or two Congresses will have met and disappeared, and we may leave to the future these questions that tend to divide us and distract us, rather than undertake to thrust them into this bill and thus divide us and prevent us from doing something in the direction at which we aim."

Mr. Schurz: "Mr. President, I do not want to go into an argument upon this bill now, because I confess I am not sufficiently informed about the meaning of the provisions of the bill; and in order to inform myself I should like to put some questions to the Senator from Ohio.

"I see a pledge in this bill to resume specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879. So far, so well. Better late than never. We shall, voting for this bill, consider ourselves honorably bound to fulfill that pledge, and I think we personally intend to do so. That is worth something. But the question is whether the machinery provided for by the bill is such as to bring about a condition of things which will render the performance of that pledge possible; and in order to clear up this important point I asked the Senator what were the provisions of the bill calculated to give us the necessary preparation for the resumption of specie payments. Aside from this pledge, I find in the bill two things: first, free banking; secondly, the retirement of legal tenders amounting to eighty per cent. 'of the sum of national-bank notes so issued to any such banking association.' That is, as far as I can see, all the provision that is made to prepare the way for specie payments. I would ask the Senator from Ohio whether he thinks that free banking—that is to say, the removal of all the restrictions which at present surround the organization of banks and the issuing of bank currency, and coupled with that the withdrawal of eighty per cent. in greenbacks of the amount of national-bank notes so issued—is all that in his opinion is required? I must confess that to my mind it is by no means clear that these provisions are sufficient to render the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, possible. The question I ask the Senator is whether he thinks they are not sufficient, and how they are to operate?"

Mr. Sherman: "I will answer."

Mr. Schurz: "If the Senator will permit me to make it perfectly clear, does he think that the removal of all the restrictions surrounding our banking system will result in the establishment of many more national banks and in the issuing of large quantities of additional currency? and does he think that in consequence thereof the quantity of greenbacks will be materially reduced? Or does he think that free banking will result in the establishment of but few new banks, and so on? In one word, what does he think that the practical effect of this measure will be in paving the way for the resumption of specie payments?"

Mr. Sherman: "As to whether more banks will be organized, or whether old banks will issue more circulating notes with the certainty that they must in four years redeem them in coin, every Senator must form his opinion. I have no doubt some banks will be organized here and there; I have no doubt existing banks will increase their circulation; but to what extent I will not undertake to say; no man can undertake to say. If this be not done, we are no worse off; but, if it be done, we retire eighty per cent. of that amount in United States notes, and that does not only lead us toward specie payment, but lessens the volume which we are bound to redeem when the time comes for final redemption."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, the first two sections, so far as my opinion is concerned, are perfectly right; but now we come to the third and last section, and what is it? But, first, let me premise that the first two sections do very little toward the resumption of specie payments, for when you shall have paid the fractional currency in silver, you will have paid it in something that is no more valuable than the greenbacks in which it is now redeemable. So that is but a very slight step toward the resumption of specie payment. And when you shall have done away with the coinage charge, as provided in the second section, you will have done a little, it is true, toward increasing the amount of gold coinage and that is all—an almost infinitesimal step toward specie payments. Therefore, if there is any thing in this bill that looks toward specie payments, it must be in the third section. Now, let us look at that.

"It proposes that there shall be free banking, and then for every $100 of bank-notes that shall be issued there shall be redeemed $80 of legal tenders, and that that process shall go on until the amount of legal tenders outstanding shall be $300,000,000 and no more.

If that were all there was in this section, and it were fairly and distinctly stated that the legal tenders thus redeemed were not to be reissued, but were to be canceled, one could very well understand what the section is, and it would only be a question of time when the effect of the section would be to reduce the legal tenders to $300,000,000; but that is not all that is in the section by any means. It goes further, and provides that after the first day of January, 1879, there shall be full and complete resumption of specie payments by the Government on the legal tenders, and that means full and complete resumption by the banks, because the banks by their charters are bound to redeem either in legal tenders or in coin; and if legal tenders are redeemed by the Government in coin, it is equivalent to declaring that the banks shall also redeem in coin. Therefore, this bill provides that from and after the 1st of January, 1879, four years hence, there shall be complete resumption of specie payments in the United States. Put that provision in the bill, coupled with the other provision for retiring eighty per cent. of greenbacks for every additional dollar of national-bank issue under this bill, and see how they work.

"Does my friend, the chairman of this committee, believe that there will be in the next four years $100,000,000 of additional national-bank currency issued? What warrant has he to believe any such thing as that? But without the issue of $100,000,000 more national-bank currency he cannot retire $80,000,000 of greenbacks and bring them down to $300,000,000. What warrant has he for supposing that? Is it in the experience of the Government for the last year? Pray how much increase has there been in national-bank currency under the law which you passed last session? About $1,000,000 or $1,400,000, if my recollection is right, at the very outside. Now, it was said that there was a great demand for money, that a great deal of money was needed. Well, in more than twenty States of this Union there has been perfect freedom to issue paper-money by starting national banks for the last eight months, and the result of it all is that the increase in the currency is less than a million and a half of dollars. How, then, will it be in the next four years? What reason have you to suppose that in the next four years you will have banks started or existing banks asking for an increase of circulation, so that $100,000,000 will be put out, and you will thereby retire $80,000,000 of the legal tenders? No man can believe any such thing. Pass this bill today, and I venture the assertion that the increase of national-bank currency under it in the next four years will not be $10,000,000; and the retiring of greenbacks, therefore, under it will not amount to more than $8,000,000 at the very outside. That is the truth about it, sir. You will have no increased banking under this bill, if you pass it, until business begins to revive; and when will business begin to revive? All that is necessary is for a man to open his eyes and read the history of his country to know when it will revive. At intervals of about twenty years we have one of those things called a panic, followed by stagnation in business, the result of overtrading, over-production, of extravagance of all sorts and descriptions, extravagance in individuals, extravagance in corporations, extravagance in governments large and small, until at last the bubble bursts, and then comes a season of retrenchment, of economy; and how long does that last? How long is it before debts are liquidated and a surplus is accumulated, so that there begins to be an upward tide in the business of the country? Never has it been less than four years in the United States.

"Now, Mr. President, one word more on the subject of this section of the bill. My colleague says that this bill will have one great and good effect: it will let the country know what is to be our policy, and then business will go on steadily, because people will know what they have to expect. Why, sir, if it would have that effect it would be in that particular most beneficial, for that is an effect most ardently to be desired. Yet my colleague says to the people—for what he says here goes to them—this bill, which is to inform you what is to be the policy of the Government, does not inform you whether these $80,000,000 of retired greenbacks are to be poured out again at the pleasure of a Secretary of the Treasury! Why, sir, if this bill could have operation, if there would be issued $100,000,000 of national-bank notes, and then you retired $80,000,000 of greenbacks, it become the most material thing in the world for the capitalists and business men of the country to know whether these greenbacks are to be reissued again; for, if they be reissued, the effect would be an inflation of the currency of $100,000,000. If they are to be canceled then the inflation is only $20,000,000, and may not be even so much as that on account of the reserve that the banks are required to keep against their deposits; but, if they are to be reissued, then there is unmitigated inflation to the amount of $100,000,000. Pass the bill in its present shape, and instead of settling you will unsettle, instead of fixing you will unfix the minds of the people.

"Mr. President, these ideas have occurred to me in the very hasty and imperfect consideration I have been able to give to this bill; and now I propose to send up to the Chair an amendment."

The Vice-President: "The amendment will be read."

The Chief Clerk: "It is proposed to add as a new section:"

SEC. 4. That from and after June 30, 1875, one twentieth part of the customs duties shall be payable in United States legal-tender notes, or in national-bank notes, and after June 30, 1876, one

tenth, and after June 30, 1877, one-fifth part thereof may be so paid.

Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, said: "I desire to move an amendment to this amendment, to strike out all after the word 'that' and insert:"

On and after the first day of July, 1875, duties on imports may be paid in legal-tender notes or coin, at the option of the importer.

"My purpose in offering this amendment is to facilitate the object aimed to be accomplished by this bill; that is, as soon as possible, consistent with the interests of the country, to return to specie payments, and upon that subject my mind has undergone no change.

"If the legal tenders are made receivable for duties, you at once give to them a positive value. You at once take away the only demand for gold. At the present day gold is not used for any purpose whatever in this country except to pay duties on imports. It is to-day an article of commerce, as much so as iron or lead, or dry-goods, or sugar, or coffee. It is not used at the present time as a medium of exchange,. It remains a measure of value, because it is so recognized by the entire commerce of the world. But as a means of exchange it is not used except as an article of commerce, and is sold from day to day in Wall Street; and for what purpose? Only for one: to enable importers to pay duties amounting to from five to eight hundred thousand dollars a day. Do away with the demand, and what will be the result? There being no demand for gold, as the national-bank notes are redeemable in legal tenders, and these are not yet redeemable in gold, the effect would be that the gold of this country, amounting to $160,000,000, would at once flow into the channels of trade, and you would really have an expansion of coin of that large amount. The $160,000,000 now used as an article of merchandise would immediately go into the channels of business. It could not be used for any other purpose. If my friend from West Virginia (Mr. Davis) had $100,000 in gold, and were a broker in Wall Street, and there were no demand for it, what could he do with it? He would lend it to some one, say to my friend from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury), and he, having borrowed it, would use it as a necessity for legitimate business purposes, and in that way one hundred and sixty millions would be carried into the channels of trade and be used only as gold should be, as a medium of exchange, in addition to being a measure of value."

Mr. Thurman: "Will my friend allow me to ask him a question?"

Mr. Bogy: "Certainly."

Mr. Thurman: "I should be inclined to favor the amendment of the Senator from Missouri but for one thing, to which I wish to call his attention; and that is the pledge of Congress that so much of the customs duties as shall be necessary is pledged for the payment of interest on the public debt and the creation of a sinking fund, and that interest is payable in gold. I have made my calculation in my amendment so as to leave an ample amount to meet that pledge; but the amendment of the Senator from Missouri would destroy the pledge altogether.

"I wish to say further in reference to that, that the bill as reported and now before us disregards that pledge quite as much as and more, a great deal, than can be said of my amendment, for mine does not disregard it at all. This bill allows the Secretary of the Treasury to use all the gold that may be received from customs duties to carry out the purpose of the bill, and in fact disregards the pledge totally."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "The Senator from Ohio will pardon me if I suggest to him that he has not read the statute of 1862 or stated it exactly as it is. The act of 1862 does not say so much as shall be necessary (as he stated it), leaving it to the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be collected in coin. It says that all duties on imports shall be collected in coin, and the public faith is pledged to it."

Mr. Thurman: "I know it says that all duties shall be payable in coin; but the true interpretation of that statute, so far as it is a pledge, does not pledge us to collect any more in coin than is necessary to answer the purpose for which gold is necessary. I do not wish to go into that argument; I argued it at the last session; and, if my friend will do me the honor to look at what I said then, he will see what I think about it."

Mr. Bogy: "I contend that by making these legal-tender notes what the words authorizing their issue justify, that is, making them receivable for all debts due the Government of any description whatsoever, without excepting duties on imports, you will give to your legal tenders a value equal to gold, and that will do away with the demand for it, and by doing away with this demand it will nevertheless continue to exist to the extent of $160,000,000 now in the country, and, not being used any longer as an article of merchandise, it will be employed in its legitimate function as a means of exchange. In that way, instead of bringing about an inflation of paper-money, you would in point of fact have an inflation of gold to the amount of $160,000,000, because at once it would be added to the circulation.

"Now, I am met by the argument advanced by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), that this would conflict with the law of 1862, which requires all duties to be paid in gold; not a part, not nineteen-twentieths, but the whole twenty-twentieths; all must be paid in coin. The object of the law beyond a doubt was to create a gold fund to pay the interest upon the gold bonds. But what is really the essence of that contract? Taking the modification of the law made by the act of 1869, which made

all these bonds, both principal and interest, payable in gold, what is the essence of this contract? This Government agreed to pay the interest in coin, and by the act of 1869, modifying the law of 1862, the principal was also made payable in coin. When they were first issued I believed, and believe now, that the intention was to pay the interest in coin, but the principal in legal tenders; but the act of 1869 changed that, and made the interest and principal payable in coin. So be it. The contract is that we shall pay this character of debt, both interest and principal, in coin.

"Now, Mr. President, I leave it to the intelligence of the Senate and the country, if we continue, as we shall be sure to continue, to pay our bonds as they fall due in coin, and if we continue, as we are certain to continue, to pay the interest every six months also in coin, will the credit of the nation be at all affected whether we raise this money by one means or another?"

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "Mr. President, if I believed that the measure now before the Senate was a bill to restore specie payments in this country, I would be inclined to vote for the measure of the honorable Senator from Ohio on my right (Mr. Thurman). I have myself upon former occasions offered amendments, and voted for those offered by other members of the body, favoring a partial payment of duties upon imports in the paper-money of the United States. I believe the Government discredited its own Treasury-notes by refusing to receive them originally for the payment of debts due the Government while it insisted that other debts equally honest should be made payable in them. It was a mistake, it was a financial blunder, and one of the many which the history of the last twelve years records against the party in power. But, sir, believing that this is a bill rather adverse than favorable to a resumption of specie payments, that it is a bill tending to prevent a return to specie payments, that it contains many of the most objectionable features which have embarrassed our finances in the last eight years, and which it seems to me is intended to reproduce those same results, therefore I shall hesitate to vote even for the amendment of my friend from Ohio, much less for the amendment as amended by the Senator from Missouri.

"I do not desire to banish from this country the last trace of gold payments to the Treasury. It is plain that if we are to resume specie payment there must be a fund of gold accumulated wherewith to resume, and this is nothing but a measure to abolish the only nucleus left by law for such accumulation, and make a return to specie payments an impossibility while such a policy controls the Government. I hope this amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri will not be adopted, nor even that offered by my friend from Ohio, because I believe it should properly be appended to a bill honestly intended to resume specie payments; and, as I cannot consider the measure before us to be in that direction, I am not disposed to vote for any measure that tends to banish our last source of gold income from the country.

"Sooner or later, a sound public sentiment, born perhaps of the sufferings of the people, will demand that an honest measure of value shall be restored to the dealings of our citizens. That must come sooner or later, and I shall never be satisfied with the legislation of the country until it has produced that effect. Any measure tending to it shall find my vote recorded in its favor, and any measure hostile to it will find in me an opponent.

"Now, I will ask the honorable Senator from Ohio who has charge of this bill whether he objects, on line 15 of section 3, after the word 'redeem,' to inserting the words 'and destroy,' so that it will read:"

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and destroy the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000, to the amount of eighty per cent. of the sum of national-bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid.

Mr. Sherman: "I would ask my honorable friend a question in response; and that is, whether the words he proposes to add will change the meaning of the bill?"

Mr. Bayard: "Certainly they would, sir, in my opinion; and if they do not change it, why should the Senator object to the insertion of the words?"

Mr. Sherman: "I will answer the Senator now frankly, having asked him the question, that I do not propose to give my construction or opinion as a lawyer upon the question as to what is the meaning of the word 'redeemed,' as to whether it precludes or authorizes the reissue of notes, because I say that the question cannot arise under either of these sections until three or four years hence. The Senator will see that this process of reduction must go on until the whole amount of the fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed. Whether it may then be reissued, I say frankly again to the Senator that we do not undertake to decide except so far as it is fixed by existing law. I, therefore, cannot vote for the Senator's proposition, simply because I propose to leave that an open question to be decided in the future according to law."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Bogy) to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman)."

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the amendment of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman)."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 16, nays 33, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, and Thurman—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Washburn, West, Windom, and Wright—33.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Gordon, Hitchcock, Jones, Kelly, Lewis, Mitchell, Oglesby, Ramsey, Robertson, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Tipton, and Wadleigh—24.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: "I move to strike out the word 'nine,' in line 24, page 3, and insert 'seven,' so as to read '1877.' According to my view of this measure we shall be no nearer specie payments in 1879 than we are now. There is no provision in this bill for the accumulation of gold for the purpose of resumption in 1879, and I think we may as well come back to specie payments two years earlier as postpone it to that period."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Allison in the chair): "The question is on the adoption of the amendment of the Senator from Delaware."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said: "I offer this amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and insert:"

That from and after the fourth day of July, A.D. 1876, nothing but gold and silver shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted hereafter.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, said: "I desire briefly to state why I shall vote against the pending bill. It cannot afford the stability which the country expects, nor afford the relief which it has a right to demand. The bill is deceptive. It is a species of Janus-faced legislation, and should be deemed rather a measure of party policy than one of financial relief. The expansionists, by one construction, can claim it as their measure, and give it their support, while the contractionists, by a different construction, can insist that they have triumphed, and the bill is one of contraction which commands their support. And it is true that the bill is so worded as to justify diverse constructions, and allow both contractionists and expansionists to unite in its support.

"But, Mr. President, I am opposed to this bill upon another ground. I am unwilling to confer upon any Secretary of the Treasury the power to expand or contract the currency at discretion. The chairman of the committee who reports this bill declines to answer the question whether the Secretary of the Treasury can reissue the notes that he has redeemed, whether he will not have the power to reissue them. That is a matter on which the honorable chairman says every Senator must put his own construction. That is not the doctrine of the Democratic party. They are opposed to arbitrary, unlimited power in one or many officials. They go for no ambiguous legislation. They are for straightforward, honest, upright legislation, which the country can understand and which the public interest demands.

"The present Secretary of the Treasury might, and probably would, construe the act as requiring a destruction by him of all the legal tenders as fast as they should be redeemed, while his successor might take an opposite view, and construe the same words as empowering him to retain the legal tenders which should be redeemed, and to reissue them if he at any time deemed the interests of the country required it. Either construction would find defenders in this chamber from Senators who will vote for this measure. Is such legislation open? Is it wise? Is it beneficent? Are not the interests of the country too great to allow or justify it? I think so, and therefore I shall vote against the bill."

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland: "I did not know that my amendment was going to give rise to discussion. It expressed my own personal views; but I withdraw it."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Allison in the chair): "The amendment is withdrawn."

Mr. Edmunds: "I wish to say a word on the general topics that have engaged our attention. The Senator from Kentucky complains that the chairman of this committee does not submit to the Assembly's catechism and answer the thirty-nine or the fifty-nine or the one hundred and nine questions which may be propounded to him. Have Senators forgotten that the construction of this bill, if it becomes a law, is a question which does not belong to Congress, that it belongs in another department and in another tribunal? And if Senators had addressed themselves to the bill itself, instead of the Senator who has it in charge, and had stated to us their opinions of its defects and of its construction, and had offered amendments in that view, there would have been some force in asking us to vote upon those amendments. But this opposition to a bill providing for a resumption of specie payments, which is based upon catechisms and general talk entirely apart from the bill itself and intended to touch an entirely different body of people, as it evidently is, and not intended to touch the merits of the bill at all, is not quite the thing, it appears to me, in the Senate of the United States. Senators seem to be exceedingly ready to ask questions of other people without pronouncing any opinions of their own. I suppose they might catechise the Senator from Ohio on the subject of the ten commandments or of all the laws that we passed last year; but, if in connection with that they would give us their own views upon this particular bill and tell us why it is that they are opposed to it and what they understand it to mean as a reason why they are opposed to it, perhaps the country might get some information. Whether it would be valuable information might possibly be another question.

"So, Mr. President, I shall vote, until I get further instruction from the debates, against any amendment whatever that is proposed to this bill unless the Senator who moves it shall show us that that amendment in that particular is to be an improvement upon it."

Mr. Schurz: "I understand the object of those who introduced this bill to be twofold. In the first place the bill appears here as a party measure, and, as we are informed, agreed upon in caucus. About this I have but little to say. If the measure is really a good one, the party bringing it forward and giving it in good faith a united support will be entitled to all the credit that can be derived from it. The most legitimate—nay, the only legitimate way to make party capital consists in doing that which will best serve the interests of the country. I shall, therefore, dismiss this matter without further discussing its propriety. The question which I consider of paramount importance is whether the measure is a good one, and whether it will practically promote the ends it professes to serve. I desire to say at the start that I am going to vote for this bill. I shall do so in spite of all its defects. I should do so simply for the reason that it contains a pledge to resume specie payments on a certain day, and that, as we are solemnly assured, all those who support the measure will, as honest men, be obliged to consider themselves in honor bound to do all that is necessary to render the fulfillment of that pledge possible, should the provisions of the bill as they now stand prove inadequate. That pledge I mean by all means in my power to strengthen.

"But at the same time I am bound to say that in my opinion the redemption of that pledge is not assured by the provisions as they now stand in the bill before us. I put some questions to the Senator from Ohio, who appears as the champion of the measure, for the purpose of ascertaining what his own views of the effectiveness of the different provisions of this bill were, and I regret to say that the answers I received from him were very unsatisfactory.

"Look at the matter in the light of common-sense. How can we get back to specie payments? It requires only candor and a little intelligent study of the subject to see that we cannot resume and maintain specie payments until we have less paper-money and more gold. That is an absolute prerequisite. With the present volume of currency it is absolutely impossible to resume and sustain redemption. I think I am not going too far when I say that you, Senators, all feel this to be true. It is a very simple arithmetical problem. The depreciation of the currency indicates that its present volume is in excess of that which, on a gold basis, is necessary for the business transactions of the country. You resume under such circumstances, with such a volume of currency out, and what will be the consequence? Every dollar of the excess will at once rush to the Treasury for redemption and drain it of gold to that extent, and not only to that extent, for the general movement will take with it to the Treasury for redemption large quantities of paper-money beyond that excess, enough perhaps to force suspension again. And what will become of the gold so drawn out? At least the excess will in all human probability flow abroad immediately. The effect which such a result would produce upon the business of the country cannot be calculated. I repeat therefore, and I presume everybody must see it, if we want to resume specie payments with any degree of certainty and safety we must bring about a condition of things which will give us less paper-money and more gold to redeem the remaining paper with, and unless the bill provides for that it does not come up to its profession.

"The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) says to me in an undertone, 'You do not think you can pass a contraction bill?' I tell him candidly that, unless we pass some bill which will bring about the condition of things I indicated, it is absolutely useless to speak of resuming specie payments and maintaining redemption. And in this respect the bill before us is palpably and deplorably inadequate.

"I move you, therefore, sir, that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Finance with instructions to incorporate in it such provisions as are calculated practically to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Missouri moves that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Finance with the instructions he has named."

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Schurz: "Then I offer the following amendment, to be inserted on the third page, section 3, line 22, after the words 'and it more:'

Provided, That no less than $2,000,000 of legal-tender notes shall be retired monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the legal-tender notes so retired shall be canceled and destroyed.

The result was announced — yeas 6, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Fenton, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, and Schurz—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bogy, Boutwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Davis, Denis, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Logan, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Washburn, West, and Wright—44.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Conkling, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Gordon, Hitchcock, Jones, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Robertson, Stewart, Stockton, Wadleigh, and Windom—23.

So the amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate without

amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read the third time.

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Washburn, West, and Wright—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Merrimon, Ransom, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, and Tipton—14.

ABSENT — Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Conkling, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Gordon, Hamilton of Maryland, Hitchcock, Jones, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Robertson, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Wadleigh, and Windom—27.

So the bill was passed.

On January 7th the bill was taken up in the House and read the first and second time.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, said: "Mr. Speaker, it will be recollected that on the last day of the session previous to the recess, on the 23d of December, an effort was made in the House to go to the Speaker's table with a view of taking up and acting on Senate bill No. 1044, to provide for the resumption of specie payments; such is the title of the bill. Objections were interposed of a character that we all recollect and which it is not necessary to recapitulate. It was, however, by unanimous consent, agreed that the bill should be the special order for to-day at one o'clock, to the exclusion of all other orders. It was also ordered that the bill should be printed in the *Record* of the proceedings of that day, and also printed in the usual form for the information of members and of the country. The bill has thus been printed and has been before us. It is very brief in its text. Its propositions are not numerous—free banking, free coinage, silver change for fractional currency, the resumption of specie payments in 1879, coupled with free banking, and the additional provision that upon the issue of one hundred dollars to national banks eighty dollars of legal-tender notes shall be retired from circulation until the amount shall be reduced to $300,000,000.

"I am urged by a large number of gentlemen to submit the proposition directly to the House, for its consideration and determination, whether they will accept the Senate bill as it stands. Several gentlemen have expressed a desire to offer amendments of different kinds; others, a desire to address the House upon the subject. I have agreed, and in compliance with that agreement I ask, that should the House sustain the previous question and order the main question, every gentleman who has an amendment to suggest or remarks to submit may be allowed to present them and have them printed in the *Record* of to-day's proceedings. Upon that suggestion I now call the previous question upon the third reading and passage of the bill."

The House divided; and the tellers reported that there were—yeas 100, nays 91.

So the previous question was seconded.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, said: "I call for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question."

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Speaker: "The question is upon ordering the main question, which is, shall the bill be read a third time?"

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 125, nays 106, not voting 57.

The Speaker: "The main question having been ordered, the question is now on ordering the bill to be read a third time."

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The question being on the passage of the bill,

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albert, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Barry, Bass, Begole, Biery, Bradley, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Roderick R. Butler, Cain, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Chittenden, Clayton, Clements, Stephen A. Cobb, Corwin, Cotton, Crooke, Crounse, Curtis, Danford, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Eames, Farwell, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gunckel, Eugene Hale, Harmer, Harrison, Hathorn, John B. Hawley, Hays, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Hendee, Hodges, Hooper, Hoskins, Houghton, Howe, Hunter, Hynes, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowe, Lowndes, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, Alexander S. McDill, James W. McDill, MacDougall, McKee, McNulta, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Parsons, Pelham, Pendleton, Pike, Thomas C. Platt, Poland, Pratt, Purman, Ray, Richmond, Ellis H. Roberts, James W. Robinson, Rusk, Sawyer, Henry B. Sayler, Scofield, Isaac W. Scudder, Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Lazarus D. Shoemaker, Small, Smart, A. Herr Smith, H. Boardman Smith, J. Ambler Smith, John Q. Smith, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, St. John, Strawbridge, Taylor, Charles R. Thomas, Christopher Y. Thomas, Thompson, Thornburgh, Todd, Tremain, Tyner, Waldron, Wallace, Jasper D. Ward, Marcus L. Ward, Wheeler, White, Whiteley, Wilber, George Willard, John M. S. Williams, William Williams, William B. Williams, James Williams, and Jeremiah M. Wilson—136.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Beck, Bell, Berry, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buffinton, Caldwell, John B. Clark, Jr., Freeman Clarke, Clymer, Comingo, Cook, Cox, Crittenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Dawes, DeWitt, Eldridge, Field, Finck, Giddings, Glover, Gooch, Gunter, Hagans, Hamilton, Hancock, Benjamin W. Harris, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Hatcher, Havens, Joseph R. Hawley, Hereford, Herndon, E. Rockwood Hoar, George F. Hoar, Holman, Hunton, Kelley, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Lawson, Leach, Magee, Marshall, McLean, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, Niles, Hosea W. Parker, Isaac C. Parker, Perry, Pierce, Randall, Read, Robbins, Milton Sayler, Schell, Henry J. Scudder, Sherwood, Sloss, William A. Smith, Southard, Stephens, Stone, Storm, Swann, Townsend, Vance, Waddell, Wells, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Charles W. Willard, Willie, Ephraim K. Wilson, Wolfe, Wood, Woodworth, John D. Young, and Pierce M. B. Young—98.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Albright, Barnum, Bland, Buckner, Bundy, Benjamin F. Butler, Cannon,

Amos Clark, Jr., Clinton L. Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Creamer, Darrall, Davis, Dunnell, Durham, Eden, Fort, Foster, Robert S. Hale, Hersey, Hubbell, Hurlbut, Hyde, Kendall, Lewis, Lofland, Luttrell, Mitchell, Morey, Nunn, O'Brien, Phelps, Phillips, James A. Platt, Jr., Potter, Rainey, Ransier, Rapier, William R. Roberts, James C. Robinson, Ross, John G. Schumaker, Sheldon, Sloan, George L. Smith, Snyder, Speer, Standiford, Stowell, Strait, Sypher, Walls, and Charles G. Williams—54.

So the bill was passed.

The President, on his approval of the bill, sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

Senate bill No. 1044, "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," is before me, and this day receives my signature of approval. I venture upon this unusual method of conveying the notice of approval to the House in which the measure originated because of its great importance to the country at large, and in order to suggest further legislation, which seems to me essential to make this law effective.

It is a subject of congratulation that a measure has become law which fixes a date when specie resumption shall commence, and implies an obligation on the part of Congress, if in its power, to give such legislation as may prove necessary to redeem this promise. To this end I respectfully call your attention to a few suggestions.

First. The necessity of an increased revenue to carry out the obligation of adding to the sinking fund annually one per cent. of the public debt, amounting now to about $34,000,000 per annum, and to carry out the promises of this measure to redeem, under certain contingencies, eighty millions of the present legal tenders, and without contingency the fractional currency now in circulation. How to increase the surplus revenue is for Congress to devise; but I will venture to suggest that the duty on tea and coffee might be restored without permanently enhancing the cost to the consumers, and that the ten per cent. horizontal reduction of the tariff on articles specified in the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed. The supply of tea and coffee already on hand in the United States would in all probability be advanced in price by adopting this measure. But it is known that the adoption of free entry to those articles of necessity did not cheapen them, but merely added to the profits of the countries producing them, or of the middle-men in those countries who have the exclusive trade in them.

Second. The first section of the bill now under consideration provides that the fractional currency shall be redeemed in silver coin as rapidly as practicable. There is no provision preventing the fluctuation in value of the paper currency. With gold at a premium of any thing over ten per cent. above the currency in use, it is probable—almost certain—that silver would be bought up for exportation as fast as it was put out, or until change would become so scarce as to make the premium on it equal to the premium on gold, or sufficiently high to make it no longer profitable to buy for export, thereby causing a direct loss to the community at large and great embarrassment to trade. As the present law commands final resumption on the 1st day of January, 1879, and as the gold receipts at the Treasury are larger than the gold payments, and the currency receipts smaller than the currency payments, thereby making monthly sales of gold necessary to meet current currency expenses, it occurs to me that these difficulties might be remedied by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal-tender notes, whenever presented, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars and multiples thereof, at a premium for gold of ten per cent., less interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1875, to the date of putting this law into operation, and diminishing this premium at the same rate until final resumption, changing the rate of premium demanded from time to time as the interest amounts to one-fourth of one per cent. I suggest this rate of interest because it would bring currency at par with gold at the date fixed by law for final resumption. I suggest ten per cent. as the demand premium at the beginning, because I believe this rate would insure the retention of silver in the country for change.

The provisions of the third section of the act will prevent combinations being made to exhaust the Treasury of coin. With such a law it is presumable that no gold would be called for not required for legitimate business purposes. When large amounts of coin should be withdrawn from the Treasury, correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing a sufficient stringency in currency to stop the outward flow of coin.

The advantages of a currency of a fixed, known value would also be reached. In my opinion, by the enactment of such law, business and industries would revive, and the beginning of prosperity on a firm basis would be reached.

Other means of increasing the revenue than those suggested should probably be devised, and also other legislation. In fact, to carry out the first section of the act, another mint becomes a necessity. With the present facilities for coinage, it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by law for final specie resumption to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country.

There are now smelting furnaces for extracting the silver and gold from the ores brought from the mountain Territories, in Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha—three in the former city; and as much of the change required will be wanted in the Mississippi Valley States, and as the metals to be coined come from west of those States, and, as I understand, the charges for transportation of bullion from either of the cities named to the mint in Philadelphia or to New York City amount to four dollars for each one thousand dollars' worth, with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more of those cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coining facilities.

I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence, because it is so unusual to approve a measure—as I most heartily do this, even if no further legislation is attainable at this time—and to announce the fact by message. But I do so, because I feel that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country, that it should receive the attention of and be discussed by Congress and the people, through the press and in every way, to the end that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interests and prosperity of the nation. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 14, 1875.

In the House, on February 3d, the bill for protecting all citizens in their civil rights was considered:

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, said: "I move to amend the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee by striking out all of the first section after the word 'amusement.' This amendment in effect strikes out all in reference to public schools."

The Speaker: "The Clerk will read the amendment."

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the word "amusement," in the eventh line, as follows:

And also all common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole r in part by general taxation, subject only to the onditions and limitations established by law and pplicable alike to citizens of every race and color regardless of any previous condition of servitude: *Provided*, If any State or the proper authorities in any ity, having the control of common schools or other ublic institutions of learning aforesaid, shall establish and maintain separate schools and institutions iving equal educational advantages in all respects or different classes of persons entitled to attend uch schools and institutions, that shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section o far as they relate to schools and institutions of earning.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said: "Mr. Speaker, of the justice of the principles of the bill I can have no doubt. I cannot understand how there can be a class of American citizens, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of American citizens, who can be, or ought to be, deprived of any privilege or immunity or right that appertains to any American citizens.

"It seems to me wholly illogical, as I know it to be wholly unjust and wrong. The colored men are either American citizens or they are not. The Constitution, for good or for evil, for right or for wrong, has made them American citizens; and the moment they were clothed with that attribute of citizenship they stood on a political and legal equality with every other citizen, be he who he may. And I repel and repudiate the idea that there is any intention by the provisions of any one of these bills to make any social equality. That is simply an argument to the prejudice.

"Social equality is not effected by law. It can only come from the voluntary will of each person. Each man can, in spite of the law, and does in spite of the law, choose his own associates.

"But it is said we put them into the cars. The men that are put into the cars and the women that are put into the cars I trust are not my associates. There are many white men and white women whom I should prefer not to associate with who have a right to ride in the cars. That is not a question of society at all; it is a question of a common right in a public conveyance.

"And so in regard to places of amusement, in regard to theatres. I do not understand that a theatre is a social gathering. I do not understand that men gather there for society, except the society they choose to make each for himself. So in regard to inns. Inns or taverns are for all classes of people; and every man, high and low, rich and poor, learned or ignorant, clean or dirty, has a right to go into an inn and have such accommodations exactly as he will pay for, and no other and no different; and there can be no discrimination made in that regard by law. Nor is there association in meeting a man in an inn. I am not obliged to associate with any man that I meet at the table of a railroad refreshment-room. The whole argument to prejudice I desire once for all to repudiate. I put this question upon a strict basis of right. This question will clear itself, make itself entirely right, if it can be let alone and taken out of the dominion of politics."

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, said: "This bill, as I understand it, adopts as to public inns precisely the rule of the common law."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: "Not only as to public inns, but in every other of its provisions the bill adopts precisely the rule of the common law."

Mr. Lawrence: "And the bill is necessary because the common law has been changed by local statutes."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: "The bill is necessary because there is an illogical, unjust, ungentlemanly, and foolish prejudice upon this matter. There is not a white man at the South that would not associate with the negro—all that is required by this bill—if that negro were his servant. He would eat with him, suckle from her, play with her or him as children, be together with them in every way, provided they were slaves. There never has been an objection to such an association. But the moment that you elevate this black man to citizenship from a slave, then immediately he becomes offensive. That is why I say that this prejudice is foolish, unjust, illogical, and ungentlemanly.

"But I have said that I did not intend to discuss the general principles of this bill. They are before the House and before the country."

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, said: "I desire to ask the gentleman a question about the penalties of this bill. If I remember correctly, the penalty, if a person is found responsible for damages at all under this bill, cannot be less than $500. Now, if a colored man or any other person is injured, according to the provision of this bill, only to the extent of ten dollars, why should the person who has injured him be made responsible for $500 damages? These citizens of African descent and all others being on a footing of perfect equality, why not make the person who injures another under this bill individually responsible just in the amount of damages sustained, no more no less, as in all other cases? Why make this an exceptional case? If there is this right at the common law, why not leave it to the common law?"

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: "It is the law now that a negro has a right to go to a public inn and be entertained, and if they refuse to entertain him he can sue for damages; but owing to the fact that a class of persons in this country have taken away his wages from generations to generations, he does not have the means to carry on a suit, and as we have given him these rights it becomes our duty to give him the means of enforcing those rights, and we put in this penalty because there are portions of the country where there is not any law which can be enforced in favor of a colored man."

Mr. Niblack: "Then I understand that the gentleman is unwilling to trust the courts of this country for the assertion of the rights of the people, and that is the reason why he wants to institute this extraordinary machinery for the purpose of overriding the laws of the various States to do what cannot be done under State laws."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: "Now let me answer the other question. We go to the United States courts for two reasons. In the first place we hear that in certain portions of our country, under our flag, the judges of the local courts have to run away by night in order to save their lives from assassination, and we do not think that a judge so situated is in a proper condition to judge between a man who has nothing but his civil rights and the men who refuse him those rights. Therefore we put the case in the United States courts where the man is likely to get justice; and what objection, may I ask, has the gentleman from Indiana to having all these cases of wrongdoing carried into the courts of his country recognized by the laws of his country?"

Mr. Niblack: "The gentleman knows that it is five times as expensive to litigate in the Federal courts as it is to litigate in the State courts, and to require a poor man to go into the Federal courts is often to deny him the opportunity to get justice."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: "Permit me. We make it the duty by this bill of the district attorneys to see that the penalties provided for in this statute are enforced."

Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, said: "Believing as I do that the Constitution as a whole should be so construed as to carry out the intention of the framers of the recent amendments, it will not be surprising to the House and to the country when I assert that it is impossible for me to agree with those who so construe the Constitution as to arrive at the erroneous conclusion that the pending bill is in violation of that instrument. It is not my purpose, however, to give the House simply the benefit of my own opinion upon the question, but to endeavor to show to your satisfaction, if possible, that the construction which I place upon the Constitution is precisely in accordance with that placed upon it by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, the Supreme Court of the United States. And this brings us to the celebrated Slaughter-house cases. But, before referring to the decision of the court in detail, I will take this occasion to remark that, for the purposes of this debate at least, I accept as correct the theory that Congress cannot constitutionally pass any law unless it has expressed constitutional grant of power to do so; that the constitutional right of Congress to pass a law must not be implied, but expressed; and that in the absence of such expressed constitutional grant of power the right does not exist. In other words—

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

"I repeat, that for the purposes of this debate at least, I accept as correct this theory. After having read over the decision of the court in these Slaughter-house cases several times very carefully, I have been brought very forcibly to this conclusion: that so far as this decision refers to the question of civil rights—the kind of civil rights referred to in this bill—it means this and nothing more: that whatever right or power a State may have had prior to the ratification of the fourteenth amendment it still has, except in certain particulars. In other words, the fourteenth amendment was not intended, in the opinion of the court, to confer upon the Federal Government additional powers in general terms, but only in certain particulars. What are those particulars wherein the fourteenth amendment confers upon the Federal Government power which it did not have before? The right to prevent distinctions and discriminations between the citizens of the United States and of the several States whenever such distinctions and discriminations are made on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and that distinctions and discriminations made upon any other ground than these are not prohibited by the fourteenth amendment. As the discrimination referred to in the Slaughter-house cases was not made upon either of these grounds, it did not come within the constitutional prohibition. As the pending bill refers only to such discriminations as are made on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, it necessarily follows that the bill is in harmony with the Constitution as construed by the Supreme Court.

"I will now ask the Clerk to read the following extract from the decision upon which the legal gentlemen on the other side of the House have chiefly relied to sustain them in the assertion that the court has virtually decided the pending bill to be unconstitutional."

The Clerk read as follows:

Of the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the United States, and of the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the State, and what they respectively are, we will presently consider; but we wish to state here that it is only the former which are placed by this clause under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the latter, whatever they may be, are not intended to have any additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment.

If, then, there is a difference between the privileges and immunities belonging to a citizen of the United States as such, and those belonging to the citizen of the State as such, the latter must rest for their security and protection where they have heretofore rested, for they are not embraced by this paragraph of the amendment.

Mr. Lynch: "If the court had said nothing more on the question of civil rights, then there would probably be some force in the argument. But, after explaining at length why the case

before it did not come within the constitutional prohibition, the court says:

Having shown that the privileges and immunities relied on in the argument are those which belong to citizens of the States as such, and that they are left to the State government for security and protection, and not by this article placed under the special care of the Federal Government, we may hold ourselves excused from defining the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States which no State can abridge until some case involving those privileges may make it necessary to do so.

"But there are some Democrats, and, if I am not mistaken, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) is one among the number, who are willing to admit that the recent amendments to the Constitution guarantee to the colored citizens all of the rights, privileges, and immunities that are enjoyed by white citizens. But they say that it is the province of the several States, and not that of the Federal Government, to enforce these constitutional guarantees. This is the most important point in the whole argument. Upon its decision this bill must stand or fall. We will now suppose that the constitutional guarantee of equal rights is conceded, which is an important concession for those calling themselves Jeffersonian Democrats to make. The question that now presents itself is, has the Federal Government the constitutional right to enforce by suitable and appropriate legislation the guarantees herein referred to? Gentlemen on the other side of the House answer the question in the negative; but the Supreme Court answers the question in the following unmistakable language:

Nor shall any State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. In the light of the history of these amendments and the pervading purpose of them, which we have already discussed, it is not difficult to give a meaning to this clause. The existence of laws in the States where the newly emancipated negroes resided, which discriminated with gross injustice and hardship against them as a class, was the evil to be remedied by this clause, and by it such laws are forbidden.

If, however, the States did not conform their laws to its requirements, then by the fifth section of the article of amendment Congress was authorized to enforce it by suitable legislation. We doubt very much whether any action of a State not directed by way of discrimination against the negroes as a class, or on account of their race, will ever be held to come within the purview of this provision.

"It will be seen from the above that the constitutional right of Congress to pass this bill is fully conceded by the Supreme Court. But, before leaving this subject, I desire to call attention to a short legal argument that was made by a distinguished lawyer in the other end of the Capitol (if it is parliamentary to do so) when the bill was under consideration before that body:

Mr. Carpenter: "Mr. President, as I shall vote against this bill in its present form, I wish to state very briefly why I shall do so. Without discussing other provisions of the bill, one makes it impossible for me to vote for it, and that is the provision in regard to State juries. I know of no more power in the Government of the United States to determine the component elements of a State jury than of a State bench or of a State Legislature. I can see no argument which shows the powers of this Government to organize State juries that does not apply to State Legislatures; a power which, in my judgment, is clearly not conferred upon this Government. I cannot vote for a bill as an entirety which contains even one provision which I deem unconstitutional. For that reason I shall vote against this bill."

"The Clerk will now read the fourth section of the bill; the section referred to by the distinguished Wisconsin Senator."

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as juror in any court, national or State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other persons charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the reason above named shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000.

Mr. Lynch: "The position assumed by the eminent lawyer is so unreasonable, untenable, and illogical, that it would have surprised me had it been taken by an ordinary village lawyer of inferior acquirements. There is nothing in this section that will justify the assertion that it contemplates regulating State juries. It simply contemplates carrying into effect the constitutional prohibition against distinctions on account of race or color.

"There is also a constitutional prohibition against religious proscription. Let us suppose that another section conferred the power on Congress to enforce the provisions of that article by appropriate legislation; then suppose a State should pass a law disqualifying from voting, holding office, or serving on juries all persons who may be identified with a certain religious denomination; would the distinguished Wisconsin Senator then contend that Congress would have no right to pass a law prohibiting this discrimination, in the face of the constitutional prohibition and the right conferred upon Congress to enforce it by appropriate legislation? I contend that any provision in the constitution or laws of any State that is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States is absolutely null and void; for the Constitution itself declares that—

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof . . . . shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The Constitution further declares that—

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, ... nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"And that—

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"As the Supreme Court has decided that the above constitutional provision was intended to confer upon Congress the power to prevent distinctions and discriminations when made on account of race or color, I contend that the power of Congress in this respect is applicable to every office under the constitution and laws of any State. Some may think that this is extraordinary power; but such is not the case. For any State can, without violating the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment and the provisions of this bill, prohibit any one from voting, holding office, or serving on juries in its respective limits, who cannot read and write, or who does not own a certain amount of property, or who shall not have resided in the State for a certain number of months, days, or years. The only thing these amendments prevent them from doing in this respect is making the color of a person or the race with which any person may be identified a ground of disqualification from the enjoyment of any of these privileges. The question seems to me to be so clear that further argument is unnecessary."

Mr. Finck, of Ohio, said: "Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of opposing the passage of this measure. A bill of this character, sir, is not to be disposed of by mere appeals to passion, if the Constitution of our country still retains its vigor and the force to control our action. It is a question to be disposed of in accordance with the organic law. If it violates any principle of the Constitution, then it ought not to be passed by this House. The provisions of the first section of this bill are as follows:

That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres, and other places of public amusement; and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported, in whole or in part, by general taxation; and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

"Other sections of the bill provide penalties by fine and imprisonment for a violation of the provisions of the first section.

"Mr. Speaker, I have read the first section of the Senate bill. There are various amendments proposed in the House by which it is endeavored in some manner to modify the provisions of this section, but substantially the question remains whether or not the Congress of the United States has the constitutional power to pass this proposed measure. I intend to be very brief, but in order that we may consider the question it is necessary to advert to the nature of our Government. The Federal Government is a Government of limited and defined powers. It exists only by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and it can exercise no powers except such as have been granted by that instrument. If it should be found upon examination of the Constitution that there has been no power delegated to the Federal Government which warrants this legislation, then if our Republican friends are willing to abide by the Constitution and its limitations they will reject the measure.

"My opposition to this bill is not founded in any hostility to the colored race. I entertain no such hostility.

"Mr. Speaker, soon after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States various amendments were made to it, eleven in number, and all these amendments provided limitations upon the powers of the General Government. An additional amendment was made in the year 1803, but after that, and after a lapse of more than fifty years, there were three other amendments made to the Constitution, namely, the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. The first section of the fourteenth article of amendment, under which the advocates of this bill claim the constitutional power to pass it, reads as follows:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

"In the Constitution of the United States there are various limitations and restrictions upon the powers of the Federal Government; and so cautious were the statesmen of the early days of the republic that the Federal Government should exercise no power not delegated to it, that they made provision by an amendment adopted soon after the ratification of the Constitution that—

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

"It will be observed, Mr. Speaker, in the reading of the bill now under discussion, that it is a proposition by the Federal Government to go into the States for the purpose of exercising legislative power over the people of the States, and to control and regulate the local concerns and affairs of the citizens of the several States.

"I deny that under any delegation of power which has been provided by the Constitution or by the amendments which have since become part of the Constitution, any such power can be exercised by the Federal Government. Gentlemen claim that this power can be exercised under the provisions of the first section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. What is it?

No State—

"I am reading the clause under which the power to pass this bill is claimed:

No State shall make or enforce any law which

shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

"Now, what is the effect of this clause of the fourteenth amendment? It is a prohibition upon the States. It is a command directed against the States in their organization as States.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

"Now, sir, I deny that there is any grant of power contained in this article of amendment which confers upon the Federal Government the power to pass a law to regulate the keeping of an hotel, or the running of a steamboat, or a railroad train within a State, or to prescribe who shall be permitted to enter into a theatre, and what class of children shall go into the common schools of the States.

"The amendment *prohibits* the States from doing certain things. No State shall do so and so; "nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." It is a command to the State. But it does not confer upon Congress any affirmative power to go into the States and regulate the intercourse of citizens of the State one with the other—not a particle. And this provision of the amendment that the "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article," does not confer upon Congress any power to pass this bill.

"It will be observed that the first clause of the fourteenth article of amendment defines who shall be citizens of the United States and of the States; and the next clause provides that—

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

"We have a decision made by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio in regard to the common schools of that State, in which this clause of the fourteenth amendment was fully considered and discussed by that court. It is a decision made in 1871 by a full court, composed of five eminent jurists of that State, every one of whom was a leading and prominent member of the Republican party. In that decision they held that this clause of the amendment did not authorize the Government of the United States to control the schools within the State; that that was a question for the people of the State under their own constitution and laws. The question grew out of the refusal of the board of school directors of one of the subdistricts in the State of Ohio to permit colored children to attend a school with white children. A suit was prosecuted in the courts of Ohio and carried up to the Supreme Court of the State; and this question in relation to *mixed* schools was fully discussed and decided, and the court held, by the unanimous opinion of all the judges, that the State of Ohio had the right to establish separate schools for colored children, and that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States did not impair that right.

"I read from the opinion of the court in the case of The State of Ohio *ex rel.* William Garnes *vs.* John W. McCan and others, 21 Ohio State Reports:

But it is claimed that the law authorizing the classification in question contravenes the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and is abrogated, therefore, thereby. . . .

It would seem then that these provisions of the amendment contain nothing conflicting with the statute authorizing the classification in question; nor the decisions heretofore made touching the point in controversy in the case. But the clause relied on in behalf of the plaintiff is that which forbids any State to make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. This involves the inquiry as to what privileges and immunities are embraced in the inhibition of this clause. We are not aware that this has been as yet judicially settled.

The language of the clause, however, taken in connection with other provisions of the amendment and of the Constitution of which it forms a part, affords strong reasons for believing that it includes only such privileges and immunities as are derived from or recognized by the Constitution of the United States. A broader interpretation opens into a field of conjecture limitless as the range of speculative theories; and might work such limitations on the power of the States to manage and regulate their local institutions and affairs as were never contemplated by the amendment. If this construction be correct the clause has no application to this case, for all the privileges of the school system of this State are derived solely from the constitution and laws of the State.

If the General Assembly should pass a law repealing all laws creating and regulating the system, it cannot be claimed that the fourteenth amendment could be interposed to prevent so grievous an abridgment of the privileges of the citizens of the State, for they would thereby be deprived of privileges derived from the State, and not of privileges derived from the United States.

"And further on in the same case the court say:

We have seen that the law in the case before us works no substantial inequality of school privileges between the children of both classes in the locality of the parties. Under the lawful regulation of equal educational privileges, the children of each class are required to attend the school provided for them, and to which they are assigned by those having the lawful official control of all.

The plaintiff then cannot claim that his privileges are abridged on the ground of inequality of school advantages for his children. Nor can he dictate where his children shall be instructed or what teacher shall perform that office, without obtaining privileges not enjoyed by white citizens. Equality of rights does not involve the necessity of educating white and colored persons in the same school any more than it does that of educating children of both sexes in the same school, or that different grades of scholars must be kept in the same school.

Any classification which preserves substantially equal school advantages is not prohibited by either State or Federal Constitution, nor would it contravene the provisions of either. There is then no ground upon which the plaintiff can claim his rights under the fourteenth amendment have been infringed.

"This is a case which was decided by a Republican court of the State of Ohio, in which decision it was held that it was no infringement of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution to prohibit colored children from attending the same school with white children.

"But since that time we have had a decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States, which I believe settles the question of power involved in this bill. It was a decision rendered in the celebrated Slaughter-house cases at the December term, 1872, to which I will call the attention of the House. It involved directly the examination of the powers which were granted to Congress and of the immunities and privileges which were conferred by the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution. The Supreme Court laid down distinctly, and clearly, the difference between the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States, and the rights and immunities of citizens of the several States. The court say in that opinion:

It is quite clear, then, that there is a citizenship of the United States and a citizenship of a State which are distinct from each other, and which depend upon different characteristics or circumstances in the individual.

We think these distinctions and its explicit recognition in this amendment of great weight in this argument, because the next paragraph of this same section, which is the only one mainly relied on by the plaintiffs in error, speaks only of privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and does not speak of those of citizens of the several States. The argument, however, in favor of plaintiffs rests wholly on the assumption that the citizenship is the same and the privileges and immunities guaranteed by the clause are the same.

The language is, "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of *the United States.*" It is a little remarkable, if this clause was intended as a protection to the citizen of a State against the legislative power of his own State, that the word citizen of the State should be left out when it is so carefully used, and used in contradistinction to citizens of the United States, in the very sentence which precedes it. It is too clear for argument that the change in phraseology was adopted understandingly and with a purpose.

Of the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the United States and of the privileges and immunities of the citizen of the State, and what they respectively are, we will presently consider; but we wish to state here that it is only the *former* which are placed by this clause under the protection of the Federal Constitution, and that the *latter*, whatever they may be, *are not intended* to have any additional protection by this paragraph of the amendment.

If, then, there is a difference between the privileges and immunities belonging to a citizen of the United States as such, and those belonging to the citizen of the State as such, the latter—

"That is, the rights and immunities of citizens of a State—

must rest for their security and protection where they have heretofore rested, for they are not embraced by this paragraph of the amendment.

"Here is the clear and distinct statement by the court in this case that the privileges and immunities of citizens of a State must rest where they heretofore have rested, under the protection of the State. And further on in this decision the court vindicates what it has already said in regard to the distinction between the privileges and immunities belonging to the citizens of the United States, and privileges and immunities belonging to citizens of the State as such. The court say:

It would be the vainest show of learning to attempt to prove by citations of authority that up to the adoption of the recent amendments no claim or pretense was set up that those rights depended on the Federal Government for their existence or protection, beyond the very few express limitations which the Federal Constitution imposed upon the States—such, for instance, as the prohibition against *ex post facto* laws, bills of attainder, and laws impairing the obligations of contracts. But with the exception of these and a few other restrictions, the entire domain of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the States, as above defined, lay within the constitutional and legislative power of the States and without that of the Federal Government. Was it the purpose of the fourteenth amendment, by the simple declaration that no State should make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of *citizens of the United States*, to transfer the security and protection of all the civil rights which we have mentioned from the States to the Federal Government? And where it is declared that Congress shall have the power to enforce the article, was it intended to bring within the power of Congress the entire domain of civil rights heretofore belonging exclusively to the States?

All this and more must follow if the proposition of the plaintiff in error be sound. For not only are these rights subject to the control of Congress whenever in its discretion any of them are supposed to be abridged by State legislation, but that body may also pass laws in advance, limiting and restricting the exercise of legislative power by the States, in their most ordinary and usual functions, as in its judgment it may think proper on all such subjects. And still further, such a construction followed by the reversal of the judgments of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in these cases would constitute this court a perpetual censor upon all legislation of the States, on the civil rights of their own citizens, with authority to nullify such as it did not approve as consistent with those rights, as they existed at the time of the adoption of this amendment. The argument we admit is not always the most conclusive which is drawn from the consequences urged against the adoption of the particular construction of an instrument. But when, as in the case before us, these consequences are so serious, so far-reaching, so pervading, so great a departure from the structure and spirit of our institutions; *when the effect is to fetter and degrade the State governments by subjecting them to the control of Congress in the exercise of powers heretofore universally conceded to them of the most ordinary and fundamental character, when in fact it radically changes the whole theory of the relations of the State and Federal Governments to each other, and of both these governments to the people, the argument has a force that is irresistible in the absence of language which expresses such a purpose too clearly to admit of doubt.*

"The court goes on further to say:

We are convinced that no such results were in

tended by the Congress which proposed these amendments, nor by the Legislatures, of the States which ratified them.

"Now, mark the language of the court:

Having shown that the privileges and immunities relied on in the argument are those which belonged to citizens of the States as such, *and that they are left to the State governments for security and protection and not by this article placed under the special care of the Federal Government*, we may hold ourselves excused from defining the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, which no State can abridge until some case involving those privileges may make it necessary to do so.

"Mr. Speaker, if the Supreme Court of the United States has decided any question in this case it has decided that the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the States, as such, are left to the protection of the States, and not to the protection of the Federal Government; and it has decided that the rights and immunities belonging to citizens of the States cannot be controlled by the Federal Government. That is the effect of this decision in what are known as the 'Slaughter-house cases.'

"Now what does this bill propose to do? It proposes in the first section to enter into the States and regulate the local affairs and concerns of the people of the States. It proposes to go into the State and say how its school system shall be conducted. It proposes to define and regulate how a hotel within a State shall be conducted. It proposes also to regulate the rights of citizens who enter theatres, places of public amusement, and public conveyances. If the Federal Government has the power to go into the States to regulate these affairs within their boundaries, among their citizens, where is the limit of the power of the Federal Government over the domestic concerns of the States? If the Federal Government may do this, there is no limitation which can be set to the power it may exercise within the States. I say, therefore, at the very threshold, that the provisions of this bill are without authority; there is no power conferred upon the Federal Government to pass the proposed measure. The Supreme Court of the United States has already decided, in the case adverted to, that no such powers have been conferred upon the Federal Government by the fourteenth amendment."

Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, said: "The fact of the determined and earnest opposition to which this measure has been subjected is an additional argument in favor of its passage in order that we may have the constitutional rights guaranteed us, being citizens. The time has come under this Government when we must no longer be looked upon and judged by the color of our skins. Yes, the time is at hand when you must cease to take us for bringing slaves. We may have been such in the past, but you should not fail to remember that we are freemen now, and citizens of this great country in common with yourselves; therefore entitled to the full enjoyment of all the privileges and immunities incidental to that condition.

"Now, I take the ground that there will be no difficulty in any of the States on account of this bill. There is no argument offered by the opposition to it that was not presented here years ago. True, it was not upon this subject, but subjects of a kindred nature affecting the Government more vitally than this ever will. I assert that this 'genus' in argument has gnawed at the vitals of this republic for nearly half a century, until it was aroused from its masterly inactivity, throttled the demon of rebellion, and asserted its potency.

"It was declared, sir, that if we were enfranchised it would provoke conflict and create strife; that if we were placed in the jury-box it would create a similar result. We have been in the jury-box; we have sat upon cases involving the interests of our fellow-citizens, and have rendered verdicts, and I can say with confidence and pride that as regards my own State our action in this respect has been recognized and accepted even by the Democratic lawyers, who frequently select colored jurors. We have also had the pleasure of voting; and the only trouble to-day is that the colored man is so loyal to the Government and true to the party that has given him such rights as he has, that he cannot be prevailed upon to enter the ranks of the opposition. That is the reason why gentlemen on the other side are fighting so strenuously against our advancement. But I will say to them that we intend to continue to vote so long as the Government gives us the right and the necessary protection; and I know that right accorded to us now will never be withheld in the future if left to the Republican party. The sooner those opposed to us will understand and concede the fact the better it will be for the tranquillity, prosperity, and happiness of the whole country.

"I do not doubt that there are privileges accorded to the colored people in Virginia; that they are allowed to live quietly and without molestation; but I ask why? The answer is, since the election of Governor Walker in that State colored men have been compelled, to a great degree, to vote as the Democracy dictated or else not vote at all, without detriment to their business. Whenever the Democrats get control of a State, they say, 'Every thing is lovely, and the negroes are happy and prosperous;' but just as soon as the Republicans obtain control, then the cry is made loudly that anarchy, ruin, and general destruction are upon the people; that they are oppressed nigh unto death by burdensome taxation, and that the Government is a failure.

"Sir, in the State of South Carolina, where we have a republican form of government indeed, where the colored people are in a majority, we are endeavoring, with a fair prospect of success, to demonstrate that the reconstruction policy is not a failure. You may

overrule us in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia; but we will hold our own in South Carolina; and when her government passes out of the hands of Republicans our flag shall yet be flying.

"It may be true that in Virginia they have some regard for the colored people; but I can mention a circumstance from my personal observation which does not show regard for the dead and little for the living. When in Richmond some two or three years ago I was taken to the outskirts of the city where there was a burial-ground in which the slaves had formerly been buried. To my astonishment I found that graveyard cut through for the purpose of opening a street, and the city carts hauling away the dust of those poor dead slaves and strewing the same about the streets to fill up the low places and mud-holes. I saw this with my own eyes, and therefore can testify before God and man as to the fact. Does not this statement show that with some people there is no regard for the poor negro, living or dead? Think of it! The sacred dust of the dead in a civilized community used to fill up mud-holes and low places!

"Yet you talk about humanity; your kindly feeling for the colored race. Gracious Heaven! If you have no feelings for the ashes of the dead; if you have no regard for the dust of the dead slave who served you all the days of his life faithfully, honestly, well, we may have apprehensions as to the manner in which we will be treated, now that we are free and struggling for equal rights, unless we are protected by the strong arm of the law.

"We do not intend to be driven to the frontier as you have driven the Indian. Our purpose is to remain in your midst an integral part of the body politic. We are training our children to take our places when we are gone. We desire this bill that we may train them intelligently and respectably, that they may thus be qualified to be useful citizens in their day and time. We ask you, then, to give us every facility, that we may educate our sons and our daughters as they should be. Deprive us of no rights belonging to us as citizens; give us an equal opportunity in life; then if we fail we will be content if driven to the wall.

"Much apprehension and fear have been exhibited on account of the social aspect of this subject. A few words on that point will not be out of place. This fear and apprehension are unwarranted; there is no social precedent for this alarm. It is merely conjectural, or, in other words, it is nothing more than the result engendered by a diseased and prejudiced mind. Every impartial thinker is aware that no law is supposed possible to regulate the social customs of any people. What is social equality? Is it the undisturbed right to enter public places of amusement, and receive the same accommodations as are offered others at like cost? Surely that cannot be, for it is obvious that suspicious characters are frequently the occupants of first-class seats among the spectators; so if this settles the question we may well tremble for the purity and reputation of good society. Is it the unrestricted right to be entertained at public inns or restaurants and be respectfully treated? That cannot be, for we have daily instances before us where thieves and others of questionable repute enjoy these advantages without, I hope, being considered social equals of other guests. Is it the right of franchise, of being accommodated by common carriers, whether by land or water, and treated as other first-class passengers are? I think not. It is therefore a waste of argument to insist upon it. Social equality consists in congeniality of feeling, a reciprocity of sentiment, and mutual, social recognition among men, which is graded according to desire and taste, and not by any known or possible law. Men as a rule are always careful never to introduce into the sanctity of their family circles those who would abuse the privilege, or who are not recognized as social equals. This is a right that cannot be disputed, neither can it be invaded by any law or statutory enactment.

"The earnest desire for the passage of this bill as a measure of justice and equity becomes more evident from the stubborn opposition made to it. There has been no measure passed by Congress having for its avowed object the benefit of the negro race in any way but what has met the same contention that has been so apparent in this instance.

"Much has been said about the Constitution and its bearing upon the passage of this bill, and the ultimate result of such an event. Time will not permit me to refer to them all. I will say, by way of general reply, that those who read the Constitution with partial and selfish motives in view fail to see the interests of the colored race apart from what is implied in the last three amendments thereto, and frequently with a narrow conception of those. We claim equal rights and interests with other citizens who are embraced within the limits of all its provisions. If this should not be admitted, the people would soon lose appreciation for that instrument, and clamor for a change that would afford them more general and better protection. Believing it to be adequate for the ample security of all, the people are content with it.

"Article iv., section 2, of the Constitution reads thus:

> The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

"According to this provision it is unconstitutional to deny any privilege or immunity to colored citizens in either Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, or any other State that is guaranteed to other citizens. It must be remembered that we are not dealing with the past, but with the immediate present and for the future.

"In this connection reference may be properly made to the public schools. All the ob-

jections that have been urged against the general commingling of white and colored children in these schools have been stated and successfully refuted in the past. There was great dissatisfaction shown at the inauguration of this system in those States where it has been in successful operation for years. It is gratifying to state that the satisfactory results of its workings have dispelled all doubts in regard to its practicability, quieted apprehension, and contributed largely to remove fears and annihilate that prejudice which has been declared upon this floor should be fostered and respected. It is with the aim of making more complete the destruction of this uncharitable sentiment and proscription that the opening of the public schools to all is so much to be desired. Surely the children are not better than their parents, who now sit with us in the jury-box, the legislative hall, and are daily to be seen in the same public conveyances. Therefore I can see no reason why the white and colored children cannot attend the same public school.

"What we desire, Mr. Speaker, is to have the cloud of proscription removed from our horizon, that we may clearly see our way to intellectual and moral advancement. This is nothing more than what all good citizens desire to enjoy and ought to have. I therefore favor the passage of the Senate bill now on your table."

Mr. Cain, of South Carolina, said: "Mr. Speaker, in the discussion of this question of the civil-rights bill, it has become a question of interest to the country how the colored people feel on this question of the schools. I believe, sir, that there is no part of this bill so important as the school clause. The education of the masses is to my mind of vital moment to the welfare, the peace, the safety, and the good government of the republic. Every enlightened nation regards the development of the minds of the masses as of vital importance. How are you going to elevate this large mass of people? What is the means to be employed? Is it not the development of their minds, the moulding and fashioning of their intellects, lifting them up from intellectual degradation by information, by instruction? I know of no other means so well adapted to the development of a nation as education.

"Especially is this true in the Southern States of this Union, where the great cry against the colored people is their ignorance. Admit it, sir, and it is a lamentable fact that the past laws and customs, and habits and interests of the Southern States have prevented the colored people from attaining that education which otherwise they would gladly have attained. It was a part and parcel of the system of slavery to prevent education; for the moment you remove ignorance and develop the minds of those who are enslaved, the less likely they are to remain contentedly in servitude. For this reason it was the policy of the South to keep in ignorance that part of the community that they controlled for their benefit as their slaves. Now that there is a change throughout the land, now that these millions formerly enslaved are free, it is essential to the welfare of the nation that they should be educated.

"But the question arises in the discussion of this bill, How and where are you to do this work? As a Republican, and for the sake of the welfare of the Republican party, I am willing, if we cannot rally our friends to those higher conceptions entertained by Mr. Sumner—if we cannot bring up the Republican party to that high standard with regard to the rights of man as seen by those who laid the foundation of this Government—then I am willing to agree to a compromise. If the school clause is objectionable to our friends, and they think they cannot sustain it, then let it be struck out entirely. We want no invidious discrimination in the laws of this country. Either give us that provision in its entirety, or else leave it out altogether, and thus settle the question.

"I believe the time is coming when the good sense of the people of this country, Democrats as well as Republicans, will recognize the necessity of educating the masses. The more the people are educated, the better citizens they make. If you would have peace, if you would have quiet, if you would have good-will, educate the masses of the community. Objection is made to the ignorance of the colored people, and the State of South Carolina is cited as an illustration of that ignorance operating in legislation. Why, sir, if it be true that the legislators of South Carolina are to some extent ignorant, I answer that it is not their fault; the blame lies at somebody else's door.

"Now, sir, let the Democracy, instead of reproaching us with our ignorance, establish schools; let them guarantee to us schoolhouses in all the hamlets of the country; let them not burn them down, but build them up; let them not hang the teachers, but encourage and protect them; and then we shall have a great change in this country.

"Sir, we must be educated. It is education that makes a people great. We are a part and parcel of this great nation, and are called upon to assume the responsibility of citizenship. We must have the appliances that make other people great. We must have schoolhouses and every appliance of education. If your objection is to guaranteeing to us in the civil-rights bill an equal enjoyment of school privileges, then I say surround us with all the other appliances; say nothing of the schoolhouse, if you choose, but enforce our rights under the law of the country, and we shall be enabled to exercise every other privilege in the community."

Mr. Gunckel: "Let me ask the gentleman from South Carolina whether the colored people of the South want mixed schools."

Mr. Cain: "So far as my experience is concerned, I do not believe they do. In South Carolina, where we control the whole school

system, we have not a mixed school except the State College. In localities where whites are in the majority, they have two white trustees and one colored."

Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, said: "I desire to ask the gentleman what, in his opinion, will be the effect of the passage of the Senate civil-rights bill so far as regards the public-school system of the South."

Mr. Cain: "I believe that, if the Congress of the United States will pass it, and make it obligatory upon all the people to obey it, and compel them to obey it, there will be no trouble at all."

Mr. Kellogg: "Would the gentleman prefer to retain the provision in regard to schools which I have moved to strike out in the House bill, or would he rather have that provision struck out according to my amendment?"

Mr. Cain: "I agree to accept it."

Mr. Kellogg: "I offered it in the interest of your people as well as ours."

Mr. Cain: "One word in conclusion. I think I have answered all questions put to me. But I say this, if we pass this bill, make it satisfactory. I know we are in the minority in this country—I speak of course of the colored people. We are willing to accept any thing which is deemed necessary to the welfare of the country. Spare us our liberties; give us peace; give us a chance to live; give us an honest chance in the race of life; place no obstruction in our way; oppress us not; give us an equal chance, and we ask no more of the American people."

Mr. Kellogg: "Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to say any thing upon this bill, except in regard to the amendment I have offered. I think too much time has been consumed already, and this delay has been forced upon us by the action of the other side of the House last week. The amendment I have proposed is to strike out of the House bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary all that part which relates to schools; and I do it, Mr. Speaker, in the interest of education, and especially in the interest of the education of the colored children of the Southern States. As the bill is now drawn, we recognize a distinction in color which we ought not to recognize by any legislation of the Congress of the United States. Sir, in the legislation of this country I recognize no distinction of color, race, or birthplace. All ought to be equal before the law; and the children of all should have an equal right to the best education they can have in the public schools of the country. But this bill proposes to make a distinction by a national law. The proviso to the first section is one that makes a discrimination as to classes of persons attending public schools; and I do not wish to make any such provision in an act of Congress.

"But upon this school question we should be careful that we do not inflict upon the several States of the Union an injury that we ought to avoid. A school system in most of the Southern States has been established since the war of the rebellion, by which the colored children of the South have the advantages of an education that they never could have before that time. I believe, from all the information I can obtain, that you will destroy the schools in many of the Southern States if you insist upon this provision of the bill. You will destroy the work of the past ten years and leave them to the mercy of the unfriendly legislation of the States where the party opposed to this bill is in power. And, besides, this matter of schools is one of the subjects that must be recognized and controlled by State legislation. The States establish schools, raise taxes for that purpose, and they are also aided by private benefactions; and they have a right to expend the money, so raised, in their own way. So far as agricultural schools are concerned which are endowed by Congress, it may be proper to make this provision. But, sir, when I see all that has been done for the education of the colored children of the South since the war, all that has been accomplished in that direction, I could not in good conscience vote for any measure which would destroy the whole of the good work that has already been accomplished, and destroy the system of schools already established in those States. I believe the colored people of the South as well as the colored people of the North, when they understand this question, will wish that no such provision shall be made in this or any other bill."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said: "I had hoped when this bill was first brought before the House that in all kindness of heart, in all singleness of purpose, with all propriety of tone and thought, we should discuss one of the most momentous questions of civil liberty that can be raised; a question the solution of which, for good or for evil, will affect our country longer, much longer, than we shall remain on the earth; but I have been disappointed.

"It is a question of equal civil rights to all citizens—a doctrine in which I was brought up from my earliest boyhood. I have always been taught that the foundation of all democracy was equality of right, equality of burden, equality of power in all men under the law. And when, a few years ago, a religious and partisan furore shook the land, and it was attempted to disfranchise from some of their rights in many of the States a portion of our citizens because of their foreign birth and because of their religion, when the cry went out 'Put no one but Americans on guard,' I stood in my State in almost a hopeless minority, indeed almost alone, in saying that the privilege of American citizenship once granted was like the privilege of the Roman citizen—to be to him the same in Latium and at Athens. And I stood firmly to that until all that prejudice was rolled away from the foreign-born citizen

by his standing shoulder to shoulder with our brothers and sons in the red track of battle.

"Now comes another question of prejudice in which I was educated in my youth differently, the rights of the colored man. He has been made, by right or by wrong, but under the forms and with the force of constitutional law, a citizen of the United States. And were he as black as the black diamond, he has an equal right to every privilege with any citizen who is white as an angel. And upon that ground alone can a democratic republic stand. Upon that ground alone is civil and constitutional liberty on this continent to be preserved. And, therefore, I wonder with amazement when I hear it here stated that this bill is intended as a stab to constitutional liberty. Why, sir, this bill is the very essence of constitutional liberty. What does it do? It simply provides that there shall be an equality of law all over the Union.

"My friend from Mississippi (Mr. Lamar) says that in Mississippi the white man and the colored man have equal privileges. Be it so. Good for Mississippi. This was so made by a Republican Legislature in which was a colored majority. But where is the like law in Kentucky, the 'dark and bloody ground?' Where is that law in Tennessee? Where is that law —without stopping to enumerate—in a majority of the Southern States? But, if it is a good law in Mississippi, why should it not be extended over all the Southern States? If it is a good law, and my friend from Mississippi agrees it is a good law and works well there, why should it not be enforced by proper and sufficient penalties to restrain bad men from violating it? And that is all the bill does.

"I do not here and now mean to deal with the question of schools, for this reason: There are two kinds of opinion in the Republican party on this question. I myself would legislate equal privileges to white and black in the schools, if I had the power, first, to legislate, and, secondly, to enforce the legislation. But the difficulty I find in that is, that there is such a degree of prejudice in the South that I am afraid that the public-school system, which has never yet obtained any special hold in the South, will be broken up if we put that provision in the bill. Then comes the provision of the committee that there shall be separate schools wherever schools are supported by taxation. There are some difficulties with an unwilling people in carrying out that provision, and there is an objection to it on the part of the colored people, because they say they desire no legislation which shall establish any class distinction.

"Then comes the proposition of my friend from Connecticut (Mr. Kellogg) to strike out all relating to schools. I should very much rather have all relating to schools struck out than have even the committee's provision for mixed schools. I leave this provision with these observations.

"I must say once for all that I cannot yield and will not yield to a mortal man. I would yield to my friend from Ohio quicker than to any other man.

"Now, then, what are the objections here made to this bill? The first objection stated on the other side is that this bill establishes social equality. By no means; by no means. I undertook to show, when up before, how by this law social equality is not touched by the bill. It allows men and women of different colors only to come together in public, in theatres, in stage-coaches and cars, in public houses."

The Speaker: "The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Kellogg) which is to strike out from the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee the words which will be read by the Clerk."

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the following:

And also all common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and also the institutions known as agricultural colleges endowed by the United States.

Strike out also the following:

Provided, That if any State or the proper authorities in any State, having the control of common schools or other institutions of learning aforesaid, shall establish and maintain separate schools and institutions, giving equal educational advantages in all respects for different classes of persons entitled to attend such schools and institutions, such schools and institutions shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section so far as they relate to schools and institutions of learning.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Kellogg, there were yeas 128, nays 48.

Mr. Orth called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Burrows: "Can the question on this amendment be divided?"

The Speaker: "It is not divisible."

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The amendment of Mr. Kellogg was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

The question then recurred on the adoption of Mr. Shank's preamble, as follows:

Whereas, It is essential to just government that we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the proper object of legislation to enact fundamental principles into law: therefore, etc.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 218, nays 26, not voting 45.

The question was on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Eldredge: "I call for the yeas and nays."

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albert, Albright, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Bass, Begole, Biery, Bradley, Buffinton,

Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Burroughs, Benjamin F. Butler, Cain, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Amos Clark, Jr., Freeman Clarke, Clayton, Clements, Stephen A. Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Corwin, Cotton, Crooke, Crounse, Curtis, Darrall, Dawes, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Field, Fort, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckel, Hagans, Eugene Hale, Robert S. Hale, Harmer, Benjamin W. Harris, Hathorn, John B. Hawley, Joseph R. Hawley, Hays, Gerry W. Hazelton, John W. Hazelton, Hendee, E. Rockwood Hoar, Hodges, Hooper, Hoskins, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Lawson, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Martin, McCrary, Alexander S. McDill, James W. McDill, MacDougall, McKee, McNulta, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Myers, Negley, Niles, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, Isaac C. Parker, Parsons, Pelham, Pendleton, Phillips, Pierce, Pike, James H. Platt, Jr., Poland, Pratt, Rainey, Rapier, Richmond, Ellis H. Roberts, James W. Robinson, Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Henry B. Sayler, Scofield, Henry J. Scudder, Isaac W. Scudder, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Lazarus D. Shoemaker, Small, Smart, A. Herr Smith, George L. Smith, H. Boardman Smith, John Q. Smith, Snyder, Sprague, Starkweather, Charles A. Stevens, Stowell, Strawbridge, Sypher, Taylor, Charles R. Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Tyner, Waldron, Wallace, Jasper D. Ward, Marcus L. Ward, White, Whiteley, Wilber, Charles W. Willard, George Willard, Charles G. Williams, John M. S. Williams, William Williams, William B. Williams, James Wilson, Jeremiah M. Wilson, and Woodworth—162.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buckner, Roderick R. Butler, Caldwell, Caulfield, Chittenden, John B. Clark, Jr., Clymer, Comingo, Cook, Cox, Crittenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Davis, DeWitt, Durham, Eden, Eldredge, Finck, Giddings, Glover, Gunter, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hatcher, Hereford, Herndon, Holman, Hunton, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Leach, Lofland, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, McLean, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, O'Brien, Hosea W. Parker, Perry, Phelps, Potter, Randall, Read, Robbins, William R. Roberts, James C. Robinson, Milton Sayler, Schell, John G. Schumaker, Sloan, Sloss, J. Ambler Smith, Speer, Stanard, Standiford, Alexander H. Stephens, Stone, Storm, Swann, Christopher Y. Thomas, Thornburgh, Vance, Waddell, Wells, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Willie, Ephraim K. Wilson, Wolfe, Wood, John D. Young, and Pierce M. B. Young—99.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Barnum, Barry, Clinton L. Cobb, Creamer, Danford, Farwell, Freeman, Frye, Havens, George F. Hoar, Kendall, Killinger, Marshall, Maynard, Mitchell, Nunn, Thomas C. Platt, Purman, Ransier, Ray, Sener, Sherwood, William A. Smith, Southard, St. John, Strait, Walls, and Wheeler—28.

So the bill was passed.

In the Senate, on February 27th, the bill was reported without amendment and read a third time.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "What does this bill propose to do? This bill that we have under consideration only proposes that if there are any fundamental rights in this Constitution they shall be secured by that power which the Constitution says shall take the measures to secure them, and that the Congress of the United States by legislation appropriate shall secure to every citizen in this land the rights which the Constitution gives him; and yet Senators say this is invading State rights; this is tyrannical! Why, Mr. President, State rights justly considered, the real and the true rights of States can only be secured under and by the Constitution of the United States; and therefore, in my opinion, it is an invasion of State rights instead of an attack upon them to say that you will turn every State adrift and all its citizens be subject to the turmoil and the disturbance and the passion and the prejudice which may happen from time to time to exist in any particular State. There is no security for a State that is not found under this bond of union which the Constitution of the United States secures; there is no security to any citizen of a State, either under the State or under any other provision, that is not found fundamentally and in the first place in the fact that the whole family of these States have a common interest in his protection and in the protection of his State; and it was so in the first Constitution as it is in this.

"The Constitution of the United States, as was stated in an opinion of the Supreme Court once by an eminent Democratic judge, is a bill of rights for the people of all the States, and no State has a right to say you invade her rights when under this Constitution and according to it you have protected a right of her citizens against class prejudice, against caste prejudice, against sectarian prejudice, against the ten thousand things which in special communities may from time to time arise to disturb the peace and good order of the community. That is all this bill undertakes to do. Now let us see what this bill is.

"That first section of it simply provides that all persons shall be entitled to certain common rights in public places, in the streets, if they were in—they are not in, but that illustrates it—that no State shall have a right and no person shall have a right to interrupt the common use by citizens of the United States of the streets of a town or city. Where is the authority for that, Senators ask; where is the authority for saying that a State shall not have a right to pass a law which shall declare that all citizens of the German race shall go upon the right-hand side of the streets and all citizens of French descent shall go upon the left, and so on, and that all people of a particular religion shall only occupy a particular quarter of the town, and all the people of another religion another side? Is it possible, with a national Constitution which creates fundamentally a national citizenship, that anybody can say a State has a right to make laws of that kind? I should be amazed to hear it stated. If that can be stated, then I should be glad to know what there is in being a citizen of the United States that is worth a man's time to devote himself to defend for a single instant.

"What is it to be a citizen of the United States, if, being that, the citizen cannot be protected in those fundamental privileges and immunities which inhere in the very nature of citizenship? And there is the fault into which my honorable friends on the other side have fallen in arguing this constitutional question. The question is not whether citizens of a particular character, either as to color or religion or race, shall exercise certain functions; but the question is the other way. It is that no citizen shall be deprived of whatever belongs to him in his character as a citizen; and what belongs to a man in his character as a citizen has been long in a great many respects well understood. There was the old Constitution, the fourth article, you remember, which said that citizens of each State should be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. What did that mean? That has received judicial interpretation.

"By common consent of all parties, before this gravest question arising out of the rebellion and the war has been forced upon us, the courts had held with universal acceptance, I believe, that there did belong to citizens certain inherent rights which could not be denied to them, and that you could not, under the Constitution of the United States, either through State or other authority, set up distinctions which interfered with these fundamental privileges. Perfectly consistent with that, as everybody knows, you may say that in order to fulfill a certain function in the State or to hold a certain office all citizens alike must conform to certain qualifications. Your courts may say—a case which seems to have troubled my honorable friend from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) very much—your courts may say, be they Federal or be they State, that in order to practise law every citizen must possess certain qualifications of sex, of age, of learning, or experience, or whatever; but what has that to do with the question? Unless you can say that it is a fundamental right of a citizen to be a lawyer, you do not get ahead in the argument at all; but yet every one who is acquainted with constitutional history knows that it never has been contended that a fundamental right of a citizen was to be a lawyer or a schoolmaster or a judge or a Senator. The only thing that the Constitution says is that there shall never be a distinction in respect to the rights which belong to a citizen in his inherent character as such. Now, what are those rights? Common rights as the common lawyers used to say, common rights as the courts of the United States have said under the fourth article. Among those may be enumerated—it may be that you cannot make a precise definition, but you can always tell, when you name an instance, whether it falls within or without it—the right to go peaceably in the public streets, the right to enjoy the same privileges and immunities, without qualification and distinction upon arbitrary reasons, that exist in favor of all others. That is what it is. Then apply it to this bill, and what have you? You say it shall not be competent for any person, either under the authority of a State or without it, to exclude from modes of public travel persons on the ground that they have come from Germany, like my distinguished friend behind me (Mr. Schurz), or that they have come from Ireland, as some other Senators here may have come, or that their descent is traced from Ham or Shem or Japhet. And yet Senators seem to be greatly alarmed when this simple proposition of common right inherent in everybody is put into a statute-book, which carries out a Constitution which declares that every privilege and every immunity of an American citizen shall be sacred and protected by the power of the nation. That is all there is to it; and those, therefore, who go fishing and talking dialectics about attorneys and about slaughter-house cases and police regulations find themselves entirely wide of the mark. The real thing, Mr. President, is that there lies in this Constitution, just as in *Magna Charta*, and as in the bills of rights of all the States, a series of declarations that the rights of citizens shall not be invaded. These bills of rights do not say that A or B or C or any class shall hold an office or be a witness or a juryman or walk the streets. They only say that these common rights, which belong necessarily to all men alike in the reason of things, shall not be invaded on the pretense that a man is of a particular race or a particular religion."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the passage of the bill."

The result was announced—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Washburn, West, Windom, and Wright—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, and Tipton—26.

ABSENT—Messrs. Brownlow, Dorsey, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Johnston, Morrill of Maine, and Wadleigh—9.

So the bill was passed.

In the House, on December 17th, the appropriation bill to defray the expenses of the Government being under consideration, the Clerk read as follows:

For the Commissioner of Education, $3,000; chief clerk, $2,000; one clerk of class four; one statistician, with the compensation of a clerk of class four; one clerk of class three; one translator, with the compensation of a clerk of class three; one clerk of class two; four copyists, at $900 each; one messenger, $840; and one watchman; in all, $18,360.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, said: "I wish to move

several amendments to this paragraph. I will begin with one to increase the number of clerks of class four from one, as proposed in this paragraph, to two.

"I am prepared to say, on my responsibility in my place here, that I believe the estimates which were furnished by the Commissioner of Education in regard to the clerical force which he needed and the appropriations which he required were made just as low as they could be made. It has been the habit of the commissioner of that bureau, in accordance with the suggestions made to him, to put his estimates just as low as he can put them and efficiently and properly discharge the duties of that bureau. And it is my opinion, from personal observation, that the bill of the Committee on Appropriations has cut down his estimates so low that his force will be so reduced that he cannot carry on the work of his office with proper efficiency.

"Now, I say this positively, and I beg leave to call the attention of the committee for a moment to the comparative force allowed and the comparative appropriations made in this bill: first, for the Department of Agriculture; second, for the Bureau of Statistics; and, third, for the Bureau of Education.

"If the committee will compare for a moment the work which these several departments have to do and then compare the appropriations made by the Committee on Appropriations for them, I think they can but feel the appropriations for the Bureau of Education are fixed far too low. Why, sir, in the Treasury Department the head of the Bureau of Statistics corresponds, I suppose, with all the boards of trade in all the principal cities and towns of the United States. Well, the Commissioner of Education must correspond with all the principal cities and towns. The head of the Department of Agriculture must correspond with all the county agricultural societies and other like associations. Well, sir, the Commissioner of Education (and I may say it is but a small part of his duty) has to correspond with every county in the United States. Indeed, the work of correspondence in that office has become something wonderful; something which any member of this House would scarcely believe if he had not personal knowledge of it. I happen to know the fact that the number of regular correspondents of the Bureau of Education—the number of regular correspondents connected with schools, colleges, libraries, and educational institutions of all sorts in all the cities and towns and States and Territories of the Union—is now more than eight thousand.

"I wish to call the attention of the committee to the fact that there are large portions of this Union in which school systems of all sorts are in a state of formation, are in their infancy. You would have no conception, if you were not daily in that office, of the enormous number of letters coming from every section asking for information on an immense variety of subjects, information about building schoolhouses; plans for building, heating, and ventilating; systems of instruction; and the thousand questions which you, who are familiar with this matter, will at once understand; so that the regular correspondence of the office has become something immense; and my impression is, although I am not so familiar with these other Departments—the Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau of Agriculture—as I am with the labor of this bureau, it is much larger than either of the others in this respect."

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said: "The fundamental error of all this argumentation, all this talk in favor of increasing the appropriations to this bureau, in my mind lies here: that it is not the business of the Government of the United States under our laws and the spirit of the Constitution to build up a great directing educational establishment. That, I believe, we have never heretofore tried to do; and in limiting this appropriation and in guarding it to the extent that we have always guarded it, we have borne in mind and maintained this principle.

"The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Monroe) says that there are numerous inquiries constantly being received from all parts of the country as to educational matters. Undoubtedly; but it is not the province of Congress to furnish a directing bureau of education to say to a correspondent in Iowa, or in Maine, or in Massachusetts, or in California, that such and such a system should be established; and when you magnify this bureau and begin to extend it, it is a sure step in the direction of a supreme and directory bureau. All of these things begin in this small way.

"I, for one, assent that there shall be here under the direction of the department where it is placed, a small bureau that shall from time to time perform what may perhaps be called statistical labor, in the gathering of reports from different States and different countries and yearly, or oftener, if deemed advisable, presenting a report, so that the public may see to this extent, what is going on. For that purpose and in that purview, I believe, lies all that should be given to this bureau."

Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said: "The Commissioner of Education, confining the work of that bureau to what the gentleman from Maine accurately defines as its proper function—that is, supplying the different States and Territories forming their school systems with such information of what is going on in other States and other Territories and other countries, by means of statistics as can only be gained by a central office, doing for the education of the country just what the Government does for its agriculture, just what the Government does for its commerce, just what the Government does for its inventions—requires a little larger force than is reported in this bill and that is the whole of it.

"Two policies present themselves in dealing with the problems which are upon us; the one charging that ignorance is massed upon the one side and the other charging that disloyalty is massed on the other. Two parties present themselves; the one asks you to send down there bayonets, and the other asks you to give them such aid as the Federal Government may properly do in increasing their intelligence and establishing their systems of education; one demands of the Federal Government bayonets, the other demands of the Federal Government such aid as it gives to commerce, such aid as it gives to agriculture, for educational purposes, in furnishing the necessary assistance in building up systems of education."

Mr. Cox, of New York, said: "I will accept the gentleman's statement. I will say that I have been opposed to all this bureaucratic system, Freedmen's Bureau and all; ay, to the Agricultural Bureau, if you please. And what good has this bureau done? It has depreciated the value of the State school system. It has done no good except to collect statistics which could just as well be collected in some other mode. I remember well when this thing commenced with a small appropriation. It was then said by gentlemen on this side of the House that that was only the entering wedge, and the institution has since grown until the people who seem to understand that powers are being aggregated in this Federal centre have themselves spoken. And even the eloquent gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) was compelled, in addressing the State Republican Convention of Massachusetts, to say that the Republican party had to call a halt in centralizing power or his party would be lost. I know they speak that way. Sir, as I have said, I am opposed to the creation of all these bureaus. The only way is to cut them up by the roots, and it will be done by the next Congress if not by this; for, although we may not have a majority in the Senate in the next Congress, we shall have power in this House to stop the passage of the laws."

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, said: "Mr. Chairman, I join issue with my friend from New York when he says there is no power in the Constitution under which to establish a bureau of this character. You will find in the Constitution that Congress has power to do many things that are there set forth in the ninth section, and at the end of that section Congress has specific power to make all laws that may be necessary to provide for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department thereof. There is no special power mentioned in the Constitution whereby Congress can institute a United States Bank. There is no power in that instrument whereby there can be instituted a Bureau of Education or of Agriculture or a Bureau of Statistics. The question of the power of Congress was mooted when the question of the charter of the United States Bank came before the Supreme Court of the United States, and John Marshall, the greatest jurist that ever sat on the bench, decided that under that clause there was power to create such a bank. He said:

> Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to the end, which are not prohibited but which consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional.

"Under this construction of the Constitution we have created the bureaus mentioned, for Congress has the right to decide whether such bureaus are necessary and proper; if Congress decides that they are, the question of constitutionality ends."

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, said: "I desire to say to the committee that I cannot consider this question as one to be passed upon simply as a question affecting education. I hold that a member of this committee may be as warmly in favor of the highest degree of education and culture as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. G. F. Hoar) or the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Townsend), and still be opposed to increasing the force of this Bureau of Education. And for this reason: the education of the people, the schools of this country, is committed, and should be committed, to the care of the localities in which those schools exist. There is no State in the Union that would sooner rebel against any Federal interference with its system of schools than the State of Massachusetts; there is no section of this country that would sooner resist any Federal interference with its methods of education than New England; and there is no section of the country, I believe, that has any better schools or any higher system of education. And this has come to be their distinction, because the people believe that they are the best guardians of their educational interests, and they do not care to have the views of other people imposed upon them in this matter of education.

"It may be true that the information collected by this bureau may be of some value. So you might create a hundred bureaus in this Government to collect information that would be of some value to the people. And those who press these appropriations upon our attention seem to proceed upon the assumption of that as the only question at issue, whether the information collected by this bureau is valuable or not. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that that is not an element which should have the smallest influence in deciding this question. We might inquire into a great variety of subjects; we might get information that would be valuable upon large numbers of topics; we might print that information at the public expense, and distribute it throughout the country; and it might be a source of some profit to the people. But that would be no reason why our action

would be warranted by the Constitution or by precedent. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) suggested that we had as much right to collect this information as to collect information in respect to commerce—commercial statistics. I apprehend, sir, that there is a wide distinction. The subject of commerce is committed to Congress by the Constitution itself. The subject of education is not committed to Congress. We have a right to collect information that may guide us in making tariffs, in imposing internal-revenue taxation, in regulating commerce, because legislation upon those subjects is a part of the duty of Congress under the Constitution; but no duty with respect to education is imposed upon Congress."

Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, said: "There is a broad difference between making appropriations for gathering statistics concerning commerce and gathering statistics concerning education. The Constitution has in express terms given us power over commerce, but not over the systems of education. The sooner the American Congress allows the people of the States to govern themselves in reference to their domestic matters, the better it will be for the people of each State and the better it will be for the people of the whole United States. I am in favor to-day, as I ever have been, of allowing the people in these matters to govern themselves. Let us have local, home, self-government. There is too much government to-day by the Federal authority. I am opposed to this centralization of power. We should not take the power from the people and centralize it in the hands of the General Government.

"Mr. Chairman, I wish I had time to-day to refer to a celebrated speech which a former minister of Spain to England made in this very connection, and where he gave as an instance his own government of Spain, which for over three hundred years had legislated for every thing, taking all power from the people. He stated the result was that although the nation for a time grew powerful the individual became dwarfed. Thus it ever has been, as all history teaches us, and thus it ever will be 'until the last syllable of recorded time.' The more the General Government exercises this power, the more you take away from the individual the privilege he ought to have, the more you teach him to rely upon the government and not upon himself, of course the less reliance he will have upon himself, and the less will he make exertion to help himself, and the less will either the individual or the State develop itself.

"I am in favor, then, of standing by the Constitution, and for that very reason I am opposed to the General Government imposing upon the people of the States any system of education. On the contrary, let each State attend to this matter for itself. I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the whole paragraph will be stricken out, and if it is stricken out the people will save $18,336 in this one item."

Mr. Monroe's amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Hereford to strike out the whole paragraph.

The committee divided; and the tellers reported yeas 35, nays not counted.

So the amendment was rejected.

In the Senate, on February 13th, the bill for the government of the District of Columbia being under consideration, Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "The twenty-fifth section of this bill provides as follows:

That, except in cases of the pecuniary inability so to do, and in cases of the mental or physical incapacity of children so to learn, it will be the duty of every parent, guardian, and of other person having the care or control of any child in said District, to cause, to the best of the authority and means of such person, said child to be reasonably instructed (in reference to its capacity), either in said free public schools or privately, at least in reading, writing, spelling, geography, elementary arithmetic, and the elements of English grammar; and, unless any such child has received from said Board of Education a certificate of having attained such amount of instruction, it will be the duty of such person to cause, to the best of the authority and means of said person, such child to attend such public schools, or some good private school or instruction, during such school-attending age for a period of at least fourteen weeks of each year, eight of which shall be consecutive, from its sixth year to its eighteenth—

"That is, twelve years—

but two evenings of attendance of any public or good private evening school shall be the equivalent of one day's attendance at a day school. Any certificate from the Board of Education, under its seal, touching any matter within the sphere of its duty, or any transcript from its records or register, signed by its president and certified by its secretary as correct, or as being a true copy, shall be regarded as *prima facie* evidence of any facts such certificate may state and as to the qualifications, age, residence, attendance, or non-attendance at any public or other school of any child or person named, or as to any facts required to be stated in any register mentioned in this chapter.

"Now I pause for a moment to say that that introduces what is called compulsory education, and it introduces it in respect to both sexes and requires that compulsory education from the age of six to the age of eighteen, twelve years, although many people have been of the opinion that it is not wise to send a child of six years of age to school but that school education ought to commence much later. But, however that may be, here is a provision for compulsory education for twelve years of all the children of either sex between six and eighteen years of age in this District. How is that enforced? One would suppose that it would be enforced by the punishment of the parent or the guardian who omitted to send the child to school. That would be the natural supposition, but on the contrary the punishment is upon the child."

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said: "Will my honorable friend state his amendment?"

Mr. Thurman: "I move to strike out the whole of section 25. I have read the provision for compulsory education. Then comes the provision to punish, not the person who fails to send the child to school, but to punish the child by prohibiting any person from employing any such uneducated child within this District, making it an offense to employ the child. I think it is bad enough for the child to have no education, to be ignorant, but to deprive it of employment strikes me as being inhuman. I move to strike out the whole section. I wish the Senate to understand this matter; the twenty-fifth section of this bill requires compulsory education of all children, of either sex, from the age of six to the age of eighteen, and then provides not for punishing the parent or guardian who shall fail to send the child to school, but for punishing the child by making it unlawful for any person in this District to employ a child who is not certified by this Board of Education or some member thereof to have attended school, and in one instance to have made the proper progress as required by this law. Why, sir, it is monstrous enough that the child should be in ignorance; but to deprive the child of even employment that may give it its daily bread on account of the fault of the parent or guardian does strike me as one of the most disgraceful provisions I have ever seen in a law; but I am opposed to the whole section from beginning to end."

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "I submit a motion to strike out the latter clause. I think as the section is worded it would punish the temporary employment of a child. For instance, I employ a vagrant boy on the street for a day or a week as a matter of charity. Is he to be punished? The first clause I think could be enforced by regulations of the commissioners which they have ample power to make under the first section. I move to strike out the latter part."

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, said: "I will say that I shall not vote for the amendment to the amendment. I think then you would vote for the most anomalous piece of legislation that I ever heard of. The section as it stands says two things: First, that it is the duty of a child of a certain age to attend school; and, secondly, that employers shall not hire a child not to go to school. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) shakes his head. That is the way it strikes me."

Mr. Sherman: "The part I propose to strike out simply punishes the employer of a vagrant child—that is all it does—without any relation to its going to school."

Mr. Howe: "It can scarcely be called a punishment of the Senator from Ohio for hiring a vagrant child when the law simply says he shall not pay the child. The peculiarity of the section as it stands is that it does not say you shall not hire the child, but if you hire him you shall not pay him."

Mr. Sherman: "No; it says no such child—

Shall be employed, or furnished with employment, or be paid wages by any person in said District for work done by any such child during any portion of the day, when, according to the regulations of said board, the public schools are open.

Mr. Thurman: "It says he shall not be employed or furnished with employment or be paid wages. He cannot be lawfully furnished with employment."

Mr. Howe: "Suppose you do employ him or furnish him with employment, what becomes of you?"

Mr. Sherman: "You are prosecuted for a violation of the ordinance. The law goes on to provide—

But it shall be a good defense to any prosecution under this clause.

Because there is a general provision in the bill to authorize prosecutions."

Mr. Howe: "Is there any prosecution provided for in this section?"

Mr. Sherman: "Yes; because a section of the bill authorizes a prosecution for any violation of any clause of this bill, and the Board of Regents has power to fix a penalty. Then this goes on to provide in case of such prosecution what the evidence shall be."

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, said: "I hope this section will not be stricken out. I do not think if Senators understood the exact condition of it they would see any thing peculiar in this section. It applies, as I understand, to only the period of fourteen weeks during the year. Very many of our States have this provision and have had it for years. Very many States that have not a provision similar to this are taking steps to require education at least for a certain portion of time. Is it too much to require that every child during a given age shall receive at least fourteen weeks' education during the year? If it is not too much, then is it improper to say that the individual who endeavors to prevent that child from securing fourteen weeks' education in a year shall be prevented from so doing? In my own State the great difficulty is that our manufacturers—those persons who employ children—have been unwilling that those children shall go to school during the number of weeks required by the law; and if you go into many factories you will find children, that ought to be at school undergoing training and preparation to assume the duties and responsibilities of men and women in supporting the government, are employed in the factories and growing up in ignorance. This being the case, it has been found absolutely necessary to provide by law that manufacturers for a certain number of weeks in the year shall not employ these children.

"This section provides that if these children do not attend during the day, they may as an equivalent attend an evening school. It does not seem to me that this Senate wants to say that no provision shall be made for educating

all the children in this District. It occurs to me that it is a necessity which we ought to insist upon. If, as my friend from Ohio says, six years is too young an age, strike out 'six' and insert 'eight;' but do not let us say that they shall not be required to attend school during a certain portion of the time in the year, and that manufacturers or business men or individuals who may wish to employ them in any capacity of life shall not be prevented from employing them during this limited period. It is not a hardship on these children. It is the greatest boon you can confer upon them. They at this early period of their existence are not prepared to judge for themselves. I hope this section will be retained in the bill."

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, no man on this floor is more devoted to the cause of education than I am, I am quite sure. I have proved that by my work. I bestowed the largest portion of six years of my life in administering the common-school system of the State of Ohio; and I do not yield to any man in the desire to see the children of this country educated; but at the same time I do not believe that this section would be productive of good. So far as my experience goes, parents avail themselves of the opportunities of education that are afforded. I do not know any place in which education is more general than in the State of Ohio. We never have found any difficulty there in inducing parents to send their children to school. The only trouble has been to provide a sufficient number of schools for them. Parents are so ambitious of seeing their children educated and seeing their condition bettered in the world, that I know of no place in America where parents are not willing to send their children to school if opportunities are afforded them to do so.

"I do not think compulsory education is a desirable thing here. That there may be places in the world where it is, I will not gainsay. But though compulsory education might be a desirable thing, this section does not provide for it. It first provides that it shall be the duty of parents and guardians to send children to school fourteen weeks in each year for twelve years; but there is no sanction whatsoever, except the provision that the punishment shall fall on the child, that the child shall not be employed unless it brings a certificate not simply that it has attended school for fourteen weeks in the year, but also that it has made the 'reasonable attainments' which are required in this bill. If the child cannot do that, cannot come fortified with a certificate that it has attended school fourteen weeks in the year, and not only that, but has 'made the reasonable attainments aforesaid,' it cannot be employed; and what are these 'reasonable attainments?' Attainments in reading, writing, spelling, geography, elementary arithmetic, and the elements of English grammar. Unless it comes fortified with that certificate, everybody is prohibited from employing that child up even to the age of eighteen years. Why, Mr. President, it will not do at all.

"The Senator who has this bill in charge and my colleague see that this is an enormity to visit the punishment upon the child instead of on the delinquent parent or guardian."

Mr. Morrill, of Maine: "My honorable friend quotes me. I desire to say that that is too strong. I do not concede that it falls upon the child. The child owes service to the parent. In all these cases the child is put to service by the parent, oftentimes against his will, and in most cases it is so. Therefore it falls on the parent and not on the child."

Mr. Thurman: "Not at all."

Mr. Morrill, of Maine: "The law steps in before a negligent parent to insist upon it that the child shall have an education, and take away the service from the parent to that end. That is my understanding of it."

Mr. Thurman: "An orphan child owes no service to its guardian for the benefit of the guardian. That is very certain. The wages obtained by a child under guardianship belong to the child; they are simply to be administered by the guardian; and we know in practice that the wages which are obtained by these children, up say to the age of eighteen years, do not all go to the parents, even where the children have parents.

"Seeing that, the Senators have proposed to strike out this latter clause which visits the punishment upon the child. Very well, suppose it is stricken out, then the section stands making it the duty of the parent or guardian to send the child to school, but without any sanction whatever to that provision of the law without any thing to enforce it."

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, said: "I would call the attention of the Senator from Ohio to the sixth disqualification in regard to suffrage on the next page. It deprives a man of the electoral franchise who fails to send his child to school. That is punishment enough on the parent, I should think. If you strike out the section proposed by the Senator from Ohio it will leave that punishment for the parent."

Mr. Thurman: "What page is that?"

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas: "It is in voting for some officer; it requires a registration of voters—

Sixthly. Must not during the past year have omitted to do his duty as in this act contemplated in regard to educating or sending any child to school.

"Then he is not to be registered as a voter."

Mr. Thurman: "I am very glad the Senator has called my attention to that. Here is a limiting of suffrage in a prodigious way. There is a small smack of knownothingism in that that had escaped my attention entirely. The voter 'must, if coming of age after the 4th day of July, 1876'—which is pretty close upon us—'be able to read and write the English language, unless disqualified from so doing by physical incapacity.' That knocks out a good many Germans in this District from voting

and a large amount of American citizens of African descent."

Mr. Washburn: "A single word. The Senator from Ohio has referred to the provision as to wages as a punishment of the child."

Mr. Thurman: "Is it not?"

Mr. Washburn: "If I understand the meaning of that language, it is that if a child has made these attainments the board may give permission although the child has not attended school fourteen weeks in the year; but, if the child is ignorant and has not made these attainments, the board must require that the child attend fourteen weeks. The outside is the requirement of fourteen weeks. If the child has attended for fourteen weeks, although it has not made the attainments which are referred to here, there is no difficulty in employing it during the rest of the year."

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, said: "Mr. President, I regret very much that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Washburn) should have given us such an account of the inhuman conduct of the manufacturers in Massachusetts to show the necessity of the passage of such a law as this for compulsory education to keep them from preventing children from having a proper education. It is fortunate for us, however, that we are not called upon now and here to make laws in reference to the State of Massachusetts. They have their laws there, and they probably are suitable to their people. This law is not aimed to control rich manufacturers anywhere. The effect of it will not be to operate on that class of children who are fortunate enough even to be in the employment of rich manufacturers.

"Year after year, since I have been here, have you appropriated $30,000, $40,000, and $50,000 from the Treasury in the middle of winter to keep the poor children in this District from starvation. Now, when you vote to compel them to go to school, vote first to fill their bellies. To compel the wretched children who are begging for their parents in this District to go to school or make them or their parents suffer the penalties of this bill, is simply an absurdity. It is cruel and inhuman.

"Education is undoubtedly a necessity in this country. It is undoubtedly true that we cannot hope that republican institutions shall for any length of time continue in this country unless we educate the people; but a compulsory system of education which omits altogether any reference to the circumstances of those who are compelled to go or of those who have charge of them or may be dependent upon them, is certainly an absurdity. It is requiring what cannot be done, and punishing where there is no fault and no crime. Mr. President, not long since I met in the streets of Washington a poor boy, ten or eleven years of age, covered with rags, his feet bare, in the middle of the coldest days in the winter. On the statements of those who were kindly charitable to inquire, I found that the boy had a widowed mother and five or six brothers and sisters over in what they call the Island. He was a white boy, with a strong Virginia accent. Where those people came from I do not know, nor their history. Those who were charitable enough, I know, did attend to that little case. Is that boy to be made to go to school fourteen weeks without clothes and without shoes or stockings?

"Your compulsory system is not for the rich. It is not for those who can afford to pay for their education. It is for the poor; and this system would apply to the poor boys who cannot provide for their wants, the wants of their parents, and the wants of their starving brothers and sisters, and who require the pittance they earn simply to sustain life. This boy, assisted by a few charitable people, was started as a newspaper boy, and from begging around as a newspaper-boy he advanced until he finally got into another little business, and the last I heard of him he was driving a cart on the public works. You want him to go to school. What are you going to do with the brothers and sisters he supports? What is his mother going to do when she waits for him to come back and bring the half-dollar he has earned in the day?

"I say the bill in this respect will do more wrong—it has more faults, as applied to the condition of things now in the District of Columbia—than any bill I have ever seen introduced in Congress. I am opposed to the whole compulsory school system here from beginning to end."

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "The Senator from Ohio nearest me (Mr. Thurman) moved first to strike out section 25. His colleague (Mr. Sherman) has proposed an amendment to that motion by moving to strike out a portion of the section. At a proper time I shall move to strike out section 26 as well as section 25, and my reasons for voting in favor of all these amendments I will give in as few words as possible.

"I confess I was not aware that this bill contained a scheme of compulsory education. It seems to me that this is but another illustration of adopting a coercive system and relying upon coercion as a principle in our government instead of the voluntary system on which, I think, the philosophy of that government rests. It is the interference coercively by the State with that which I believe to be the natural duty of the parent that I object to.

"I have no boasts to make of my services in the cause of education, but I can only proclaim myself most sincerely the friend of the cause of education. I appreciate its blessings; I appreciate its importance; and I endeavor, so far as my individual life is concerned, to carry into effect the professions that I make. But I do object to the State taking the place of the parent. If you remove the responsibility from the parent, if you interpose the power of the State instead of the duty of the parent, you

take from the parent that sense of obligation which is the very best security for the education of the child.

"What is the object of this compulsory system of education, which shall place all children in the District from the age of six years up to eighteen under the police control of the officers of the District; that their mental and intellectual regimen shall be measured by the certificate of a Board of Education; that the discretion and control of the parent, instructed by his sense of duty, instructed by the love for his children implanted in his breast by the God of Nature, shall be overruled and disregarded, and made subordinate to the certificate of a Board of Education of the District of Columbia?

"Mr. President, I resent it as a parent myself. Among the chief blessings which have met me in life is the presence of children who look up to me for protection, and whom I feel bound by every tie to protect, and guard, and educate. If these feelings be mine when I can contemplate some Board of Education or its police agent entering my family, asking me what I have done with this little one or that, whether I have taught them mental arithmetic or whether I have taught them English grammar or any other branch of common education—if I feel resentment at such inquisition into my affairs, shall I not give my humbler neighbor, perhaps my poorer neighbor, or any neighbor, rich or poor, high or low, black or white, credit for the same feeling which I have myself?

"Sir, I tell you that these inquisitorial, prying, coercive regulations are wholly contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and I regret to see them gaining in force or in credit in this country. I do not care whether I shall stand by myself or whether I shall stand with the great majority of the people of this country at my back, I shall, so long as my conscience is so clear as it is upon this subject, object and protest against this invasion of the domestic and family circle and the rights of the poorest or richest citizen of this land.

"Talk about the education of your children! Here is what? Their intellects are to be trained by law in writing, spelling, geography, elementary arithmetic, and the elements of English grammar; and this, forsooth, that education may be encouraged, and we and the nation may not be disgraced by illiterate or vagrant children! I would rather have one lesson of truth, of modesty, of self subordination, of self-denial, and have those qualities by which a community shall be built up, than I would have this attempt to interfere and give mental education to children and punish those who do not give it as well as the child for not receiving it.

"This occasion is too short for justice to be done to a subject so great as this. But, if this bill had nothing in it but this provision, it would never receive my sanction, however beneficent its other provisions might be. I trust it will be stricken out."

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, said: "To my mind the enactment of this clause in the bill is of no account whatever. We must judge of the working of a law where it has had application and favorable consideration. The country will look to New England for the proper understanding of a law where in New England such a law has operation, because it is conceived that there favorable circumstances attend it. The Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Stockton) has touched the key of the whole question. The compulsory laws in New England are a dead letter. This fact is evident, and the statistics will show it, that notwithstanding the lavish expenditure of money, the building of edifices of an extravagant character, and the whole attention of the people being directed to the system of education, owing in each of those States to the enormous centralization of values, leaving in their circumference and surroundings people without power and without the means of procuring an education, and the circumstances attending the factory system to-day, in proportion to the population, there are more unlettered people than there were in the time of the Revolution. The law respecting New England, where you would look for favorable application of this system, is a dead letter."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment moved by the Senator from Ohio nearest (Mr. Sherman), to the twenty-fifth section of the bill."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 27, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, and Tipton—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pease, Ramsey, Scott, Spencer, Washburn, West, and Wright—23.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Brownlow, Carpenter, Conkling, Conover, Dorsey, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Jones, Lewis, Logan, Oglesby, Pratt, Robertson, Schurz, Wadleigh, and Windom—23.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Vice-President: "The question recurs on the motion of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) to strike out the twenty-fifth section, upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered."

Mr. Thurman: "Before that vote is taken I wish to give some official figures. I have here, from a speech delivered by the Delegate from this Territory at the last session, these figures which are taken from the official reports:

Children of school-age in the District of Columbia	[illegible]
Seats provided for the same in public schools	[illegible]
Without public-school benefits of school-age	[illegible]

"Of this number 6,759 are in attendance

upon private schools, leaving 7,266 for whom there are no school accommodations; and now you propose that those seven thousand and odd children, now perhaps eight thousand, when they ask for employment and cannot present the certificate that this bill requires, shall be refused employment."

Mr. Edmunds: "I think that statement is calculated to mislead. I suppose those figures show the total number of children of school-age first, then second the total number of children who have attended school, not the average daily attendance but every single child who has been to school once during the year is put down as having attended school. I suppose the fact will turn out to be, if this city is like others, that with the number of seats provided there will always be seats for a great many more children than attend on each day, although the total result may show that if all the children attended school every day there would not be seats enough for them. There are sickness and vagrancy and the ten thousand things that always make a percentage of children absent themselves from school. Therefore in a district anywhere in Ohio where you have a hundred children of the school-age, if you have seats for seventy, and ninety of them attend school, you will have seats enough, because it will happen from the ten thousand accidents that occur that the total number or any thing like the total number will not attend on any given day. That figuring, therefore, as against this section in my opinion is entirely fallacious."

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "I understood that by the vote just taken that part of the section which prevented children having employment unless they went to school was stricken out of the section."

Mr. Thurman: "Yes."

Mr. Frelinghuysen: "So that it does not follow, as I understand the Senator from Ohio intimate, that unless they have schooling they are to be deprived of employment. It seems to me that a statement that there are from ten to fourteen thousand children here that have not got school accomodations shows the importance of our passing this section so as to express our opinion to these commissioners, if it only amounts to a declaration that they should make provision for the schooling of the children."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 23, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Denis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sprague, Swanson, Stockton, Thurman, and Tipton—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pease, Ramsey, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, and Wright—29.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Brownlow, Carpenter, Conkling, Conover, Dorsey, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Jones, Lewis, Logan, Oglesby, Pratt, Robertson, Schurz, and Windom—21.

So the amendment of Mr. Thurman was rejected.

Mr. Thurman: "I have an amendment to offer to section 25 that I hope will be accepted. In line 17 I move to strike out the world 'sixth' and insert 'tenth,' and the word 'eighteenth' and insert 'fifteenth.' It requires now compulsory education from the sixth year to the eighteenth. If my amendment prevails it will be from the tenth to the fifteenth year; I hope there will be no objection to that."

Mr. Morrill, of Maine: "I would suggest 'eighth' instead of 'tenth.'

Mr. Thurman: "Well, I will put it at eight."

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment moved by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman)."

The amendment was agreed to.

In the Senate, on January 21st, a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, reported by Mr. Morton from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, was considered:

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, the proposition is to amend the Constitution of the United States as to the method of electing President and Vice-President, so as to bring the election home to the people as nearly as possible, and at the same time to avoid the dangers that exist under the present method. No more important question can be considered by the Senate of the United States at this session of Congress; for in my opinion great dangers impend, owing to the imperfection of the present system of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

Mr. Morton: "The first point now to which I call the attention of the Senate is that the election of electors is placed absolutely under the control of the Legislatures of the several States and that Congress had no power over the election of these electors or to determine any question in regard to their election, but that the selection or appointment of electors was to be placed exclusively in the hands of the State Legislatures. The States could not by their constitutions control or in any manner change the appointment of electors; the power of a Legislature to appoint electors is conferred not by the State constitution, but is conferred by the Constitution of the United States, so that it is not in the power of a State constitution to take from the Legislature the power to appoint electors in any way that that Legislature may see proper. The Legislature may re-

peal any day the law by which the electors are elected by the people. The Legislature may elect these electors by joint ballot of the two Houses; it may authorize the Governor to appoint them; it may authorize the Supreme Court of the State to appoint them; and this power has been exercised in various ways in various States. In some States the electors were once elected by separate districts, like members of Congress; in all the States now by general ticket. In some States in times past they were chosen by the different Houses of the Legislature, and where the Houses were divided in politics, the Senate, for instance, being Federal, and the House Republican, they divided the electors by contract, the Senate to choose so many and the House to choose so many. They have been elected by double and treble districts, by dividing the State into a number of districts less than the number of members of Congress, so that one district would elect two or three electors. In other words, various expedients and various methods have been adopted by the States at different times in the choice of electors, and this power to choose electors being placed absolutely with the Legislature of each State by the Constitution, it is in the power of any Legislature, at the next or before the next election, to withdraw the election from the people and choose electors in some other way that may seem good to the Legislature of the State, and Congress has no power to control it; it has no power to determine whether the election has been properly held or not. In other words, no contested election of electors can be determined by the Congress of the United States, because the Constitution has placed that election absolutely and entirely with the States. All the power that Congress has over the electors is contained in the third clause of that section, which is in these words:

> The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

"With these two exceptions every thing is left to the States through their Legislatures.

"This brings me to the consideration of the next proposition. Congress has no power to provide for contesting the election of electors. That power is devolved entirely upon the State Legislatures; and if they make no provision for cases of contested elections of electors Congress cannot do it, because it was the policy of the framers of the Constitution to make the election of President entirely independent of Congress, so that the Executive should be entirely independent of the Legislative; and therefore, if there is to be any provision made under the present Constitution for determining a contested election of electors, it must be made by the several States and cannot be made by Congress. All the power that Congress has is to fix the time when the electors shall be chosen by the States, and to determine the day when they shall come together as electors to cast their votes, which shall be the same day in all the States.

"The next proposition that I call the attention of the Senate to is that the States have made no provision for contesting the election of electors. All the States have now provided for electing electors by general ticket by the vote of the people; but this is of recent origin. Up to 1824 eight States chose electors by the Legislature, and up to the beginning of the war in 1860 South Carolina chose her electors by the Legislature, just as she did her Senators. Now all the States, however, have agreed that they shall be elected by the people upon general ticket, so that whatever set of electors get the most votes in a State, if it is only a majority of five, cast the whole vote of the State.

"But no State has provided any method of contesting the election of electors. Though this election may be distinguished by fraud, notorious fraud, by violence, by tumult, yet there is no method for contesting it; no State has passed a law for that purpose. Every State has passed laws for contesting the election of Governor, of Lieutenant-Governor, of members of the Legislature, and of all State officers; but no State has made any provision for determining a contested election as to electors; so that whatever electors are certified to by the State authorities have the right to cast the vote, and there is no power in Congress or anywhere else to prevent them from doing it, although it may be known to the whole world that they were not honestly elected and have no right to cast the vote of that State.

"Not only that, but the law passed by Congress in 1792 to carry out the provision of the Constitution prohibited any contest in effect either by the State or by Congress. That law provides that the electors shall assemble in the several States on the first Wednesday in December and cast their votes. It further provides that the electors shall be chosen, whether by the people or by the Legislature, within thirty-four days of the time when they are required to cast their votes, so that no time is left between the selection and the vote for any contest; nor can there be any contest afterward. When the electors have cast their votes, they are *functus officio;* they can never meet again; their office has expired. When they meet and vote on the first Wednesday in December, their functions have expired; they can never be called together again.

"And then the Constitution goes on to provide that they shall vote by ballot. Why? That it may not be known to each other how they voted; that it may never be known to the people how they voted; and then that the vote shall be sealed up and sent to the President of the Senate and that he shall not open that vote until the day it is counted; that the vote is to be opened in the presence of the two Houses and at the very moment it is to be counted; so that, if there is any informality in

that vote, if there is any fraud or irregularity, there is no possibility of knowing it, there is no possibility of correcting it, because the sealed package is not to be opened until the very moment the vote is to be counted in the presence of the two Houses. It seemed never to have occurred to the members of the Convention that there could be two sets of electors; it seems never to have occurred to them that there would be fraud or corruption or any reason why the votes of electors should be set aside. It is clearly a *casus omissus*, a thing overlooked by the framers of the Constitution, and there is no place to contest the vote either of the electors by the people, or by the Legislature, or the vote of the electors for President, because all that they have done is to be absolutely sealed until the very moment when the vote is to be counted.

"Then, Mr. President, how is the vote to be counted? I come to that as the next consideration. The Constitution provides that the vote shall be sealed up when it is cast by the electors, and sent to the President of the Senate, and that he shall open the sealed paper in the presence of the two Houses, 'and the votes shall then be counted.' The two Houses are to come together, and they are to be as witnesses merely. They cannot act together as a joint convention; they cannot vote as one body. There is no function that they can perform when they are together. They are there simply as witnesses. The vote is to be sealed up and sent to the President of the Senate, and he is to open it in the presence of the two Houses, but the two Houses thus assembled can do nothing, whatever may be the irregularity, whatever may be the wrong visible on the face of the papers. They cannot act together as a joint convention; they cannot act as one body; they cannot act as separate Houses in the presence of each other; but the Constitution says 'the vote shall then be counted.' That is all that is to be done.

"Now we see the power which is given to the President of the Senate, ordinarily the Vice-President of the United States. The sealed votes are to be sent to him and he is to open them in the presence of the two Houses, and the votes shall then be counted.' Suppose there are two sets of electoral votes, as from Louisiana at the last election, sent up to the Vice-President; he has two packages, and he causes both to be opened in the presence of the two Houses; who shall determine which shall be counted? The one handed over to the Vice-President to be counted must be counted. The choice is left with him. There is no earthly power to correct it. If in the case of Louisiana the Vice-President had handed over to the tellers the electoral votes that had been certified to by McEnery, they must have been counted; there was no power to prevent it; or, if on the other hand he had handed over those that had been signed by Kellogg, they must have been counted. The two Houses together could do nothing. The two Houses separately could do nothing. This is a case where this great power is vested in the hands of the Vice-President because of an omission in the Constitution. There is no power provided anywhere to determine which of these two sets of electoral votes should be counted, and it depends upon him as to which set he will hand over.

"See what a vast power is placed in the hands of the Vice-President. He may understand, as likely he will, the contents of the different papers that are placed in his hands, and he may be a candidate himself for election. That has so happened six times. It has happened six times that the Vice-President has opened and counted the votes where he himself was a candidate. John Adams as Vice-President opened and counted the votes and declared himself elected in 1797. Mr. Jefferson as Vice-President opened and counted the votes in 1801, when he was a candidate for President, and he declared the vote to be a tie. Suppose in that case there had been two sets of electoral votes from a State, certified to, and in his hands, one of which would have made a tie, and the other of which would have elected him President; there was no constitutional power anywhere to prevent him from handing over that set which would have elected himself as President. Nor could his action have been revised in any possible way. Again in 1821 Mr. Tompkins counted the votes when he himself was a candidate for reëlection as Vice-President. In 1837 Mr. Van Buren counted the votes and declared himself elected President of the United States. In 1841 Mr. Johnson counted the vote when he was a candidate for reëlection as Vice-President. In 1861 Mr. Breckenridge opened and counted the vote when he was a candidate for President. True, it was done honestly in all these cases; but suppose a case where the election is close, where by opening one set of papers the Vice-President is to be elected President, and by opening another set he is to be defeated, or where by refusing to count at all the vote of a particular State the result will be to elect him or to elect the candidate of his party! You see what a monstrous and irresponsible power has been placed in the hands of the Vice-President or the President of the Senate.

"I have spoken of the theory of the electoral college; and now let us consider how completely it has failed, let us see how completely that theory has been reversed in practice. What was the theory? That the President should not be elected by the people—the people could not be trusted—but the election was to be vested in the hands of select men, who were to come together and act as deliberative, independent bodies. They were all to vote on the same day, so that there should be no collusion between them. The votes could not be cast on different days, where there might be correspondence with different States

so as to control the last elections. That might take place; but the Constitution requires that the electors shall vote in all the States on the same day. And how are they to vote? Vote by ballot, so that one elector may not know how the others vote, and so that the people shall never know how they vote; but they were to deliberate, to be deliberative bodies. They were to consider and discuss, and were thus made independent of all knowledge by the people, that they might act entirely independent of all improper considerations or influences. That was the theory.

"How has it turned out in practice? It has turned out in practice that the electors are pledged in advance to vote for a particular candidate; that they have been elected as mere agents, to cast their votes for the candidates of their party, a pledge that has never been violated, and the violation of which would bring upon the offending party all the indignation that society could invent. It never has been violated and it probably never will. Therefore the theory is a total failure. Instead of being deliberative bodies, they are pledged in advance to vote for particular men. Therefore the reasons for the electoral college have gone. Why not let the people vote themselves for the presidential candidates, instead of voting for electors who are pledged to do the same thing?

"Now let me consider some of the dangers and difficulties attending this system. In the first place, by law when electors have died since their election, or fail to attend, then the others may fill their vacancies. In the case of Texas at the last election, when the electors met to vote, four were absent, just one-half the whole number. The other four supplied the vacancies by election. Suppose there should be five in favor of one candidate and five in favor of another and one elector dies. Then one five will have the majority over the other, and they can fill the vacancy, and they can thus secure a majority in the electoral college.

"But let us look at the unfairness of it in another particular as now adopted. They vote by general ticket in all the States. That set of electors that get a majority of one vote cast the vote of the whole State. A majority of one will cast the entire vote of New York; so that nearly two millions and a half of people are utterly silenced in their vote for President. It becomes an election of States. That was not intended by the framers of the Constitution. They did not intend to make it an election by States in one particular, because they expected the electoral colleges to be deliberative bodies, and as deliberative bodies to divide up, some to vote for one candidate and some for another; but it has turned out in practice that the electors are all pledged in advance to vote for a particular candidate, and that one set or the other set will be elected as an entirety, and they come together and cast the vote of the State. It is therefore a vote by States; and under the present system ten States can elect a President of the United States. It is just the same thing as if every man in those ten States had cast their votes for those candidates—a thing never likely to happen; but that is the effect of it. It is an election now by States. It is not a national election. It is removed further from a national election than was contemplated by our fathers, because they supposed these electors would divide—first deliberate, first discuss and consider with each other, and then divide the votes; but it turns out they do not do so. They are pledged in advance. They vote as a unit; and therefore the vote of New York, of Indiana, of Pennsylvania, of Illinois, is given as an entirety. It is therefore an election by States. It enables a small minority of the people of the United States to elect a President. Let us suppose, for example, that one man receives enough electoral votes to elect him; that he has carried enough States by small majorities to give him 186 electoral votes. If you please, he has carried New York by 5,000, Pennsylvania by 3,000, and so on, so that his aggregate majority in those States is less than 50,000. His opponent carries the other States by large majorities, so that it may turn out that his opponent will have half a million majority of the popular vote of the United States."

Mr. Bayard: "That was the case with Mr. Lincoln, I believe. He had a very small minority of the entire popular vote of the United States."

Mr. Morton: "But the remaining vote was divided between two other candidates."

Mr. Bayard: "I say he had a small minority of the entire popular vote of the United States."

Mr. Morton: "Yes, he had. It turns out that four Presidents have had less than a majority of the popular vote, and it is the possibility at all times under this system that a small minority of the votes of the people may elect a President of the United States. That is anti-republican; it is anti-democratic; and that possibility of itself calls for a change in the method of electing a President and Vice-President of the United States.

"For my part, I would much rather elect the President by the people of the United States as one entire community, but I know we cannot change the Constitution to that effect. I know the small States will never vote for that; but I would prefer it. But the next and the nearest approach that we can make to an election by the people is to elect by districts. Now, I wish to read from the report, which is more accurate than I can state it. I wish to show by past history how far the electoral college has come from representing the popular vote, and how much nearer the district system will approach to it, and I will ask the attention of the Senate to this extract from the report, which has been carefully prepared.

"In the first place, I will state that, so far as I can gather the evidence, the electoral college has never come within 10 per cent. of representing the popular vote, and it several times has differed from it more than 30 per cent.

The following statement of the result in the different presidential elections from 1872 back to 1844 will establish the truth of what we have said:

In 1872 General Grant received 55 per cent. of the votes of the people; in the electoral college he received 81 per cent.

In 1868 General Grant received 52 per cent. of the popular vote, and 73 per cent. of the electoral vote.

In 1864 Mr. Lincoln received 55 per cent. of the popular vote, and 91 per cent. of the electoral vote.

In 1860 Mr. Lincoln received only 40 per cent. of the popular vote; he received 59 per cent. of the electoral vote.

In 1856 Mr. Buchanan received only 45 per cent. of the popular vote; he received 59 per cent. of the electoral vote.

In this election Fillmore received 25 per cent. of the popular vote, and only 2 per cent. of the electoral vote; but fourteen of his friends were elected to Congress.

In 1852 Pierce received 51 per cent. of the popular vote, and 85 per cent. of the electoral vote.

In 1848 General Taylor received 47 per cent. of the popular vote, and 56 per cent. of the electoral vote.

At this election Mr. Van Buren received about 10 per cent. of the popular vote, and received no electoral vote; but three of his friends were elected to the House of Representatives.

In 1844 Mr. Polk received not quite 50 per cent. of the popular vote; he received 62 per cent. of the electoral vote.

"To compare the district system with the general-ticket system and to see how much nearer it comes to representing the people, I call the attention of the Senate to the following statements. I will take the four States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois:

These States voted solidly for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, casting seventy-four electoral votes. At the same election they returned sixty-six members of Congress, of whom twenty-four were Democrats.

In 1864 the same States cast seventy-six electoral votes for Mr. Lincoln again, and elected the same year sixty-eight members of Congress, of whom sixteen were Democrats.

In 1868 the same States threw seventy-six electoral votes solidly for General Grant, and elected sixty-eight members of Congress, of whom twenty-two were Democrats.

In 1872 the same States again voted solidly, giving eighty-five electoral votes to General Grant, and elected seventy-seven members of Congress, of whom twenty-five were Democrats.

In these four States the Democratic strength, as compared with the Republican, has been about as one to ten, but, under the operation of the general-ticket system, they had been wholly unrepresented in the electoral college; but, in the House of Representatives, under the district system, they have had an average of nearly one-third of the members.

"Now I will take the State of New York alone for the same period:

In 1860 New York cast her thirty-five electoral votes solidly for Mr. Lincoln. At the same time he elected thirty-three members of Congress, of whom nine were Democrats. In 1864 she again cast her thirty-three electoral votes solidly for Mr. Lincoln, and at the same time elected thirty-one members of Congress, of whom eleven were Democrats. In 1868 she cast her thirty-three electoral votes solidly for Mr. Seymour. The State was carried for Mr. Seymour by his overwhelming majority in the city of New York, about the character of which grave charges were made, but of which the committee expresses no opinion; but the rest of the State, unaffected in their districts by this large majority in the city, returned eighteen out of the thirty-one members of Congress, who were opposed to Mr. Seymour, thus showing conclusively how the voice of the people of New York outside of the city had been stifled in the presidential election by the city majority, operating through the general-ticket system.

"There is a very fair illustration of the dangers of the general-ticket system. A large fraud in the city of New York controls the election for Governor, controls the election for President; but in the election of members for Congress by districts, out of the city, not being affected by this large fraud in the city, they elected eighteen Republicans out of thirty-one members of Congress, showing what would have been the voice of New York if the country had not been stifled by the enormous frauds committed in the city, about which fraud there was scarcely any dispute, and will be scarcely any now. These cities present the elements of fraud: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, all these large cities; and the fraud committed in a city may control the vote of a whole State, so far as the election by general ticket is concerned; but, if the election is by districts, that fraud only affects the district in which it is committed, and will not control the vote of the whole State. Here is great temptation to fraud; because, where parties are closely divided in a State, with but a small margin one way or the other, there is great temptation to commit a fraud which determines the vote of the whole State. By the election by districts you do not bring the vote absolutely home to the people as you would by a vote as one community, but you come as near to it as possible. You find that the district system approaches more nearly by one-third to the whole popular vote than the election by general ticket in the present method. I would prefer to elect the President by the vote of the whole people as one community; yet I think we cannot do that. I then prefer to come as near to it as possible, to elect the President by districts; and that is what we propose by this amendment. We propose, in the first place, that the candidate who gets the highest number of votes in a State shall have two presidential votes. This is to preserve the autonomy and the power of the small States. They now have two presidential electors, two votes at large, as they have two Senators. We preserve that theory by giving them two presidential votes; and the man who gets the highest vote in the State shall get those two votes. Then we have the State divided into as many districts as it has members of Congress, and the candidate who gets the highest vote in a district has the vote of that district. He may

not have a majority, but, if he has a plurality, if he has more votes than any other candidate, he gets the vote of the district, and it counts one. This brings the election home to the people as nearly as possible. So far as these districts are concerned, we leave the power to make the districts just as it is now with regard to members of Congress. The States now district themselves by their Legislatures, but Congress has the power at any time to lay off the districts for electing members of Congress. It has never been exercised, but that power is reserved to Congress. And we make the same provision in regard to these presidential districts; that is, leave the States to form them in the first place, but reserve the power in Congress to alter them or to change them at any time. These districts may be gerrymandered, as they are for Congress. That has been done; it is an evil; you cannot correct it altogether. But we require the districts to be composed of contiguous territory as nearly as possible, and as nearly equal in population as possible. Under the system of electing members of Congress by districts instead of by general ticket, as I have already shown, you approach one-third more nearly to the popular vote than by electing by the general ticket. In the States that I have mentioned the votes were cast solidly for one candidate for President, yet the same States elected nearly one-third of all their members of Congress on the other side, electing Democrats, showing that by the district system you give to the people of the States comparatively a voice in the election of President according to their views.

"There is another question involved in electing by districts as compared with general ticket, and that is that, when you elect by general ticket under the present system, no man can vote unless he has a party in the State large enough to hold a convention and put an electoral ticket in the field. If I want to vote for a particular candidate, and that candidate has no party in my State, though he may have a strong party in other States, I cannot do it; I must vote for electors who will vote for him. I cannot put an electoral ticket into the field myself, but there must be a party convention to do it. Therefore I am disfranchised in point of fact, unless there is a convention held in that State which will appoint an electoral ticket to vote for the candidate I am in favor of. How did this operate in the South in 1856 and in 1860? In 1856 there were thousands of Republicans in the South who did not vote because there were no electoral tickets in the field for Fremont and Dayton. That peculiar state of public opinion prevailed in those States that Republicans could not meet in convention and nominate electoral tickets. Therefore the votes of those men that were in favor of Fremont and Dayton were entirely lost; they could not vote at all. Under the present system, to enable a man to vote, there must be enough men of his own way of thinking in his State to put an electoral ticket in the field that he may vote for it. Now, this can hardly be called republican. The government is republican which enables every man to vote directly for the man of his choice, although there may not be another man in the whole State that feels as he does. A particular candidate may have a majority in some States, but he may have scarcely any friends in others; his friends may all be in one district; they may be concentrated; but, unless there is a convention, a caucus, if you please, to nominate candidates for electors, his friends are excluded from voting, because they cannot vote directly, but must vote for intermediate men.

"Now, Mr. President, I consider another question, and that is the danger of the present system. Mark you, no State in this Union has a law to contest the election of electors, and there is no room for a State law; there is no time for it, even if the States were disposed to enact laws. Congress has no power, there is no power to judge except the President of the Senate. He is irresponsible; he is the depositor of all the votes, and as to whether these votes shall be cast depends entirely upon himself, so far as the Constitution is concerned. Suppose that the election of President had depended in 1872 upon the vote of Louisiana, or upon the vote of Arkansas, or upon the vote of Texas, would we not, in all probability, have been involved in revolution? If the election of Greeley had depended upon counting the votes certified to by McEnery, or the election of Grant had been dependent upon counting the votes certified to by Kellogg, I ask you what would have been our condition? If it had been decided either way, in all probability there would have been resistance and there would have been rebellion. It is full of danger. We have escaped it thus far. It was a matter of congratulation to both Democrats and Republicans that Grant's majority was so large as to make the vote of Louisiana, of Arkansas, and of Texas unimportant; but if it had been otherwise, if the election was to depend upon the vote of any one of those States, what would have been the result?

"Mr. President, let me consider the result in 1857, when Buchanan and Fremont were candidates. The electoral vote of Wisconsin was not cast on the day fixed by law. The Constitution requires all these votes to be cast upon the same day. There was a snow-storm in Wisconsin that prevented the electors from coming together and voting upon that day. They voted upon the next day. When they came to count the votes in 1857, a motion was made by a Senator to reject the vote of Wisconsin because it was not cast upon the day provided by law. I think the objection itself was good; but what was the decision of the President of the Senate, Mr. Mason? He decided that the motion was out of order. He said nothing was in order but to count the

votes. He overruled the motion, and he would have overruled a motion to exclude the vote of any State. He took the view of his power, and I think it was correct, that the two Houses were there simply as witnesses; they were not there to make motions, they were not there to offer objections; but they were simply there to witness the count; and so he decided. And when motion after motion was made to exclude the vote of Wisconsin because it was not cast as required by law, he decided every time that nothing was in order but to count the votes. And when they had counted the votes, he said the purpose for which they had assembled had been discharged, and the two Houses separated. They had a great debate in the House over the question, which lasted two or three days, and they came to the conclusion, substantially, that the two Houses had no power over the question. They had a debate in the Senate, and they arrived at the same conclusion in the Senate, although not by resolution, that they were powerless. Now, suppose the election had turned upon the vote of Wisconsin—that by counting the vote of Wisconsin Fremont would have been elected, that by rejecting it Buchanan would have been elected. If Mr. Mason had excluded the vote of Wisconsin, his party would have supported it; if he had received the vote of Wisconsin, the Republicans would have supported it; and in that case he would have had beyond all question the decision of the election in his own hands. In either case it would, in all probability, have resulted in violence, in insurrection. The danger was escaped in that case because Buchanan was elected independently of the vote of Wisconsin, and it was no matter how it was cast. But the point to which I call the attention of the Senate was the decision of the Vice-President in that case, that nothing was in order but to count the votes, and that the Houses were there simply to witness that count, but without having any power whatever.

"Now, Mr. President, I come to the consideration of what is called the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses."

Mr. Sargent: "Will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion?"

Mr. Morton: "Certainly."

Mr. Sargent: "The Senator, by his amendment, it seems to me, does not make provision for one contingency. It may be a remote contingency, but still it may arise, and that is, in case no person should receive a majority of the votes thus cast in the various districts, or if two persons receive the same number, it does not provide which shall have the place or how that controversy shall be settled. Perhaps it is not so remote a contingency, when we find the remarkable fact that in districts where thousands and tens of thousands of votes are cast, still on counting them they come out nearly even. There seems to be some law of chance which leads to parallels in such cases that are really remarkable. It certainly would not be very remarkable if, after all the votes are cast in the districts and the additional votes are given in the proper manner, it should be found that two persons have an equal number."

Mr. Morton: "I will state that that contingency is not provided for by the amendment. The committee did not agree upon it. I was of the opinion that in such cases as that the election would be by both Houses of Congress in joint convention, each Senator and each Representative having one vote. I will come to the consideration of that after a while. But in regard to the question of majority we provide for that. We dispense with the requirement of a majority, and we adopt the plurality system, and I will now speak of that. We intend to avoid an election by the House altogether, and that that candidate having a plurality shall be elected and not require a majority of all the votes cast. We now require a majority of all the electors appointed to elect, and if no candidate gets a majority of all, then the election goes to the House of Representatives, and the election is there not by each member having a vote, but the election is by States. Now one word as to the plurality rule. It is adopted by all the States except three in the election of State officers. It is adopted by all the States in regard to the election of members of Congress, and no complaint is made of it. It is adopted by the States in the election of electors. The electors who have a plurality are elected. A majority is not required to elect electors, even, under the present system. We believe that the election there should be final, that there should be no second election required, and that that candidate who has a plurality of all the votes, that is, a majority over anybody else, shall be elected. It has worked well in the States; it has been used in most of the States for a hundred years, and no State now proposes to go back from the plurality to the majority system. I now ask for the reading of the twenty-second joint rule."

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

The two Houses shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock P. M., on the second Wednesday in February next succeeding the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; one teller shall be appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates of the electoral votes; and said tellers, having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses then assembled, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and, the votes having been counted, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected; which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together

with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. If, upon the reading of any such certificate by the tellers, any question shall arise in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the Presiding Officer, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and said question shall be submitted to that body for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit said question to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no question shall be decided affirmatively, and no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses; which being obtained, the two Houses shall immediately reassemble, and the Presiding Officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted, and upon any such question there shall be no debate in either House; and any other question pertinent to the object for which the two Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner. At such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the "Speaker's chair;" for the Speaker, a chair immediately upon his left; the Senators in the body of the hall, upon the right of the Presiding Officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not occupied by the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk, and upon either side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes are all counted and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any of such votes, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess, not beyond the next day at the hour of one o'clock P. M.

Mr. Morton: "The first point to which I call the attention of the Senate is that this twenty-second joint rule is grossly unconstitutional. No provision can be found in the Constitution that gives a shadow of power for its adoption. Not only is it without authority, but it is in violation of the very theory of the Constitution. The intention was to place the election of President independent of Congress, to make the Executive independent of the Legislature, but this makes the election of President to depend on either House, not by a law, but by a joint rule. It enables the Senate by a vote to throw out the vote of North Carolina or New York; it enables the House of Representatives to do the same thing. What is the provision? When you come to look at it, it is monstrous. It is astonishing how that rule could ever have been adopted. The two Houses are assembled to count the votes, and a formal objection is made, if you please, to counting the vote of New York, entirely formal; there may be no sense in it, no foundation for it, but if anybody objects, then the two Houses must separate and they must vote upon this objection, and unless it is overruled by both Houses the vote is rejected. If the Senate sustains the objection, the vote of New York is thrown out. If the House sustains it, the vote of New York is thrown out. It enables either House, without debate—they must not debate without adjournment—they must not adjourn to consider, but they must decide summarily—it enables either House to throw out the vote of any or of all the States.

"We had an illustration of that the last time the votes were counted. A formal objection was made to receiving the vote of Arkansas. The Houses separated and voted. What was the result? What was the objection to receiving the vote of Arkansas? When you came to look at the seal upon the certificate it did not appear to be the seal of the State. Upon close examination it was found to be the seal of the Secretary of State, and not the great seal of the State. Upon that technicality the vote of Arkansas was lost, the people of Arkansas were disfranchised in the presidential election. It turned out, I believe, that the State had no other seal, and that the seal was put to that certificate that is put to all papers required to be certified by the executive department of Arkansas; and yet upon that objection the vote of Arkansas was lost. The House overruled the objection, but the Senate sustained it. Suppose it had been New York, the vote of New York—the vote of five millions of people—would have been thrown out upon the mere technical objection by one House. There would be more sense in it if it required the concurrence of both Houses to throw out the vote of a State, but, by this rule, one House may reject the vote of a State. And so it may reject the votes of all the States, and you may in every case throw the election of President into the House of Representatives.

"To show you some of the objections offered upon that occasion, I want to refer to the proceedings that took place at the time. For example, a motion was made to reject a part of the vote of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley, upon the ground that he was dead. It would have been very important in determining the question of the majority if the election had been close. The Senate overruled that motion, and decided that the votes cast for Horace Greeley must be counted, so that they would count in making up the majority of all the electoral votes. The House sustained the objection, and the vote of Georgia in part was lost simply because the House of Representatives sustained the objection. There the two Houses disagreed. They disagreed in the case of Arkansas. Now we come to the case of Texas. Objection was made to receiving the vote of Texas. I will read what the objection was, to show the character of it. Mr. Trumbull, a very able lawyer, as you all know, objected on this ground:

Because there is no certificate by the executive authority of that State that the persons who voted for President and Vice-President were appointed as electors of that State, as required by the act of Congress.

"The certificate was informal, had not been made out correctly. That was Mr. Trumbull's objection. It was afterward reënforced by Mr. Dickey, of the House:

Mr. Dickey objected to the counting of the elec-

toral vote of the State of Texas, because four electors, less than a majority of those elected, undertook to fill the places of other four electors, who had been elected and were absent.

The two Houses separated and voted. We overruled the objection in the Senate by a vote of 34 to 24; I believe the vote in the House was still closer; but a change of six votes in the Senate would have thrown out the vote of Texas. Luckily nothing depended upon it; but, if the election of one candidate or the other had depended upon it, what would have been the result in that case? Then we come to the vote of Mississippi. A formal objection was made to the vote of Mississippi. We overruled it; the House overruled it by a small majority; but it happened that nothing depended upon that vote. It was not very important; but it shows the possibility of doing the thing. Now let me suppose a case where the Senate belongs to one party and the House to another in point of majority and we come to count the votes. If you please, a Democratic State is called. We look at the certificate. It is informal in some respect; some little objection may be made to it in the nature of a special demurrer. We separate, and vote. The Senate being Republican, we throw out the vote. The next State called is a Republican State. Some little objection is found to that, because a good lawyer can always pick some little flaw in a certificate. The two Houses separate, and the House of Representatives throws out that vote. And thus we throw out first on the one side and then on the other, till they are all gone, and the election goes for nothing.

"This is not only possible but it is probable. Here we have a rule—not a law, but a simple rule agreed upon between the two Houses—by which either House, against the other, may throw out the vote of every State in this Union for President and disfranchise the people and throw the election into the House of Representatives. There could not be a grosser violation of the Constitution of the United States. It was not intended to give Congress any power over the electoral votes; but here by a simple rule, never passed as a law, never approved by the President of the United States, either House of Congress is enabled to disfranchise any and every State in this Union and to throw the election into the House of Representatives. If that is not full of danger, I cannot conceive what is. You take a time when parties are bitter, when party spirit runs high. The election of President is a great prize; the office commands vast patronage and vast power; and here is a rule which enables either House to cast out the vote of any or of all States, disfranchise the people, and throw the election into the House of Representatives. It makes Congress a canvassing board, a thing that the Constitution expressly prohibited, not in words but in effect, by various provisions. While the Constitution attempted to withdraw the election entirely from Congress, here is a rule that puts it in the hand of either branch. It does not require a joint vote to disfranchise New York, but enables either the House or the Senate to disfranchise New York, Mississippi, or Indiana.

"Now, sir, I come to the question of an election by the House of Representatives. We have a rule that enables either House to throw the election there. What is an election by the House of Representatives? There they vote by States. They do not elect the President by a majority of the members of that House, giving it some sort of a popular character, but they vote by States. Nevada has one vote; New York has one vote. Nevada with forty-two thousand people has the same vote as New York with five million—one hundred and fourteen times the population of Nevada.

There was some calculation made as to the possibility of an election by the House, and I want to read it from the report, as being better stated than I can do it now. Let me call the attention of the Senate to the possibility of an election by the House of Representatives. In the election of a President by the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, each State having one vote, forty-five members out of two hundred and ninety-two can make the election. For example:

Delaware, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oregon, have each one member, and four members would cast the votes of those four States; Rhode Island and Florida have each two, and four members would cast the votes of those States; Minnesota, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Vermont, and Kansas have each three members, and two votes in each, or ten members in all five, would cast the votes of those five States; Arkansas, California, and Connecticut have four members each, and three in each, or nine in all, may cast their votes; Maine and South Carolina have each five members, three of whom in each, or six in both, may cast their two votes; Maryland, Mississippi, and Texas have each six members, and four in each, or twelve in all, may cast the vote of those three States. This makes nineteen States, or a majority of the States in the Union, and forty-five members may cast their votes and elect a President of the United States against the wishes of the other two hundred and forty-seven members of the House of Representatives.

This may not be likely to happen; but this can be done under the election of a President by the House of Representatives. Why, sir, to call that republican or to call it democratic is to make nonsense of it. It is as far removed as possible from what may be considered a democratic or republican election of a President of the United States. And see how it is done: The voting is by members elected two years before. Members elected two years before on different issues, when the politics of the country were entirely different from what they are when the election takes place, are to choose the President of the United States and do it by States.

The election of a President by the House of Representatives is full of danger. It has been tried twice, and each time we came near mak-

ing shipwreck. Can this Government stand the strain of another election by the House of Representatives? The monstrous injustice of giving forty-two thousand people in the State of Nevada the same voice in electing a President that New York with five million has is too great a strain for the Constitution of the United States. In 1801 it came near making shipwreck. They balloted until nearly the 4th of March, and then an election was secured by a change brought about under circumstances that I will not now state, not reflecting great credit upon the parties engaged in that change. In 1825 John Quincy Adams was elected by the House. The election was said to have been brought about by the action of Mr. Clay in securing for Mr. Adams the vote of Kentucky. Mr. Clay was afterward appointed Secretary of State. He never recovered from it. It was too great a power. I do not believe that Mr. Clay was guilty of corruption; I think that is not the general opinion; but the fact that Mr. Clay caused the vote of Kentucky to be cast for Mr. Adams, and that Mr. Adams afterward appointed him Secretary of State, ruined the prospects of Henry Clay; he never recovered from it. And now think of the grand opportunities for corruption. Take those States where one Representative casts the vote of the State; take the State of Nevada, or any other State that has but one member; that one Representative has the same power as all the Representatives of the State of New York. The patronage of the President is ample enough to reach every member of that House. You cannot conceive of grander opportunities for corruption than with a Representative from a State where there is but one Representative, or where a Representative may cast the casting vote in the delegation of a State and determine the vote of it. It is not only anti-republican essentially; it was the result of a compromise; but it is full of danger; and in these days, when there is so much said about the danger of corruption, we cannot contemplate without horror the idea that the election may be placed in the House, where a few members of the House, by the sale of their votes or the promise of office to themselves or to their friends, may determine the election and elect a President for forty-two millions of people.

"Mr. President, to sum up the points which I am making against the present provisions of the Constitution and in favor of the proposed amendment, I will state that the theory of the electoral college grew out of a distrust and unwillingness to allow the President of the United States to be elected by the people; that the theory was that the election should be committed to a body of men who should be made entirely independent, who should meet and deliberate and vote secretly, so that they might be independent; that their action should never be known, they should vote by the ballot, but all of that has been reversed by pledging them in advance to vote for particular candidates; that by the general-ticket system the vote i by States, it is an election by States, it is no national in its character; that a few State may control the election, so that now attentio is paid only to the votes of the larger States the votes of the small States have very litt consideration, but under the plan propose each district must be counted by itself and is the same thing whether it is in a large Sta or in a small State; that under the prese system a small minority of the people of th United States may elect a President against very large majority for the defeated candidate that under the present system the elector vote has never approached within 10 per ce of the popular vote, and has varied from several times from 30 to 35 per cent.; th under the present system an election may had by the States in the House of Represent tives in defiance of the popular vote and in d fiance of the plurality vote of the electors.

"General Jackson in 1824 had the larg popular majority that any President has ev received in the United States, and he had large plurality of the electoral votes also; b there were four candidates, and he did not g a majority of all the electors. The electi went to the House of Representatives, and M Adams, who did not receive one-third of t popular vote, was elected over General Jac son. What has been done may be done agai

"Then there is no method now of contesti a fraudulent election of electors. Though t fraud may be so open that the world knows i yet that vote must be counted unless the Pre dent of the Senate shall take the responsibil of withholding the vote on the day when it to be counted. I say further that there is power in Congress, that there is no room to the States, in point of fact, to contest t election of electors; that under an election the House, the vote being taken by Stat forty-five members of that House may elec President against the wishes of two hundr and forty-seven; that the States casting t vote may have a population of only one-fi of the entire population of the United States.

"Mr. President, the original theory that t people could not be intrusted with the electi has failed. We now understand that lar constituencies are safer than small constitu cies. The patronage of the President is amp to reach every elector; it is ample to rea every member of the House of Representativ but it is not ample enough to reach the peop of the United States where they vote direct for the candidate of their choice. We are danger of a collision at any time. In a closel contested election, to be decided by fraudul votes, to be decided by arbitrary conduct the part of the President of the Senate, the is danger of revolution.

"Now, I submit to the members of t Senate that this question is too important be passed over. It ought not to go over t session without action. You may not be ab

to agree upon this amendment, but perhaps you can agree upon something by which we can take away all or a part of the dangers by which we are surrounded; and I submit that the Senate ought never to give up the consideration of this question until something has been decided that we may send to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

"It is more important than any other measure that can possibly come before us. It is not new. For more than seventy years attempts have been made, at different times, to change the Constitution so as to avoid some of these dangers. Amendments have passed the Senate and the House four times by a two-thirds majority to avoid some of these evils, and yet finally failed. The question is not new. The remedy proposed is not new, it is almost as old as the Constitution. Seventy years ago some of the ablest men in the Senate of the United States foresaw these dangers, but they have been allowed to sleep along. But shall we allow them to sleep along until the danger comes, until the actual collision takes place?"

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, the dangers to which we are subjected have not been exaggerated by the Senator from Indiana; the difficulties under which we labor have not been exaggerated at all; but it does seem to me that the remedy proposed by the committee in the resolution now under consideration really fails to meet the very danger which is most menacing. That there may be frauds in the election we all know. That there may be fraudulent returns in the States and a fraudulent count of returns, with the experience of Louisiana before us, needs no proof. But the greatest difficulty, the most menacing of all, is the count of the electoral votes here in Washington. If the result of the presidential election had depended on the votes of Arkansas and Texas at the last count that was made, we might have seen this country plunged in civil war. And before that we once witnessed the most extraordinary spectacle when the votes were counted in February, 1869, when the President of the Senate, or the acting Vice-President as he was called, announced that under a resolution passed by the two Houses of Congress the vote of the State of Georgia should be counted if it did not change the result; but that if it should change the result it was to be rejected.

"With these dangers menacing us, liable at any moment by this mode of counting the vote to see this country convulsed from one end to the other, not in a sectional way, but in a way that may reach every hamlet in the land, I must confess I was a little surprised when I looked at this report to find that it provides no sufficient or safe mode of counting the electoral vote."

Mr. Morton: "Will the Senator allow me a word just there?"

Mr. Thurman: "Certainly."

Mr. Morton: "I intended to speak of that part of the amendment providing a tribunal for the decision of contested elections. It was a subject of grave consideration in the committee. Some were in favor of constituting the Supreme Court of the United States the tribunal to decide questions of contested elections; others thought the circuit courts or the district courts of the United States should be provided; others again thought there ought to be a special tribunal created by Congress. It was then thought better to place the whole matter in the decision of Congress to provide this tribunal. If we should put any special tribunal into the Constitution, it might not work well, and it might be difficult to change it. It was thought better, therefore, to leave the whole subject to Congress, believing that Congress would come to a safe and wise conclusion, because the subject was necessarily not of a party character, but one upon which men would differ or act together simply as they were patriots and lovers of their country, and we therefore inserted this provision:

The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting the elections of President and Vice-President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested.

"We could therefore establish, if Congress thought proper, the Supreme Court as the tribunal, or the circuit courts in the different parts of the United States, or we could establish an independent tribunal for this very purpose. The whole power is left to Congress, where it did not rest before."

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said: "Was it the opinion of the Committee on Privileges and Elections that, under the Constitution as it stands now, Congress has not the power to dispense not only with the twenty-second joint rule, but to put in its place a mode safer for ascertaining and counting the electoral votes?"

Mr. Morton: "I cannot speak for all the members of the committee. I think there can be no doubt that Congress can dispense with the twenty-second joint rule, and that if nothing else be done that ought to be done. But it was my opinion, and I think the opinion of other members of the committee, though I will not undertake to speak for them, that Congress has no jurisdiction over the question; that the question of appointing electors and determining who are appointed is a question that belongs to the Legislatures of the several States, and that the other provisions of the Constitution show that it was intended to take the whole subject out of the hands of Congress except in regard to two things which are specially mentioned: first, the time of choosing the electors by the Legislatures; and, second, the time when the votes shall be cast by the electors, which shall be on the same day in all the States. My own conviction is that Congress has no power over the subject whatever, and that the power of the Vice-President results *ex necessitate rei* from the absence of any power to control him.

Mr. Thurman: "I was aware that in the resolution reported by the committee there is a provision that Congress shall have power to provide for counting these votes, and indeed for much more than that; but I, for one, am not willing to confide that power to Congress. I want the tribunal that shall count these votes to be provided for in the Constitution. Whether it be the Supreme Court or whether it be some tribunal created for that specific purpose, whatever it may be, I want it provided for in the Constitution. I do not want the laws that are to affect these great privileges, that are to operate on this great subject, to be at the mercy of the dominant faction for the time being in Congress, whatever party that faction may be. I want it fixed in the fundamental law, so that every party shall be compelled to obey it. Therefore, with great respect to the committee and to the able chairman of it, who has devoted so much patriotic labor to this subject, I do say that in my humble judgment the report is manifestly defective in this particular; that it will not do; it will not cure the evils, and the greatest of all the evils, that attend this subject.

"Mr. President, there is another matter in this resolution that requires the gravest consideration. It proposes a sweeping change in the mode of electing the President of the United States. I will not refer to the abolition of the college of electors. I do not think that is a matter of so much importance; but I refer to that change by which the President is to be elected by a plurality instead of by a majority. That is a sweeping change, that is a mighty change, I may say, in our mode of electing the Chief Magistrate of this country; and when we come to consider the tendency to increase his power, when we come to look at the facts that show the mighty growth of executive power in this country, it behooves us to take care that we move slowly in the direction of so fundamental a change as that proposed by the report of this committee. I will not say that under no possible circumstances might such a change be undesirable, but I want to amend the Constitution of this country, when it is amended, with the utmost care. It is not a thing to be lightly dealt with. It is not a by-law, or an ordinance, or an ordinary act of legislation that is to be changed every day with every tide of public sentiment or according to the notion of any party that happens to be dominant in the halls of Congress. Changes in it should be made with the utmost care by every one engaged in making those changes, from their inauguration in either House of Congress to the final votes of the people or of the Legislatures by which amendments are to be ratified or rejected. Therefore, it does seem to me that a proposition so sweeping as this deserves, and must receive before it can be acted upon, the most ample consideration of the Senate."

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said: "I will not at this time ask the Senate to listen to an opinion from me as to power conferred by the Constitution to adopt this twenty-second joint rule, but, if I read Article XII. with so much latitude as to convince me that the twenty-second joint rule is within its permission, I think I should be willing to rely even upon my own ingenuity then to devise ways and modes, under a reading of the Constitution as broad as that, which would go very far to avoid and guard against the danger that surrounds the count. Certainly I think few lawyers will study the twenty-second joint rule and deny that some of its provisions are at least questionable in respect of the power given by the Constitution thus to direct and govern the counting of the votes.

"Returning for a moment to those words in the Constitution, we find that the President of the Senate is to do but one thing, which is to open, and of course manually to present, and be the custodian of, the returns upon which the election is to depend, which are called in this provision of the Constitution 'the certificates.' Then we find the language changes, and it ordains in most mandatory phrase that 'the votes shall then be counted.' There, I submit, is appropriate domain for legislative discretion, either by legislation or by a joint rule, if concurrent action between the two Houses rather than legislative action be preferred. I find added:

The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President.

"Those are not superficial words. They do not relate to the *modus;* they are not confined to the count; but they go to the ultimate result, and declare that the person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President. Stopping where I am, as I do not mean to detain the Senate, I cannot doubt, until some Senator shall adduce reasons which have never been given in my hearing, that there lies within the limits of that provision an opportunity not only to dispense with the twenty-second joint rule, but to put in its place a rule or a statute under which those words can certainly be enforced, under which the votes can be counted and counted in the presence of the two Houses, and under which the person for whom a majority of them has in truth been cast shall be the President. Of the details I say nothing; of the merits of the proposed constitutional amendment I say nothing; but I do say, and had I the power to do it and believed it to be necessary, I would bring it home to every Senator and impress it upon him, that we shall fall short in an urgent and imminent duty if the 4th of March witnesses a dissolution of these two Houses without their having devised some mode better than the twenty-second joint rule of ascertaining and recording and establishing the will of the people expressed by elections in the States as to the choice of a Chief Magistrate."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "There is

great force in what the Senator from New York has said touching the doubts that may arise respecting the twenty-second joint rule. I think myself that there is constitutional power in the legislative branches of the Government to regulate the exercise of the power conferred in the Constitution respecting the election of President and Vice-President, just as in all other powers granted in the Constitution, Congress has always exercised and must always exercise the authority to regulate the methods and manners through which the ends looked to in the Constitution are to be reached. We have always done that as to the courts, in many respects as to elections, and in fact respecting the exercise of almost every one of the powers granted in the Constitution. But whether it is competent for the two Houses, not acting in a legislative capacity, but each acting for itself, to provide a rule by which it is in the power of either House to prevent the counting of every vote that may be returned from a State, is open to very grave question indeed.

"It is plain enough, I think, that Congress cannot by a law declare that the Vice-President of the United States, or rather the President of the Senate, whoever he may be, should not open and count the returns made from the various States; but the manner of such a count, what should be regarded as in law a vote of a State, the means of ascertaining whether it is the legal vote of the State, it appears to me, must be the subject of legislative provision. And so also I think it safe to say—perhaps safer than what I have already said—that Congress may provide by law a tribunal which, in case of a dispute after the function named in the Constitution has exhausted itself, of this opening and counting of the votes, shall have the power to decide who is legally elected President of the United States; not to review the action which the Constitution declares the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall take in the presence of the two Houses, but to ascertain in a method pointed out by law what are the votes that the States have given, and who therefore is the person who has received, in the language of the Constitution, the greatest number of votes."

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, said: "Mr. President, agreeing with the conclusion of the report, although not fully with some of its reasoning, I shall briefly consider the subject particularly with reference to the smaller States of the Union, one of which I have the honor, in part, to represent.

"But first, while I fully appreciate the peril of the existing system, in some respects, I apprehend no danger from the election of a President, in the last resort, in the mode in which the Constitution provides, the mode which the people ordained, the mode to which every State has solemnly assented, and which has been twice tried, and the President thereby elected has exercised, undisputed, all the authority of his office. The people of the United States are a law-abiding people. They must be a very restless and unreasonable people who would revolt at a mode of election which themselves had ordained, and had twice consented to, and which they have the power to change. There are reasons sufficient for the change proposed, there is danger sufficient in the present system, without supposing one which could arise only from the insubordination of the people to their own law, changeable, at their pleasure, in the mode which they have provided. That an election illegally or fraudulently forced through the House of Representatives might endanger the stability of the Government is just as probable as that an election illegally or fraudulently accomplished in any other way might produce that result. In either case, the dissatisfaction would be, not with the provisions of the Constitution, but with the perversion, the violation of those provisions. In the case of James K. Polk, who was thought by the friends of Henry Clay to have been elected by the naturalization frauds in New York and by the Plaquemine frauds in Louisiana, the people submitted, because there was no legal remedy, and because all the forms of law had been complied with. And moreover, although the supporters of Mr. Clay believed that a majority ought to have been returned for him, it was undeniable that the difference in the legal votes of the two candidates was small. It was not as though a President had been forced on the people against the wish of the great majority.

"In the case of John Quincy Adams, although there was a good deal of partisan talk about not submitting to the election by the House of Representatives, there was never any real danger to the public tranquillity; and the talk was not against the constitutional mode of the election, but against the agencies by which it was alleged to have been accomplished. That these allegations of fraudulent or improper agencies were the suspicions or the inventions of heated partisanship history has well established. But they had, at the time, a great effect; indeed, to them was due all the apprehension, real or imaginary, of danger from the unusual but constitutional mode of the election. There was no proper cause of complaint, certainly none of indignation. There was no outrage upon popular rights. The people had divided their votes among four candidates, and neither having a majority, the election came into the House of Representatives. Jackson received 99 electoral votes and Adams 84, and there were 78 against both. With so small a plurality, and in so decided a minority, the candidate who received the highest number of votes had no right to claim from the Representatives, on whom the election devolved, the subordination of their own judgment to that of a minority of the electors, who had cast their votes for the highest candidate. To claim this would be to claim an election by a simple

plurality, and to make the election by the House less than a ministerial office, a mere farce. It was on no such ground that the friends of Jackson denounced the Representatives who had exercised their constitutional right and their constitutional duty. It was on the pretense of corrupt bargaining in the election, a pretense which deceived many well-meaning men.

"The previous case of the election of Jefferson presented a much more serious cause of alarm. Yet this did not arise out of the mode of the election, but out of the singular complications which threatened to prevent an election of either President or Vice-President, and to bring the Government to a stand-still. It was reported that the opponents of Jefferson had gone so far as to determine that, rather than to submit to his election, they would prevent an organization, and drive the country to revolution. No such purpose was entertained, unless by a few hot-headed men, who are found in every party, and for which no party should be held responsible. Hamilton disapproved even of the initial proceeding, and frankly and earnestly declared that it was more than a mistake, that it was full of danger, and that its success would threaten the very existence of the Government. Jefferson, who naturally listened with credulity to these reports, said that, while he would have joined in armed hostility against any act of usurpation, he would have cheerfully yielded to the election of Burr and taken the place of Vice-President, 'because, however it might have been variant from the intention of the voters, yet it would have been agreeable to the Constitution.' The crisis did not grow out of any unfairness in the mode of election by States, but out of an apprehended abuse of that mode of election, as any other mode might be abused. Had the same dead-lock occurred by the equal division of the electoral or of the popular vote, a similar danger might have occurred. The danger was not in the system, but in the party madness which strove to pervert to party uses the mode appointed for continuing the Government, and to do this, at the risk of destroying the Government itself. There was not, in either case, just cause of complaint of the equality of the States in the election by the House. And in the result it proved that patriotism was too strong for party, and some of the strongest Federalists—and these, it must be remarked, were from the smaller States—took the course which Hamilton advised from the beginning, and voted for Jefferson, or cast blank votes, which amounted to the same thing.

"The lead in that patriotic act was taken by the grandfather of the Senator, may I not say the hereditary Senator whose credentials of reëlection from Delaware have just been read, and whose name has been borne in this chamber by three generations, *sans peur et sans reproche.*

"Moreover, there is great advantage in keeping constantly in view the federal character of the Government and the power of the States out of which the republic grew. We have been compelled, in the great struggle for national existence, and in reorganizing government on the principles which prevailed in that struggle, to transfer to the General Government power and authority which had hitherto been exercised by the States, and which we had been educated to believe could be best exercised by them. While the necessity of this sacrifice was to be regretted, no patriotic man regrets that it was rendered. In that way alone could the rights, the existence of the States themselves, be preserved.

"Nor do I agree in all that is said about the unfairness of this mode of election. If the election were made originally by the States, each State having one vote, the objection urged to it would be unanswerable; but, as the choice is confined to the three candidates who have received the highest number of electoral votes, the only power of the House is to select which one of three men, high in the public confidence and favor, shall exercise the office which must be exercised by somebody, and the people cannot decide upon whom to confer it. The action of the House is very different from a free election; it partakes of a judicial as well as of a political character.

"In yielding my assent to the proposed amendment, I am not therefore influenced by apprehension of resistance to the election of the President by the House of Representatives in the mode provided by the Constitution. But the existing system is an acknowledged failure of the expectations with which it was adopted. Nothing is perfect. The more we study the Constitution of the United States, the more we admire the wisdom with which it was framed, and the elasticity with which it adapts itself to enlarged limits, multiplied population, and altered conditions of society. But, in respect to the election of President and Vice-President, it never once fulfilled the intention, which was that the electors should be unpledged men, not appointed for a mere ministerial office, but chosen for their character, their wisdom, their patriotism, to perform, according to their own judgment, the highest and most responsible duty that could be delegated by the constituents of a representative government to their most trusted public servants. Instead of that, the electors, as we all know, have been selected to vote for candidates already designated, and the character of the electors does not even enter into the consideration of the voters by whom they are chosen. The cumbrous machinery which interposes between the people and the candidates of their choice performs no real service, and is only a needless obstacle and delay. But more than this, it restricts the choice of the people; and, instead of leaving their selection open to the whole body of the citizenship, confines it to those who have a sufficient following, in the State in which the voter lives, to receive the nomination of a full college of

electors. And, even should a candidate have a considerable support in the aggregate, it is all wasted, unless it can be concentrated in sufficient number in one State. A candidate may have powerful support and large minorities, scattered among five or six States, but, unless he has a plurality in some one State, every vote for him is thrown away. Practically, the chance is limited to two, or at most to three candidates; and these must be the candidates of a recognized party, strong enough to perfect an organization, and to put an electoral ticket in the field. As the voter cannot vote for his candidate personally, he must vote for a number of candidates equal to the number of electors to which his State is entitled, and must find that number who are precisely of his way of thinking, and who will consent to serve if elected; and moreover they must be distributed all over the State. Nor can the voter select the President of one party and the Vice-President of another; he cannot vote for his choice, for one of these offices, unless he accepts the candidate associated on the ticket with him. At the last election, the choice of every voter was practically restricted to Grant and Greeley. If he desired a man other than either of them, he had no way of making his choice effective, even to the extent of his own vote. Nor could he vote for Grant and Brown or Greeley and Wilson. He was obliged to vote for Grant and Wilson or for Greeley and Brown, or to throw away his vote, which he would do just as effectually by voting for any other candidate, or for any two of them, except on the ticket on which the two were associated.

"A great evil of this is that it strengthens and perpetuates, indeed it makes quite necessary the caucus or convention, which has grown to be almost as much a part of our political system as though it were embodied in the Constitution, and which crushes the individuality of the voter, and makes him only a part of a great partisan machine, his only choice being to which party he shall surrender his rights of private judgment. How this opens the way for intrigues and disreputable combinations and for conspiracies to obtain power for personal objects, how it pledges in advance, and as the price of support in the convention, that great patronage which the President wields, I need not point out. It would greatly purify our elections if the voters could select their candidates from the whole body of their fellow-citizens, uncontrolled by convention or caucus, and responsible only to their own sense of right. It would not indeed supersede the convention, but would deprive it of its tyranny, and make it responsible to a patriotic public opinion. The voter, if he did not like a candidate, would not be obliged to vote for him because there was no other way to vote except for one that he liked still less. And this consideration would compel the nominating conventions to greater prudence and wisdom in the selection of candidates.

"All the machinery of the existing system is absurd, and is an obstacle rather than a facility, on any other theory than that upon which indeed the Constitution was adopted, but which has utterly failed, that the electors should be unpledged men, charged with the duty of choosing a President, according to their own judgment, and to what they might consider the public good, not controlled or in any way directed by the popular voice, which it was supposed that they would guide, not follow. Every one argues that the system should be abandoned, that the theory of the election should be conformed to the practice, and that the machinery should be better adapted to the purpose which it is intended to accomplish.

"At the same time it is very much better to make the change with as little violence as is practicable to the traditions of the Government, and to retain, as far as possible, all of the original intentions of the Constitution, except where the intention has manifestly failed in practice. Especially is it necessary to preserve the recognition of the States, in the two electors which belong to each equally, beyond those to which they are entitled on the basis of population. Not only is this right, but no amendment which failed to recognize this equality could obtain a two-thirds vote in this body, or receive the requisite assent of three-quarters of the States.

"The amendment proposed happily secures the right of individual selection, without infringing upon the rights already secured to the States. It permits every voter to vote for the candidates of his choice for President and for Vice-President, and yet preserves to the States the equivalent of the two electoral votes to which, by the original compact, they are entitled, in addition to those which are based on population. It presents the natural mode of election, and abolishes the unnecessary formalities which separate the people from the candidates. While it is desirable that the Chief Executive of the country should be elected by a majority of the people, and that his authority should rest on the broadest basis of the popular will, yet, since so desirable result can only be attained by the general concurrence of opinion which must be left to its own free expression, it is a matter of necessity that some expedient be resorted to, in the failure of such concurrence. To require an absolute majority to elect the President might practically prevent an election; and if there be no one whom a majority of the people prefer, then the natural expedient is to elect that one whom the greater number prefer. In the first instance, absolute unanimity would be desirable; but that is practically impossible; so a majority is accepted; and by the same natural conclusion, if an absolute majority be unattainable, a plurality is next best. So plain is this, that, in nearly all the States, a plurality elects the State officers, executive, legislative, and, when they are chosen by the people, the judicial; in some

States, a majority is required for members of Congress on the first trial; but, in all, a plurality elects on the second. Nor does the present mode of election secure a majority of the people to the election of President. It may happen, and has happened, that the candidate receiving a majority of the electoral vote is in a minority of the popular vote. On the whole, it must be admitted that, next to an absolute majority, a plurality presents the most natural and the fairest mode of election, and that the other expedients, however well planned, have not commended themselves in practice.

"Although, therefore, I do not object to the election by the House of Representatives, for the reasons that have been stated elsewhere, I freely agree that it should be abandoned. It may seem, at first, that the smaller States make some surrender of power by changing the system which gives them an equal suffrage in the last resort. This might be true if the smaller States had some interest apart from the larger ones and opposed to them. If it were so, I should recognize a deep if not a fatal defect in our political system. I see no such opposition of interests. Experience has shown that the questions which have organized parties and divided the country pass over State lines without noting them, and invade alike the large and the small States. There is nothing in the disparity of the geographical limits which makes it probable that New York and Rhode Island shall separate on political questions, or that Delaware and Florida shall unite. The smaller States are distributed in all parts of the Union, East, West, North, South, and Middle. They have no purposes that are not as likely to be common to the larger States as to each other. All the apprehensions of a combination of the larger States, to the disadvantage of the smaller, have proved groundless. There is nothing for them to combine for or against. The great interests of the country are common to all the States, and where there have been separate interests, real or imaginary, they have not been based on the territorial limits of the members of the Union. I do not, therefore, regard the surrender of the equal suffrage in the election by the House of Representatives as an important concession. But I can plainly see that in the mode proposed of election by districts the overshadowing power of the great States is destroyed. They will no longer cast their solid vote for President, bearing down four or five of the smaller States, each of which may, possibly, cast a greater popular majority, the other way. New York may cast thirty-five votes for one candidate, while the popular majority is less than that which Delaware, with but three votes, gives for the opposing candidate. The present system gives immense power to majorities, however small, in the great States, and disfranchises the minority, however near it rises toward the majority. Thus the State of New York, outside the city, may give a majority one way, and the overwhelming vote of the city, not the purest and most authentic, may reverse it, and carry, not only the force that properly belongs to the city, but the entire State, leaving to the rest of the State, to the great inland cities, to the rich rural districts, to the prosperous and enterprising communities, from the Hudson to the great lakes, no voice in the election, for which the heterogeneous and often the corrupt masses of the city speak, not for itself alone, but for the State. By the system proposed, the minority in each State will be represented, and a great State, divided nearly equally, will have no greater preponderance than a small State united upon one candidate.

"The frauds which in 1844 carried the thirty-six electoral votes of New York for Polk, under the present system, would, under the amendments proposed, have carried only the four votes in the city, and the inducement to the frauds would have been wanting, for the honest vote of the city was for Polk, and the frauds were perpetrated only to overbalance the suffrage of the interior. Thus the purity of the election would be greatly promoted by the change. The motive to fraud would be much diminished, and the effect of fraud would be much lessened.

"The danger of a disputed election for President, in a State whose electoral vote would decide the contest, is a most serious one. There is no tribunal for the verification of the votes: and, although the election may be carried, notoriously, by fraud, or by violence, the electoral votes must be returned and counted. The fraud or the violence may be punished, but the wrong that they have committed remains, and there is no redress for it. And the appointment of the electors being left entirely with the Legislatures of the States, there would be no mode or power of appointment if a State Legislature should repeal the law directing the manner of the election. The Federal Government has no power to perpetuate the executive authority. In the exciting election which resulted in the choice of Jefferson by the House of Representatives, the Legislature of Maryland was Federal, and it was supposed that the popular vote would be for Jefferson. It was seriously contemplated that the Legislature should repeal the law under which the electors were chosen by the people, and should choose them by the Legislature; and this, on the avowed ground that it was necessary to defeat the candidate whom it was supposed that the majority of the people preferred. This was recommended on no less authority than that of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. When a man so pure, so patriotic, and so conservative, could see his way clear to make such a recommendation, what might be apprehended from heated partisans and selfish aspirants for political power? If that suggestion had been carried out, and the ten electoral votes of Maryland had been given wholly for Adams,

he would have been elected. They were divided equally between the two, each receiving five. Jefferson's total vote was seventy-three, Adams's sixty-five. Had all the votes of Maryland been given for Adams, his total would have swelled to seventy, and Jefferson's would have shrunk to sixty-eight; and the election would have been strictly and unquestionably legal and constitutional. The Legislature of Maryland would have exercised no power but that which the Constitution clearly conferred upon it, and confers upon it still, and there was no authority to review its doings. Such a proposition, although not carried to the extent of a precedent, yet was urged on such authority as gives to it almost the weight of a precedent.

"And, be that as it may, it might have been done then, and it might be done now; and those who resisted it would place themselves against the law, and expose themselves to the penalties of the law. A President thus elected, however he might lack the moral support which should underlie his great office, would be 'every inch' a President, would command the army and the navy, and must have the solemn judgment of the Supreme Court.

"From all the difficulties of the existing system, from all the evils and the dangers which experience has developed in it, the proposed amendment appears to offer a mode of relief; and, while it commends itself to all the States, I think that it is especially desirable to those, if any there still be, who apprehend the danger to the smaller members of the Union from the ambition or the aggression of the larger.

"Representing, in part, one of the smaller States, but one of those which brought its original sovereignty into the compact, and which required no vote of the other States for admission into the Government, which she had done her full share to establish, I give my cordial assent to this important change which is so clearly for the general good; and which, by dividing all the States into single electoral districts, yet preserving to each the equal votes that she has enjoyed, in recognition of her equal membership in the Union, breaks down the unhealthy, if not dangerous, preponderance that the larger States possess."

Mr. Thurman: "This is one of the greatest subjects that could possibly engage the attention of the Senate; and I do not think a casual consideration of it, calling it up and then laying it over in a casual way, is likely to be productive of much good. If a time is set for its discussion, and we go on with the discussion of it, Senators will attend to it and understand the question; but if it is taken up in a perfunctory way one day and then laid aside, and then taken up three days afterward, nobody ever knowing when it is to be up, it will not receive that consideration which it ought to have. I therefore renew my motion to postpone to next Wednesday."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Ohio moves to postpone the pending joint resolution until Wednesday next."

The motion was agreed to.

No final action was taken on the resolution, but the subject was further discussed.

In the Senate on January 27, 1874, Senator Morton, of Indiana, offered the following resolution relative to counting the votes for President and Vice-President, which was taken up for consideration on February 4, 1875:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Mr. Morton: "Mr. President, the abolition of this rule of course would follow as a result of the constitutional amendment which I had the honor to report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections; but I am satisfied that, from the want of time and other causes, that amendment cannot be passed and adopted before the next presidential election; and as, in my opinion, the existence of this rule imperils the peace of the nation and subjects the Government to great danger, I think it is our duty to repeal the rule or to so amend it at once as to avoid this approaching danger. After consulting with a number of Senators in regard to this matter, I ask leave to submit this as a substitute for the resolution already offered, which is to amend the rule, instead of repealing it:

That the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses be so amended that no objection to the reception and counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State shall be valid unless such objection is sustained by the affirmative votes of the two Houses.

"Under the rule as it now exists, when the votes for President and Vice-President are counted, any formal objection, no matter how trifling or insufficient or even contemptible in its character, has the effect to separate the two Houses, and they are to vote upon this objection, and, unless both Houses concur in voting it down, the electoral vote of that State is lost. In that way by the dissent of either House any State may be disfranchised; the vote of the State of New York or of Indiana may be rejected by the most foolish and trivial objection unless both Houses shall concur in voting down that objection. The vote of every State may be rejected in this way. It requires no argument, therefore, to prove the absurdity, the unconstitutionality, and the danger of this rule; and, as I have had the honor to argue this question before the Senate on several occasions, I think it is not necessary to say any thing further now."

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the amendment proposed by Senator Morton."

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "I do not know, Mr. President, that there is any rule beyond that of convenience and comity between members of the Senate that should control the

disposition of this measure. At the same time I am not aware that any reasons have been urged, any explanation given, by the Senator from Indiana for the rescission of this joint rule or for its amendment as he has proposed. Without having given the examination or consideration to this subject that its importance demands, yet I have for a long time been of opinion that the constitutionality of this rule altogether may well be doubted. I do not think that anywhere in the Constitution can be found language in any degree constituting the Senate of the United States a factor or an actor in the election of the President of the United States. The office was in the design of the Constitution to be controlled by an electoral college directly voted for by the people. The practical workings of our Government have made the office in effect subject to direct popular election. The electoral college has been a mere screen, which did not conceal in any way from the people the individual for whom their votes were cast, and in substance therefore and practical effect the President and Vice-President of the United States have been elected directly by popular vote. Although the form of the electoral college is still maintained, it is nevertheless but a thin veil between the popular wish and the result which follows its expression. Also, I may say, failing to receive a majority of all the votes cast, as required by the Constitution, the House of Representatives, the popular branch of Congress, is authorized and directed immediately to proceed to ballot for a President and for a Vice-President. But will any Senator show me any clause of the Constitution, any implication which can be argued from any clause of the Constitution, which gives this Senate one particle of lawful power in controlling the choice of a President or a Vice-President of the United States?

"This joint rule was passed in 1865. There is much to be said in criticism of it independently of the graver objection which I have sought to state, and to which it seems to me it is obviously open. The language of the Constitution providing for the office of President of the United States and vesting in him the executive power is contained in the first section of the second article. A portion of that article, what may be termed the third clause of the first section, has been superseded and annulled by the twelfth amendment, but a portion of the section still remains. It is in these words:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

"The twelfth article, superseding the remaining clause of that section, provides:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President: and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and, if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

"Now, Mr. President, this joint rule is the rule under which the electoral votes have been counted since February, 1865, including the election of Mr. Lincoln, the election of the present President of the United States in 1868–'69, and again in 1872–'73. I confess that I do not see where the power can possibly be found which is assumed by the joint rule, either as it now stands or as it is proposed to be amended, giving the two Houses of Congress right to say whether votes shall be counted or not be counted. The Constitution declares that the electors of the States chosen in such manner as the people in those States shall see fit to direct by law, shall have their certificates of election signed and certified *by themselves;* and when they have been so signed and certified shall then be sealed and transmitted to certain officials of the Federal Government. The duty of the President of the Senate is simply ministerial. He is not vested with discretionary or judicial functions. There is no discretion whatever vested in him. The language of the Constitution is simply mandatory, that he 'shall,' in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open the certificates. He cannot even count them. He cannot even inspect them, except in the incidental and casual manner

that is implied by the fact that his hand shall open the sealed envelope which contains the list of the electoral vote. Then the votes 'shall be counted' in the presence of the two Houses."

Mr. Morton: "Counted by whom?"

Mr. Bayard: "There is no distinct provision as to that. They shall be simply counted in the presence of the two Houses; but I apprehend from the fact of their being counted and the result declared that the members of each House are simply witnesses to the count and tally of that vote. That you could not delegate that power to another body I cannot doubt."

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, said: "If the Senator will allow me—I do not wish to interrupt him, but I wish to have his view on this question, and perhaps he was going on to the point which I will bring to his attention. Suppose the Vice-President receives two packages, each purporting to be the electoral vote of a State?"

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said: "Being different from each other?"

Mr. Anthony: "Being different from each other?"

Mr. Bayard: "I can understand the great difficulty of dealing with a question of that kind, and it was in deprecation of the haste with which this question was being disposed of—called up here, read by the Senator from Indiana, and the question immediately called for in the Senate—that caused me to rise and make the objection I do to this inconsiderate method of dealing with it. I have been trying since this question was suggested by the Senator from Indiana some days ago to find, as well as I could, some method to escape from these difficulties, such as are suggested by the Senator from Rhode Island, and the truth is, that all my theories of government come just about to this: That if they are not to be honorably, honestly, and fairly administered, any laws that you make will be perfectly worthless to procure that justice and certainty, that proper record of the will of the people, which our scheme of government was intended to produce. I apprehend that there is no rule which you can frame that will not be open to defeat by some supposititious case. There cannot be the same villainy practised in regard to the electoral votes of the various States of this Union as are alleged, and I believe truly, to have been practised in regard to the returns before the returning board in the State of Louisiana, where I have seen the statement made that advantage was taken of the adjournment of the board for a public holiday, by the clerks who were the custodians of those returns, to unseal the packages, to forge false returns, to seal them up, and then have them counted by this returning board. What law can we ever have to meet such atrocities as that, should such a class of men ever be admitted in sufficient numbers in the Senate and in the Congress of the United States to do such acts as are alleged, and I believe truly, to have been committed by the returning board of Louisiana? There is no cure for that except a public opinion that shall make it impossible for a man to hold public station without possessing those private virtues upon which society must depend for its existence. You may carry a case to the Supreme Court of the United States, you may carry it to any tribunal you choose, you may invest your judges with every responsibility that penalty can secure, and if they be not honest and honorable men your laws will be mockeries, and their decisions will be simply cunning and corrupt evasions of public justice."

Mr. Anthony: "If the Senator will allow me, perhaps I did not make myself understood. I wish his judgment upon this question. I understand him to say that the Vice-President is simply a ministerial officer; that he has simply to perform a specific duty prescribed by the Constitution in receiving the votes and in opening them and handing them to the tellers to be counted. Suppose the Vice-President receives two packages, each purporting to contain the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana, for instance, how is he to decide which one he will place before the two Houses?"

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "He must place them both."

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said: "Then who decides?"

Mr. Anthony: "Yes; who is then to decide?"

Mr. Thurman: "The Houses."

Mr. Anthony: "Not if the rule is repealed."

Mr. Bayard: "I apprehend that all the votes which are received must be counted, and I do not suppose that he can be expected to know what they are, except from the superscription of the sealed envelope containing them, until they shall have been opened."

Mr. Anthony: "Then, if I understand the Senator aright, the Vice-President is to deliver two, three, four packages, each purporting to contain the electoral vote of a State?"

Mr. Bayard: "Let me see what the Constitution says on the subject. I do not think it is sufficiently clear and satisfactory on that point. It provides for the meeting of the electors in their respective States. It provides for a vote by them by ballot for President and Vice-President; and, after that vote is taken in distinct ballots for the President and the Vice-President, it provides that they, the electors, shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and the number of votes for each. It provides that the electors in the several States shall themselves make up these lists and communicate the result, certified and signed by them, and transmit it sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. Then it provides that these sealed papers, which have been directed to the President of the Senate (and as we all know are by special messengers placed in his hands and in his custody), shall on a certain day, in the presence of the two Houses

of Congress, be opened by him, and the votes shall then be counted. As a matter of fact the only knowledge that the Vice-President of the United States can have of the contents of those envelopes must be derived from the count on the day when he is instructed and compelled to open them in the presence of both Houses. I do not believe that there is any discretion given to him to open one package and not another package; but if they come to his hands purporting to be the certificates, signed and sealed by the electors in the various States, he is to open, in the presence of the two Houses, all such papers which come to him with the import of verity usual to such papers."

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "I desire to ask the Senator from Delaware whether he has in his investigation of this subject examined to see what the practice was before the adoption of the rule in 1865; whether prior to that time, on a question arising as to the count of votes, it required the concurrence of both Houses to admit the vote, or whether the presumption was in favor of the votes, and it required both Houses to reject them?"

Mr. Bayard: "There never was a question of contest before, as I am informed.

"I think the experience of 1872 was the first in the history of this country, and no case ever arose in the presidential election where there was what may be termed conflicting votes or the attempt to have two sets of votes from the same State for the same office.

"Mr. President, it was not my object to discuss this very grave question, for I have not had the opportunity, with the various measures which have been pressing on the attention of this body, properly to prepare myself to discuss it. I am fully aware, however, that the cause of difficulties in regard to the election of the President of the United States, as the election of any other officer under the Government of the United States, is the deplorably low tone into which public and political morals have fallen. Unless there is to be a higher plane of political morality and action in this country you may make your rules as often as you please, you may change and repeal them as often as you please, but you will find that fraud will defeat constantly your efforts to repress it. I heard the Senator from Indiana the other day speak of the manner in which the votes have hitherto been counted in the presence of the various Vice-Presidents of this country. The last that he named I think was Mr. Breckenridge, and he bestowed praise upon those high officials because the vote had been honestly counted. When the time shall come that a Vice-President of this country, or the Senate or the House of Representatives of this country, shall, from any passion moving them, act otherwise than honestly, of what use are your laws or your safeguards of statutes and Constitution? They will be of no value, and the Government will have failed, and another will take its place, because in all human experience there is one thing that will be necessary no matter what form of government may exist, and that is, that honesty and truth shall be its foundation-stone and enter into the administration of its affairs.

"I would prefer that this matter should be further considered and that time should be given for its better examination before we adopt this proposition of the Senator from Indiana."

Mr. Thurman: "I am glad that the Senator has offered the substitute, for the original resolution seems to me to be palpably wrong. Should the original resolution be adopted, we would have no rule whatsoever upon the subject; we would have nothing but the provisions in the Constitution, and those provisions, as we know from opinions expressed on this floor, receive in the minds of different Senators very different interpretations.

"In the carefully-prepared speech of the Senator from Indiana delivered at this session on his proposed constitutional amendment, he asserted his opinion to be, if I understood him correctly, that the decision of the question who has received the votes of a State for President and Vice-President rests with the President of the Senate; that the members of the two Houses who are present are but witnesses of a count to be made by the President of the Senate; thus vesting in that officer, and he perhaps a candidate himself, the power to determine who is elected the Chief Magistrate of this republic. I expressed on that occasion my dissent from that interpretation of the Constitution. I fancy that a large majority of the Senate do not concur in that view of the Constitution. I have no idea that a majority of the Senate agree with the Senator from Indiana in interpreting the Constitution so as to require that the Vice-President shall count and the Vice-President shall be the judge of all objections that may be taken to the validity of any return. That has not been the interpretation placed on the Constitution in the history of the country, otherwise the twenty-second joint rule never would have had an existence. The interpretation placed upon the Constitution has been that, as it is a duty devolved upon the Government to count the votes for President and Vice-President, and there being no express provision in the Constitution who shall count them, but an implied provision that they are to be counted by the two Houses, the matter is remitted to the legislative department of the Government to provide by law for that count, consistent always with the express provision in the Constitution that the count shall be made in the presence of the two Houses and the result declared. Therefore it would be an insuperable objection to the resolution first introduced by the Senator from Indiana that it would remove all legislation upon the subject from the books; that there would be nothing at all to determine how the votes should be counted; that we would proceed to the hall

of the House of Representatives in February, 1877, without any rule whatsoever or any statute whatsoever to prescribe what should be done after we got into that assembly. That would never do, Mr. President.

"But now the Senator proposes to change the rule and to provide that no vote shall be rejected unless by the concurrent judgment of both Houses, thus quite reversing the rule. The rule now being that no vote shall be counted unless both Houses vote to count it where there is an objection made, he proposes to reverse that and say that no vote shall be rejected unless both Houses concur in its rejection. I have on a former occasion, I have more than once, I believe, declared my opinion that that ought to be the rule, that every return ought to be considered as *prima facie* correct, and ought to be counted unless both Houses concur in rejecting it. I am aware that there is a difficulty in a case that may arise, and it is a difficulty that might arise under the present rule too, although the result would be different. For instance, take such a case as occurred at the last count—the case of Louisiana—where two sets of returns came up, each of them purporting to be the returns of the votes cast by the electors for President and Vice-President in that State. There manifestly the question was, who were the electors. They could not all have been electors. Both bodies could not have been electors. One body were electors and the other body were not electors. The question therefore really to be decided was, which one of those bodies was the electoral college for President and Vice-President in that State. Under our rule, when one of those returns was presented and objection made, unless both Houses concurred, the vote would be rejected. When the other return was presented, unless both Houses concurred, it was to be rejected. Suppose the rule had been changed and the substitute now suggested had been adopted; a return is presented, an objection is made to it, and thereupon the Houses vote upon it separately and one House votes to reject it and the other House votes not to reject; then, according to the rule as now submitted by the Senator from Indiana, in a case of that kind that return would have to be counted. Then suppose the next moment the other return is presented, the return of the election of the other body of electors, as was the case with Louisiana at the last count, and then one of the Houses votes that that shall be rejected and the other votes that it shall be received; then you would have to count both returns under that rule as the substitute now stands. You see, therefore, that the substitute will not do just as it is, but must go further and provide for such a case as that, or at least leave it to be decided when the case shall arise.

"This is not an impossible case at all. It was the case in regard to Louisiana at the last count, as I have said. There were returns from Louisiana which purported to be the votes of the electors who cast the electoral vote of that State for Greeley. There were other returns that purported to be the returns of electors casting the vote of that State for Grant. Under this modification suggested by the Senator from Indiana, without any provision for such a case, if you take it literally, if the two Houses had been of different politics, as they will be at the next count, the result would have been that the vote of that State would be counted twice and would be nullified, for one return would be for one candidate and the other return would be for another. That shows that the substitute offered by the Senator from Indiana, although in my judgment right in principle, that both Houses ought to concur in rejecting a return before it can be rejected, requires some modification that shall apply to a case where there are two returns from a State. That is certainly necessary, or we get into this difficulty that I suggest.

"It has further been asked here by the Senator from Rhode Island, What are you to do when there come up two returns from a State? He seemed to think, by the question he put to the Senator from Delaware, that in a case of that sort it was the duty of the President of the Senate to determine which return he would lay before the two Houses. That certainly is an impossibility. He cannot have looked at the law, or he would never have asked such a question as that. What does the law require? Section 2 of the act of 1792, on the subject of the election of President and Vice-President, provides—

> That the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, at such place in each State as shall be directed by the Legislature thereof; and the electors in each State shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes by them given, and shall seal up the same, certifying on each that a list of the votes of such State for President and Vice-President is contained therein, and shall by writing under their hands, or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate, etc.

"Then the third section provides—

> That the executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of the electors of such State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the electors on or before the said first Wednesday in December, and the said electors shall annex one of the said lists to each of the lists of their votes.

"You see, then, that the evidence that the persons voting are electors of President and Vice-President is to be annexed to their votes and of course sealed up with them, and the President of the Senate, when the returns come to him, has no knowledge in the world, can have no knowledge whether return A or return B is the correct return from that State, the return of the votes of the legal electors of that State. He cannot know anything about it. He gets two packages. Upon the back of each one of them is this certificate: 'This is the vote of the electors of President and Vice-President of the State of Rhode Island.' There is nothing to show that it is except that bare

indorsement, and the indorsement is as regular upon the one as it is upon the other. It can never be found out, then, which is the true return until you open them and see whether the evidence of the title of these electors is contained in the return, to wit: The certificate of the Executive of the State, under the great seal of the State, that they are the electors. Therefors it is not for the President of the Senate to decide this question in the first instance at all. He must open the returns, all that come to him in that way. If there are two from one State, he must open them both; if there are three, he must open them all, for one may be a forgery or two may be forgeries, and the third one may be the lawful and the only lawful return. So, then, you see that the question asked by the Senator from Rhode Island in nowise tends to prove that any judicial power over this subject is vested in the President of the Senate.

"Now, while in my judgment no vote that is regular on its face and that has been given by the true electors, that is to say no certificate of these electors which is substantially correct, ought to be rejected unless both Houses concur in the validity of the objection to it, and therefore the main purpose of the substitute offered by the Senator from Indiana is correct, yet the substitute is defective for the reason I have already stated. It does not provide for a case in which two returns may come from the same State, as has been the case heretofore. Some provision ought to be made for that case. It ought to be provided that where that is the case the Houses shall decide between those returns, and how they shall decide, and such a provision as that requires great care in draughting it.

"But, sir, the defect that has been pointed out is not the only defect of the twenty-second joint rule. I appeal to the experience of every Senator who has ever been at the count of a presidential vote, and especially to every Senator who was present at the last count that was made, and I ask him whether he did not find himself embarrassed beyond measure by the provision in this rule that there should be no debate in either House? The rule expressly provides that. It provides for deciding upon the returns. It provides that the Senate is to retire and decide for itself; the House of Representatives is to decide for itself; they are to meet together, and the result is to be announced, and there shall be no debate in either House. Now, I put it to the Senate the other day, and I beg leave to remind Senators again of the fact, that at the last count of the votes the question of the reception of a return from Arkansas depended upon the question whether the certificate of the Governor that the persons voting were the electors of that State was under the great seal of the State or not. It was said that it was not the great seal, but was the seal of the Secretary of State alone, and one of the Senators from that State at first thought that the State had no other seal than that, but it turned out upon an examination that the State had a great seal; and yet no Senator was allowed to rise in his place and state to the Senate or to offer any resolution embodying the statement of the fact that that State had a great seal. The very question upon which the reception of the returns depended was to be decided without knowledge of the fact, and the only knowledge that could be communicated of it was by conversation with each other on this floor before the vote was taken. That ought not to be the case.

"Therefore, while I favor the adoption of the idea contained in the substitute, yet as I feel that it is imperfect, that it ought to go further, that further provisions are absolutely necessary, and I have perfect confidence that the Committee on Privileges and Elections can in a short time frame a proper rule, and believe that when it shall have framed it it will meet with no serious opposition but can pass, and pass both Houses at the present session, I move to refer the resolution and substitute to the Committee on Privileges and Elections."

Mr. Morton: "I will take the case of two returns from the same State. They come before the two Houses under the rule as we now propose to amend it. We must presume something in favor of the honesty and of the integrity of the two Houses. I would rather leave it to the two Houses to determine which is the forged and the spurious return than to leave it to one House. You cannot make any specific rule for a case of that kind. Here are two returns. The first is opened and read. It is objected to. The Houses separate and vote upon that question. They both agree that it is forged, that it is spurious in some form. The next one comes. That is the true one; still an objection is made, and the two Houses vote. You would not allow one House to reject both returns because one House may do it now. Take it as the rule now stands, one House may reject both returns; or, take it as the rule now stands, one House may reject one return and the other House may reject the other return, and so the State gets no vote at all. Is it not safer, if this matter is to be referred to Congress at all, that it shall be made to depend, like a law, upon the concurrent vote of both Houses, instead of leaving it to one House, without debate, without consideration, and without adjournment, to reject the vote of Massachusetts, or New York, or in fact of all the States?

"Mr. President, see what a fearful temptation is presented to throw the election into the House of Representatives. I will not presume there is any purpose of that kind or that any House would do it, but I ask you to notice the fearful temptation. At the very next election the House will be Democratic and the Senate will be Republican. An objection is made to the vote of a State; the two Houses separate and vote upon it. The vote of that State may elect a Republican candidate for President. By rejecting the vote of that State the election

will be thrown into the House, and the House is Democratic and will elect a Democrat for President. The responsibility of that action is divided between two hundred and ninety-two men in the House. The responsibility of each one is comparatively small; there may be something in the objection, enough of form or enough of substance to make an irresponsible majority willing to reject the vote of that State; and the House, by its own action, against the vote of the Senate, may reject the vote of that State and take away from that candidate enough votes to reduce his vote below a majority of all the electoral votes, and the result is that the election goes into the House

"Suppose, if you please, as in the case of Arkansas or in the case of Georgia or in the case of Louisiana two years ago, as the rule now stands, the two Houses being different in politics, an objection is made; we come back into the Senate and we honestly think that the objection is a good one, and we reject the vote of that State. Our vote does it. The House takes a different view of it, just as it did in the Arkansas case only two years ago. They say the objection amounts to nothing. But the House being Democratic and the Senate having rejected the vote of a Democratic State on a frivolous ground as the House think, the House under excitement—and men are the same at all times and everywhere—will then throw out the vote of the next Republican State upon some frivolous objection. Thus it goes tit for tat until the votes have gone out and the election goes to the House.

"That is the operation of the present rule. Can any one fail for a single moment to see the danger of this and the necessity of changing it? It is above all party considerations. It is trifling to talk about party, in my opinion, on such a great question as this.

"Upon the question of the power of Congress to adopt this rule I entertain very great doubts. I do not believe myself the power exists; but there is a divided sentiment here. We cannot act upon any other position except that the power does exist. I myself do not see how the power does exist, or from what provision it can be inferred; but we have got the rule. The rule in its present condition is a magazine that may be exploded at any moment. Let us therefore relieve it of its danger. It is much safer for this country—and that is the ground on which I put the whole thing—to say that the vote of a State shall be rejected only by both Houses and not by one House; and you take from one party, where the Houses are divided in politics, the power to change the result by rejecting the vote of a State. It will be in the power of our friends on the other side in the next House of Representatives—and they might act in good faith, but we take a different opinion—it will be in their power if an objection is made in the joint convention to the votes of Republican States, the two Houses separating, to throw the election into the House, no difference what the votes may be. Under the rule the Republican party cannot elect a President. They might carry every State in the North; but they cannot elect a President. Why? Because it is in the power of the House of Representatives, under the operation of the rule, to throw out the vote of every Republican State. We on the other hand could throw out the vote of every Democratic State; but the result would be that the election would go into the Democratic House. I am casting no imputation upon any party or any body of men. I am only speaking about the possibilities; about the fearful temptation spread in the pathway of men. I am only speaking about what may take place under such a rule; and no rule which admits of such things ought to stand for one moment."

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair hears no objection, and the reference will be made. The resolution is referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections."

Mr. Thurman: "I do not believe there will be the slightest delay. All I hope is, that the committee will consider it fully."

The Presiding Officer: "The resolution is committed to the Committee on Privileges and Elections."

In the Senate, on February 6th, Senator Morton, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the resolution to amend the twenty-second joint rule, asked to be discharged from its further consideration. At the same time he reported from the committee a bill on the same subject. On February 26th the bill was considered in the Senate.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "We had from the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Anthony) the other day a very thoughtful disquisition on this subject. Questions were then asked in the Senate, and were not answered, as to what should be done where a double vote was returned from a State and where two sets of electors each present their suffrages for different candidates from the same State at the same election. No one gave the answer, because the Constitution had provided no means whereby such a contest could be decided. It will be seen that this bill in its second section proposes to meet this very dangerous and difficult question of a contest between two sets of electoral votes from the same State at the same presidential election. It declares that all of these returns, the false as well as the true, shall be opened, and I can construe the language of the bill in no other way than that they shall be counted unless there is a concurrent affirmative vote of both Houses rejecting them. See then the result. There is here, if not the invitation, the opportunity given to raise a false claim in order to defeat a true election—and in determining such a claim the false and the true shall stand upon the same level and be only defeated by the same means,

and if you shall between two Houses of Congress sufficiently inflame the passions of party, the two Houses of Congress differing in party affiliations—if you shall sufficiently inflame them to warp the judgments of men or to warp the conscience of men and to set party above country and duty, then the false vote will weigh equally with the true vote, and the State will be disfranchised in the result as plainly as though you gave the veto-power to either House as now. If you count ten votes for the State ticket and ten votes against the State ticket, what is the result? The one has neutralized the other; the one has annihilated the other; and the vote of the State might as well never have been cast at all. The election would then be an empty form. It is a new and a patent method for the disfranchisement of States where a contested election can be gotten up. That is the result of this second section as I read it. I shall be glad to be instructed to the contrary. I have read the section many times; I have submitted it to the judgment of others whose opinions I value more highly than my own, and have found a concurrence in the belief that this section is an opportunity, if not an invitation, for the annihilation of the electoral votes of States by having the false vote made equal in weight with the true and forbidding the rejection of either except by the concurrent affirmative vote of both Houses of Congress.

"Mr. President, I will not anticipate evil results. I only say that we should give, so far as we can give, no opportunity for evil results; that we should not give our consent to a law that would, if carried out, wrongfully make a presidential election a nullity."

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said: "I simply wish to say to the Senator from Delaware, that I understand that this second section leaves the rule as it now is. I understand that by this second section if there are two sets of votes sent up from any State, then the concurrence of both Houses as to which shall be counted is required, and that is the rule at the present time."

Mr. Bayard: "If that be so, then an amendment which I have had draughted will not be objected to, to insert at the end of the second section:

And in such case the validity of any return shall be agreed to by both Houses, or the same shall not be counted.

Mr. Frelinghuysen: "I had prepared an amendment, which I was going to submit to the Senator from Indiana, to the same effect."

Mr. Bayard: "The honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) remarks to me *sotto voce* that that is what the bill means now. I know that I had not the benefit of his audience when this question was being discussed, and I do not propose to repeat what I have said on the subject; but I cannot conceive that the bill now means that. On the contrary, I believe the bill as it stands now, and if it passes as it stands now, will work the result that I have stated, and I am not alone in this view. Wherever a contest can be gotten up, and wherever public opinion is sufficiently excited, wherever the tone of political morality is low enough, there the contest will be raised and then the votes coming here certified in form must be counted under this section, as I conceive, unless the affirmative vote of both Houses shall reject them.

"Mr. President, I do not think this second section meets the difficulty. It does not fill the want which we all recognize exists in the Constitution on this important subject. The Houses shall assemble; the Vice-President shall open the certificates and a count shall follow; it is not so important by whom that count shall be made, because being made in the presence of the Houses they are witnesses to a count, which means a valid, a real, a fair, an honest count; and when the time shall come that a dishonest count of such votes can be made in the presence of the two Houses, then your government will be of so little value that the sooner it passes away and makes place for another more honest, more reliable, the better for the people of the country.

"But there may well be causes why you should doubt that the ticket which is represented by these electoral votes was not fairly entitled to be so represented as the sentiment of the people of the State from which it comes, and there should be, as there is not now, some tribunal in whom a deposit of power to determine such contests should be lodged. How shall that be reached? Only by an amendment to the Constitution, and certainly by an amendment in which all men without respect to party results must join. As I have said before, in dealing with the subject within the powers confided to us by the Constitution, there never was a better opportunity to place it upon a high non-partisan basis than by awaiting the incoming of a new Congress, in which the two Houses shall not be of the same political opinion. A rule framed between a Democratic House of Representatives and a Republican Senate must of necessity be a non-partisan rule; and why, when so golden and valuable an opportunity awaits close at hand for the purpose of accomplishing an amendment so important and beneficial, should it not be embraced, and why should the regular ordinary business of this body be postponed now to accomplish in hot haste that which should be accomplished only by great care and consideration? Why, Mr. President, it is well known that measures which challenge our closest care and criticism, measures which demand from us laborious and assiduous attention for the next six days, fill the calendar."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "I find the opinions of the Senator from Delaware who has just addressed the Senate and my own on an important section of the bill very far opposed. Knowing as I do the ability, the in-

dustry, the research, and the patriotism of that Senator, I never differ with him without doubting the correctness of my own judgment, and yet what he has said has not changed my opinion of the second section of this bill. On the contrary, I think that the point upon which he mainly relies in opposition to that section is not well taken, that the difficulty he supposes can never by any possibility exist.

"Suppose the second section were stricken out of the bill, and the bill were passed without it, what would be the effect of the bill thus enacted into a law? And here I crave the attention of the Senate, and especially of those who have been impressed by the very grave and forcible remarks of the Senator from Delaware. If that section were stricken out of the bill, then the only provision in the bill for the counting of the votes would be that a return should be counted unless both Houses concurred in rejecting it. That would be the bill applicable in every case. Mark it, Senators; in every case a return should be counted unless both Houses concurred in rejecting it.

"Now, under such a law as that, suppose the President of the Senate to lay the return from a State before the two Houses, and an objection be made to that return. The Senate retires to its Chamber, and a vote is taken in the two Houses whether that return shall be received. The Senate votes not to receive it; the House votes that it shall be received. The effect would be, under the first section of the bill, that that return must be counted. Remember that. Here is a return, we will suppose, just as there was at the last count, from the State of Louisiana. It is presented, opened by the Presiding Officer, handed to the tellers. An objection is made to its being counted. The two Houses separate in order to decide the question. One of the Houses decides to count it; the other not to count it. Then, under the first section of the bill, it would be counted. If there is another return from that same State, the Senator from Delaware seems to think you would have to go through the same process with that second return that you did with the first, and that if the Houses were reversed upon the second return, as there was not a concurrence in rejecting it, both returns would have to be received, and Louisiana would be counted at twice the number of votes to which under the Constitution she is entitled. I submit to my friend that by no possibility could such a thing occur, because when once you have counted all the votes to which a State is entitled you can count no more. It is impossible; the thing is *res adjudicata*.

"The moment you have decided, either by the difference of the two Houses as to the counting of the returns or in any other manner, that that return shall be counted, the vote of that State is given and no other vote from it can be received. Can there be any thing clearer than that? Suppose there be two returns from Louisiana, one of them is presented and an objection is made to its count. The Houses separate, and one of the Houses decides that it shall be counted. Would it not be counted then? No one will say no. Then suppose the other return is presented. What is the objection to that? 'We have counted Louisiana once; we cannot count her again. We have given her all the votes to which she is entitled; we cannot receive any further return from that State.' But now, if by our act we make a difference of opinion between the two Houses equal to a judgment of both Houses in favor of the reception of a return, it is just as plain as that two and two make four that when you have counted one return the matter is *res adjudicata*, and you cannot count another.

"Therefore, there can be no such thing as my friend from Delaware seems to suppose of heaping up the votes of a single State and giving her twice the vote to which under the Constitution she is entitled, requiring a candidate to receive more votes in order to elect him than the Constitution requires. I beg my friend from Delaware to bear in mind what would be the result. Suppose we are in January, 1877, and this second section is not a part of the law, but the first section alone is the law. Suppose the State of Alabama, the first on the list, is called, and there are two returns from Alabama, returns from two bodies claiming to be electors, as there were from Louisiana and from Arkansas at the last count. Is there any law that says which of those returns shall be first presented by the President of the Senate? No, sir; and you cannot make any law that will meet that case. It is therefore within his discretion which one he will present first, which he will open first, and hand to the tellers first; and just as certain as that he has eyes in his head, so certain will he know which one of those two returns is the return of the Republican electors and which is the return of the Democratic electors, and just as certain as human nature is human nature the return of the Republican electors will be opened first and handed to the tellers first. Then, if the House may vote to reject it and the Senate to receive it, under this first section of the bill it is received. Then the vote of that State has been counted, and there is no question upon any other return, and cannot be. So that the effect of striking out the second section of the bill is simply this: that where the two Houses are divided in opinion upon a question which shall be the true return, the whole thing is determined by the Presiding Officer by the simple fact of which return he opens and presents first. That is the result of it. The whole thing is done in that way. Whichever return the President of the Senate shall first open and first hand to the tellers, where the Houses are divided in opinion, that return, under this first section, must be received, because both Houses do not concur in rejecting it; and, that being received, no other return can be considered at all, for the question, as I said before, is *res ad-*

judicata; the State has been counted in all the votes to which she is entitled.

"It does seem to me, then, that to strike out this second section of the bill is to clothe the Presiding Officer with a power that not one of us I trust will be willing to confer upon him—to confer upon him the power, where there is a division of opinion between the two Houses, to count the votes on that side which he shall see fit first to present. That is the inevitable result.

"Again, what must you do where there is more than one return from a State, if you leave the present rule to exist? Why, just precisely what took place at the last count. The vote of three States was thrown out, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the vote of certain electors from the State of Georgia. Suppose we go on under the present rule and the vote is counted in January, 1877, and two sets of returns come from a State. The House of Representatives vote for one, the Senate for the other. Both go out, under the existing rule, and the State loses her vote. Is that right? Is that a performance of our constitutional duty? We are to determine which of the men who cast those votes were the electors in that State of President and Vice-President. That is the duty that devolves upon us. If there are two returns from two different bodies of men, it is our duty to determine between them which is the true body of men. Can we shirk that duty? Have we any right to shirk that duty? Are we not bound to decide it if we can decide it? Under your present rule you do not decide it at all. One House decides that one body of men were not the true electors and their certificate is rejected. The other House decides that the other body were not the true electors, and their certificate is rejected. Thus you come to no decision. You make no effort at a decision between these two conflicting claims.

"That is not right. It may be inevitable under any system. The same thing might happen, I grant, under this very second section, but it provides that you shall consider the votes and determine between them. What, then, is this second section? I feel bound to say this much about it because I suggested this point in the first debate that took place at this session on the resolution offered by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) to rescind the twenty-second joint rule. I suggested the very difficulty and the remedy, and I supposed that it was in some small respect owing to what I then said that the Senator has incorporated it in his bill. I thought I was right then and I think so yet. Therefore I have felt bound to make these remarks."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "The difficulty that meets us under the Constitution, as it strikes me, is this: The Constitution requires that the vote of each State shall be opened by the Presiding Officer, the President of the Senate. When opened the votes are to be counted. The question on which the whole thing turns, to which our legislation is directed, except mere machinery, is what is a vote of a State? We all agree that every vote of every State ought to be counted. We all agree that whatever pretends to be a vote, or looks like a vote but is not a vote, should not be counted. So the thing which we are to provide for by this legislation is a means of ascertaining fairly and truly, according to the Constitution and the law, what is the vote, the will, of each particular State in the choice of a President. I think no man can question that I state the question fairly. That is it. Now, how are we to do it? In almost all cases in ascertaining not only in elections but in a thousand other affairs what has been done (because what has been done is the business which the Constitution requires in some way to be ascertained), a tribunal is provided, upon the philosophy of justice and jurisprudence, which is one single tribunal, and whose judgment when pronounced by a quorum of its body becomes one single judgment. The fault of the present rule is that, unless both Houses concur in counting a particular paper as a vote, the paper is not counted at all. If a State should send a vote which should be perfect in every respect, conform on its face to the Constitution and to the law, be certified in the way that the law requires, sealed by the seal of the State, countersigned by the Governor and the Secretary of State, and all that, it is within the power of either House, as the rule now stands, it is true, to say it shall not be counted at all, and the constitutional right of the State in question is entirely overthrown in the vote for President. But that of course implies that one or the other of the two Houses, in such a case, has failed to perform the duty which the Constitution and the law and the rule impose upon it. We cannot presume that either House would object to the counting of a particular paper as a vote unless it should have a lawful reason for doing so, unless it appeared in some way that it did not represent the lawful and constitutional vote of the State, or unless it appeared for want of evidence, in defect of execution or certification, or whatever, that we are unable to say what was the vote of the State.

"Now, when you reverse it and take it as this bill is, which provides—leaving out the case of double returns—that every thing that comes from a State called a vote, no matter if it be from a revolutionary government, no matter if it be from an assemblage of men who have no shadow of constitutional authority, but who have got possession of the great seal, or have made another, as in the Louisiana case one of the witnesses swore that the great seals of the State of Louisiana were as plenty as blackberries and made to order, shall be counted. Here you have a paper which on the face of it appears to be proved by the great seal of the State of Louisiana; I take

that merely for illustration. It is signed by somebody who purports to be the Governor of Louisiana. Very well so far. Now, it may be known to every member of both Houses that that particular paper was really gotten up and emanated from an unlawful and revolutionary assemblage of men who, only a week before the time when the electors were to meet, had overturned the lawful and constituted government of that State, had possessed themselves of the public archives and the public seal, installed a man as Governor *de facto*, as the modern phrase is. There is your certificate. Now this bill says that those votes shall be counted. The difficulty is just as great as, if not greater than, under the existing rule. The rule as it exists declares that nothing shall be treated as the true voice of the State unless the representatives of the people and the representatives of the States, acting separately, shall agree that it is the voice of the State; and when I say that, I do not mean the voice of the State outside of the law and the Constitution, but upon the papers, following the law as a court do. Now, when you turn it over to the other side, without you say, as this bill does—leaving aside the double returns, as I say—that whatever does come which appears to be, purports to be, in form, the voice of the people of the State, shall be counted unless both Houses concur in saying that that is not the voice of the State, to my mind the latter alternative is quite as dangerous as, if not more so than, the first. What, in my opinion, the Constitution requires is a law which shall provide, for the time being, a tribunal of some sort, which is a single tribunal, which is bound to decide upon the Constitution and the law whether a particular paper which is opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses, and which is then offered to be counted under the Constitution, is the vote which the Constitution speaks of."

Mr. Morton: "This bill provides that, if an objection is made to an electoral vote, the two Houses shall separate and consider the question. If it is a forgery out and out, there is no doubt but that it would be objected to. We must consider that both Houses act with some integrity, although they may be swayed by popular passion or by popular feeling to a great extent. If both Houses concur in rejecting the vote, the State is disfranchised. If they do not, then the vote is to be counted. But there is the case that is provided for in this bill, a case where, for example, there are two rival governments in a State or where there are two sets of electors, both certified to in the same form, where there may be an actual controversy, as there has been in some of the States, and two sets of returns are sent here. How will you settle that question? This bill provides that when that question comes up it shall be referred to the two Houses, and that return which shall be the genuine return according to the votes of both Houses shall be counted. You cannot adopt any other rule than that, in my opinion."

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, said: "I understand that where there is more than one return, as is provided in the second section of this bill, and the two Houses are unable to decide which is the true return, then the implication is that the vote of the State is not to be counted. That, I understand the Senator to say, is left to implication entirely. The section does not state what shall be the effect if the two Houses are unable to agree. It says that the return from such State shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be the true return. But suppose that they are unable to agree upon either, then what is to be the result? I understand, by implication of course, the vote is to be rejected; but I submit to the Senator whether that ought not to be put in such language as that it should not be left to implication."

Mr. Morton: "I would have no objection to an amendment making that certain, but I think that is the implication."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Carpenter in the chair): "The amendment will be reported."

The Chief Clerk: "It is proposed to amend the bill in line 7, section 2, after the word 'return,' by inserting the word 'only,' and after the word 'shall' inserting 'each;' so as to read: 'And that return only from such State shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separately, shall each decide to be the true and valid return.'"

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, said: "It is not in the power of this Congress to pass this law. It is a void law if passed. For three-quarters of a century the good people who represented their fellow-citizens here were satisfied with the Constitution of the United States; and let me read the Constitution to see whether there is any necessity for the bill. It is well to read it. It will not harm anybody to hear it. Article XII. of the amendments provides:

> The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted—

"I have no trouble about whom the count is to be by, though there has seemed to be some little trouble on that subject—

> the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then

from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately—

"That means the next day—

by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote.

"That is all I care to read.

"Mr. President, I said that I did not propose to go into a lengthy discussion of this question; but I say in advance one thing, not for the purpose of casting any reflection upon any honorable member of the Senate—far be that from me—that I look upon any bill for a public act of this character, that is brought forward in this Chamber without anybody to say anything in its favor, as suspicious, to say the least. There has been no discussion, not a word, not a breath in favor of the principles contained in this bill. And has it come to this at last, that a bill is to be passed in these the last hours of the session, probably unconstitutional, by the mere force of numbers, without one word of argument in its favor? I say, Mr. President, it is suspicious. For seventy-five years the people of this country acted under the Constitution of the United States. They can now. The court is here. I defy any Senator on this floor to show any state of facts where under the Constitution, without any bill for a public act, without any rule of the two Houses, we cannot go on and perform all the duties that are devolved upon us in this behalf. Some Senators say that it is impossible that it can be done. Let us hear why; give a reason for it, and do not simply rely on a large vote to pass a measure of this character.

"Again, it was alleged with great power by my distinguished friend from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) that if there was any necessity for a bill of this character it should be passed at the next session of Congress; it should not be a party measure. I appeal to every Senator on the other side of the Chamber on that point. They, with me—the mantle of charity covers us all—desire proper action, not improper. Can it be had at any better time than when this Senate is under the control of the Republicans—if terms expressing party names are to be used here? I have not been in the habit of using them in legislative assemblies; it has been forbidden by the rules of such assemblies where I have served, and it ought to be here—where and when the dominant party on this floor will be in the majority for the coming two years; while on the other floor, at the other end of the Capitol, the other party, the party to which I am attached, will be in the majority? If there be any necessity for a rule, which I deny, is there not patriotism enough in both parties to get such a rule as is proper and just? There is no President to be elected next January. Two years must elapse. Why, then, in hot haste, without proper consideration, pass this measure of doubtful constitutionality at the best? Will some gentleman tell us why? Give us the necessity for it. Let us know why you do it. Why, your appropriation bills, your tax bills, your other bills of importance lie upon the floor or on or under your table, and you harp away upon a measure which cannot be of use for two years. It is suspicious at least.

"I move the indefinite postponement of the bill now under consideration."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Connecticut moves that the bill be indefinitely postponed."

The result was announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hager, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Ransom, and Stockton—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Boreman, Boutwell, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Washburn, West, and Windom—31.

So the motion was not agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read the third time.

Mr. Morton: "The Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Eaton) complained somewhat that there had been nothing said in favor of this bill. I have abstained from argument because I wanted a vote. The questions involved in this bill have been discussed on this floor for several years past, and I supposed the Senate was agreed on the question that the twenty-second joint rule ought to be repealed and that there ought to be some provision made by law to prevent the imminent danger of a collision at the counting of the presidential vote. This rule was adopted in 1865, under which as it now stands a single objection, however trifling in its character, will cause the two Houses to separate and to vote separately upon that objection, and unless both Houses agree in overruling the objection the vote is lost.

"There is nothing partisan in this bill. It is as fair for one party as it is for another, and I regret that our Democratic friends have been found voting unanimously for the indefinite postponement of this bill, and I presume they will unanimously vote against the bill on its final passage. There is nothing partisan in it; and, if I were disposed to seek for motives of a party character, I might turn around and say in reply to my friend from Connecticut that as the next House of Representatives will be Democratic, and as it is in the power under the present rule of either House to throw the election into the House of Representatives by sustaining objections, therefore there was a strong Democratic interest in preserving this rule as it is; for if this rule shall stand as it is, when we come to count the presidential vote in February, 1877, and objection is made to the vote of any State, however trifling in its character, unless that objection is overruled

by both Houses, the Democratic House concurring in overruling it, the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives and the Democratic party will then elect the President. If I were disposed to hunt for party motives, I might find them in the existence of that fact. I might therefore account for a solid Democratic vote against this bill; but I have attributed no personal or partisan motives to anybody. I had earnestly hoped that there would be no party feeling about this bill. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), who has made an argument in favor of this bill and I believe will vote for it, is certainly governed by no party considerations in the matter."

Mr. Edmunds: "As I feel obliged to vote against this bill, I wish to say a single word in justification of what I do, and I am not specially afraid of being found voting with the Democrats if they vote this way; I do not know that they will. Every man must act upon his own conviction of duty.

"To repeal the twenty-second joint rule is one thing which I may be and I think I am in favor of, because it is open to objection. To set up another rule, which is just as bad or worse, which to my mind this bill does, is quite a different thing. If this were simply a proposition to repeal the twenty-second joint rule, I think as at present advised I should vote for it. But it is a proposition not only to do that, but to set up another rule in its stead which in my opinion opens a broader ground for collision, as my honorable friend from Indiana calls it, a broader ground for difficulty and doubt than the present rule. It is in effect to say that any spurious or revolutionary vote which may be brought forward from people pretending to be the electors of a State shall be counted, unless both Houses agree that it shall not. It is not brought forward for decision, but it stands because it comes as the authoritative voice of the people until the two Houses concur in saying it is not a vote. The twenty-second joint rule is not open to that objection. That requires consideration. So it appears to me that the rule provided by this bill is more dangerous to the public peace than the twenty-second joint rule. But as I say it is not a choice between these two, because we can omit to pass this bill and still repeal the twenty-second joint rule.

"When the electors meet on the first Wednesday in December in each one of the States, the Constitution entitles us to know, entitles everybody to know, that the persons who thus meet are the electors. It entitles the people of the United States to know in some way under a government of law that what those who claim to be electors send to the capital is the vote of the State lawfully and constitutionally given. Now, the Senator's bill says that whatever comes from that State purporting to be this thing shall decide who shall be President, unless the two Houses concur in saying that it is inadmissible. I think that is more dangerous than the twenty-second joint rule. I do not want to enlarge upon it, for I have not the time."

Mr. Morton: "You have under this bill the judgment of both Houses. In other words, under this bill you cannot disfranchise a State except by the concurrent vote of the two Houses. Under the rule as it now stands one House can disfranchise a State. Without any rule every vote must be counted, no matter how false, how fraudulent, how unlawful it may be. That is the simple situation, and without a rule every vote must be counted. With the rule as it now stands one House can disfranchise New York and Indiana. Under this law no State can be disfranchised except by the combined judgment of the two Houses. I say that is in analogy with our form of government. It is conformable to reason, and in my opinion it is safe."

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, said: "Mr. President, I shall vote against the measure before the Senate, because it introduces the President of the United States into a matter with which he has nothing to do under the Constitution, and brings him into a dangerous innovation. He is charged with the execution of all laws. This is to be a law. He is charged with its execution. When was it contemplated that a retiring President should have any thing to do with the election of his successor? There is too much executive interference in elections now. To make it his duty to interfere is in my judgment most pernicious. I am opposed to the bill, therefore, because its tendency is such.

"And to conclude. I have listened with pain to this discussion. It is apparent that men wisest in the land, or men supposed to be the wisest, think they can carry on the Government successfully leaving the great material powers among the people untouched, to drift, to act irregularly. Why, sir, the danger mentioned in counting the vote in 1857 was not a danger of that moment, but was nearly ripe from the material condition among the people. It is the irregular action of these affairs that will soon tumble your government structure into atoms, and then these discussions of mere laws and rules will appear in their true light; simply false and weak guides to ruin."

Mr. Hager, of California, said: "I have no desire to enter extensively upon this debate, but rather to explain the vote that I shall give. It is a question of constitutional power and of constitutional interpretation that addresses itself to us as lawyers and as Senators. The view that I take is that the Constitution of itself is operative and that you cannot add to the powers conferred or diminish them. According to my view neither the twenty-second joint rule nor this bill, if it shall become a law, has any binding force upon the Congress that must act in this matter under the Constitution. In other words, we cannot here establish a rule by which we dictate to another Congress how they shall perform a constitutional duty. The Constitution is plain:

The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

"There is a plain duty imposed upon the President of the Senate and upon the Senate and House of Representatives assembled together. Can you say, sir, that you may limit your powers or add to them by any legislation here? Can you bind your successors in any matter of constitutional legislation? Turn to the powers that Congress has. Congress may 'lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.' You might just as well undertake to pass a law here pointing out how Congress shall levy taxes and imposts, as to undertake to regulate them in the performance of a constitutional duty in regard to this matter. As well might one Supreme Court undertake to bind their successors as for one Congress to undertake to bind their successors. It cannot be done either by legislation or by any rule that you may see fit to adopt.

"I admit that there is an imperfection in this part of the Constitution as to how the joint body when assembled together shall proceed to get and determine the result of the election. But as the duty is imposed upon the Senate and the House of Representatives it is for them and each body that is called upon to act in that capacity to regulate rules for themselves.

"There is another important matter that enters into this consideration upon that point, and I should like to hear Senators answer it. If we pass this bill, in order that it may become a law it must be signed by the President. The President then to some extent enters into the counting of the electoral vote. Suppose we pass this bill and it becomes a law by the signature of the President with the intent to bind some other House, not ourselves. I admit we could pass a law here to regulate the election if we were to act in the matter. If we were to meet next week to count the electoral vote we could by the concurrence of both Houses pass a law to regulate our action in the matter; but we cannot, I say, pass a law to regulate the action of a future House or future Senate when they meet to perform a constitutional duty.

"But, as I said, suppose this bill becomes a law signed by the President, how are you to get rid of it in the future? If it is binding upon the Senate and House that meet next, it requires, in order to repeal it, not only the vote of the Senate and the House, but the approval of the President. Thus the President enters into the consideration, when the Constitution never contemplated any such thing. It is a duty imposed entirely upon the Senate and House of Representatives; and if you pass this bill, in order that it may be a law it requires the approval of the President, and hereafter to repeal it and get rid of it also requires the approval of the President, so that a future Senate and a future House of Representatives may be entirely under the control of the President of the United States.

"Did the framers of the Constitution contemplate any such state of things as that when the twelfth article of amendment was adopted? It was the intent that the people should control the election of the President, and not the President of the United States. It was the intent that the electoral vote should be brought here and opened in the presence of both Houses, and that they there, according to such rules as they might adopt, should declare the result. The President has nothing to do with it."

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Carpenter): "The question is, Shall the bill pass?"

The roll-call having been concluded, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Boreman, Boutwell, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Texas, Harvey, Hitchcock, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Ramsey, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Washburn, West, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Carpenter, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Goldthwaite, Hager, Jones, Kelly, Merrimon, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, and Windom—20.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Gordon, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Pratt, Robertson, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, and Wadleigh—25.

So the bill was passed.

No action was taken upon it in the House of Representatives.

In the House on January 26th, Mr. Potter, of New York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following resolutions, fixing the term of the presidential office to six years, which was considered:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XVI.—1. From and after the next election for a President of the United States the President shall hold his office during the term of six years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided or may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor the Vice-President, when the office of President has devolved upon him, shall be eligible for reëlection as President.

Mr. Potter: "Whatever question, Mr. Speaker, there may have been upon this subject in the public mind years ago, your committee think that now, with the vastly-increased Federal patronage which has grown up of late years, the time has arrived for such a change in the Constitution as is proposed by this resolution. At any rate it is a question which has been much discussed, and probably every gentleman in the House has fully made up his own

mind upon the subject, and so I think nearly every thoughtful citizen of the United States must have done. I shall therefore proceed at once to call the previous question upon this resolution, only saying that if the proposed amendment to the Constitution shall become operative, it will in no wise affect the eligibility of the present incumbent for reëlection at the next presidential election. With that statement I call the previous question."

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "I desire to make a suggestion to the gentleman to see whether I understand this proposition, for I am in favor of it. Suppose that after the adoption of this constitutional amendment a President should die one week before his term of six years had expired, and the Vice-President should be sworn in and hold the presidential office for a week; under this provision, would not the Vice-President, serving as President for that one week, be thereby rendered forever ineligible to the office of President? I ask this question as a matter of construction."

Mr. Potter: "It is a perfectly proper question. As I understand this proposition, it would have precisely the effect suggested by the gentleman. How else are you going to prevent the Vice-President from being again eligible when, by accident, the office of President devolves upon him?"

Mr. Garfield: "I do not know that we could do it in any other way. I should be in favor myself of abolishing the office of Vice-President, and it seems to me this is a good time to do it."

Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said: "If this question is not to be debated, all I wish to say on my own behalf is, that while I am not of the opinion that there is likely to be any occasion on which I should favor, or on which I believe the people of the country would favor, the continuance of any person in the presidential office beyond two terms, I do not believe the argument in regard to the corruption of the people by executive power as one upon the strength of which the people should confess that they need such protection against such influences that they will deliberately deprive themselves of the power of selecting whom they please for their Chief Magistrate.

"I remember a conversation which I had with an eminent gentleman, standing high in office in the country, in regard to the reëlection of the late President Lincoln during the war. He was very much opposed to Mr. Lincoln's renomination and reëlection, and did what was in his power to prevent it. I said to him then that I believed the majority of the American people intended to reëlect Mr. Lincoln, if necessary, during the rest of his life, until he was recognized in every part of this country as the President of the United States. I do not for one propose to aid in depriving the American people of the right of determining in any exigency or emergency whom they will keep in the presidential chair.

"That we ever shall keep a man beyond the time Washington's example sanctioned, which is one of the traditions of the republic, I do not believe. But the question whether we shall deprive ourselves by constitutional amendment of the right to do so, of the power to do so, is a very grave and serious one, which I think merits the consideration of this House before they adopt it."

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said: "Now, I want to say a word upon this question. I do not understand that Congress can control the American people on the matter of constitutional amendments except in one way. If we practically refuse to submit an amendment to them to vote upon, then they cannot have a constitutional amendment except by a convention of all the people of the States, for that is open to them under the Constitution. Therefore, when we offer a constitutional amendment to the whole people of the country, I do not think it a correct statement of the proposition to say that we attempt to bind the American people. We offer to them a proposition for them to dispose of in the States after full consideration without any previous question. But if we say we will not offer them an amendment, then I do not know any way in which they can secure its passage, and we can stand here in the way of constitutional amendments, but we cannot bind the people in any other way. Therefore, I should be pretty liberal in voting propositions for constitutional amendments to be sent to the people. For if they want them they ought to have them; and if they do not want them, they will take good care not to pass them in the several States.

"Now, for one I agree that the people ought to have the right to elect a man just so many times as they choose to do it, and nobody ought to interfere with that right. But then the people ought to have a correlative right, the right of saying that they will not elect a man but once.

"Therefore, I think it might be well enough to submit this amendment to the people, and not to set up our judgment that the people shall not have an opportunity to pass upon this subject. So far from attempting to bind the people upon that question by offering them the amendment, we bind them on the question when we refuse to offer them the amendment.

"Now, almost any reasonable proposition in which a large portion of the people seem to be interested for an amendment of the Constitution I should be in favor of submitting to them, in order that the people might have the opportunity to say in their primary capacity as people of the States, by three-fourths of their representatives in Legislatures chosen with reference to that proposition, if they chose to make it part of a political issue—to say

whether they will or will not have a constitutional amendment.

"Again, sir, I do not think that this looks to the corruption of the Executive. I think it looks rather, it strikes my mind, to the effect upon Congress as regards its political action. The first Congress comes in with the President under our present system, and the second Congress goes out with the President. Now, it has been said—I do not mean to repeat the saying offensively, but simply to give it as an illustration—it has been said that the first Congress is engaged in getting offices under the new President, and the second is always engaged in seeing how to make a new President, so as to get the offices. It would be well to have one session of Congress intervening to do business without having such a temptation before them. That is one of the arguments before the country on this subject; that is one of the arguments produced before us on the question of six years.

"Then, again, it is said that why we have been so unsuccessful in Vice-Presidents when they come to be Presidents—I suppose there will be a general agreement with me in the House on this subject—is that they have always looked to reëlection; and, as men are very much alike all over the world, that it would be best to have the temptation of reëlection taken away from the Vice-President as well as from the President."

Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of New York: "Mr. Speaker, this is not a question of trust in the people, as of course it in no way relates to our present Executive. It is a question whether or not a great principle had better be settled in time of calm; whether or not a great principle had better be laid down independently of personal considerations.

"And it does seem to me that it is well for the American Congress to consider whether the Republic can afford to elect its Chief Magistrate twice, thrice, continuously as has been suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. E. R. Hoar). As I read history, republics are overthrown by the plea of necessity and in times of great excitement. And I desire that in cold blood the American people shall have the opportunity to say whether or not they are willing in any emergency to reëlect a President for the third time. As I read history, dangers to republics come not, as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) suggests, from below, but always from above. Always the pretense is that the country needs a strong man, always the pretense is that there is disturbance somewhere, that there is need of an army and a military chieftain. Dictators come through the plea of necessity. Tell me one republic that has ever been overthrown in any way other than that. Now, I want the American people to have at least the opportunity to see how they read history, and whether they do not believe that in that way lies murder to the republic."

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, said: "I cannot understand the arguments made by some gentlemen on this side of the House in favor of this joint resolution, nor can I quite understand some of the objections made against it. Members talk as though, if this amendment was not adopted, some great outrage would be committed in the future; as though the people were not as capable as members here to determine in the future who shall be President; as though we could determine to-day who shall or shall not be eligible to that office better than those who may come after us.

"In my examination of this subject, and with the thought I have been able to bestow upon it, I can find no reason sufficient to justify me in saying that the American people shall set up a statute so high that it cannot be readily reached; that we shall say to the people in the future, 'You shall elect only this or that man,' as if we dreaded lest some man should be elected whom we might not be willing to have elected. Members have addressed themselves to the subject here on the idea that there is a call for this proposition from the people. Now that I deny. I have heard no clamor for it; there is none that has reached my ears to justify the assertion here, at least, that it is a thing demanded by the American people.

"As a proposition standing by itself, the portion extending the term of office of President to six years might be well. But I am willing for one to trust myself in the vote which I may deposit for the next presidential candidate, and I am willing that those who follow me may trust themselves for all time. This attempt to limit the right of the people in that regard is but an evidence of a lack of confidence which gentlemen have in those who may follow them, and an assertion of their superior ability to determine who shall hereafter serve as President in this country."

The Speaker: "The Constitution requires on this question a two-thirds vote to pass the resolution."

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 134, nays 104, not voting 50; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Albert, Albright, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Beck, Begole, Bell, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buckner, Buffinton, Bundy, Caldwell, Cannon, Cessna, Chittenden, John B. Clark, Jr., Clayton, Clymer, Comingo, Cook, Cox, Creamer, Crittenden, Crosland, Crounse, Darrall, Davis, Dawes, Dunnell, Durham, Eldredge, Field, Finck, Foster, Garfield, Giddings, Glover, Gooch, Gunckel, Gunter, Hamilton, Hancock, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Joseph R. Hawley, John W. Hazelton, Hereford, Herndon, Holman, Hoskins, Hunter, Hunton, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Knapp, Lamson, Lawrence, Lawson, Leach, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, McCrary, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, Niles, O'Brien, Hosea W. Parker, Perry, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Poland, Potter, Randall, Read, Robbins, Ellis H. Roberts, James W. Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Milton Sayler, Schell, John G. Schumaker, Henry

J. Scudder, Sloss, A. Herr Smith, H. Boardman Smith, J. Ambler Smith, John Q. Smith, Southard, Speer, Stanard, Standiford, Stephens, Stone, Storm, Strait, Strawbridge, Thornburgh, Tremain, Vance, Waddell, Wells, Whitehead, Whitthorne, Charles W. Willard, George Willard, John M. S. Williams, William B. Williams, Willie, Jeremiah M. Wilson, Wolfe, Wood, John D. Young, and Pierce M. B. Young—134.

Nays—Messrs. Averill, Barber, Barry, Biery, Bradley, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Benjamin F. Butler, Roderick R. Butler, Cain, Carpenter, Cason, Amos Clark, Jr., Freeman Clarke, Clements, Clinton L. Cobb, Stephen A. Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, Crutchfield, Dobbins, Donnan, Eames, Farwell, Fort, Hagans, Eugene Hale, Robert S. Hale, Harmer, Benjamin W. Harris, Hathorn, John B. Hawley, Gerry W. Hazelton, E. Rockwood Hoar, Hodges, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hurlbut, Hyde, Kelley, Lewis, Loflad, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, James W. McDill, McKee, McNulta, Moore, Myers, Negley, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Page, Isaac C. Parker, Pelham, Pendleton, James H. Platt, Jr., Thomas C. Platt, Pratt, Rainey, Ransier, Rapier, Ray, Richmond, Rusk, Scofield, Isaac W. Scudder, Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sherwood, Lazarus D. Shoemaker, Sloan, Small, Smart, Snyder, Sprague, Starkweather, St. John, Taylor, Charles R. Thomas, Christopher Y. Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Townsend, Tyner, Waldron, Wallace, Jasper D. Ward, Marcus L. Ward, Whiteley, Wilber, Charles G. Williams, William Williams, and James Wilson—104.

Not Voting.—Messrs. Adams, Barnum, Barrere, Bass, Berry, Corwin, Crooke, Curtis, Danford, DeWitt, Duell, Eden, Freeman, Frye, Hays, Hendee, Hersey, George F. Hoar, Hooper, Hynes, Kendall, Lamar, Lamport, Lansing, Marshall, Alexander S. McDill, MacDougall, McLean, Mitchell, Morey, Orr, Packer, Parsons, Pike, Purman, William R. Roberts, James C. Robinson, Henry B. Sayler, Sheldon, George L. Smith, William A. Smith, Stowell, Swann, Sypher, Walls, Wheeler, White, Whitehouse, Ephraim K. Wilson, and Woodworth—50.

So (two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative) the joint resolution was not passed.

In the Senate, on January 5th, Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was immediately considered:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be hereby requested to inform the Senate whether any portion of the Army of the United States, or any officer or officers, soldier or soldiers of such army, did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control or seek to control, the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, on the 4th inst.; and especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof, or prevented from taking the same, by any such military force, officer, or soldier; and if such has been the case, then that the President inform the Senate by what authority such military intervention and interference have taken place.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said: "Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from Ohio who moved this resolution, although it seems to be here only a matter of form, that he had better conform to the customary phraseology 'if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interests,' which very likely the Senator means to imply; but that is the rule, and I think it had better be so stated."

Mr. Thurman: "I do not agree that that is the rule. I do not agree that, on a matter which concerns our relations with no foreign power, which merely concerns the domestic affairs of the United States upon a question in respect to the use of the Army of the United States to interfere with the organization of a State Legislature, there is any necessity or any propriety for saying that the President shall not make a communication unless, in his judgment, it is proper to do it. I say that it is for us, in our judgment, to know whether the facts are as suggested in that resolution, and if they are, by what authority this interference has taken place; and it is not for us to submit to the opinion of the President, or the judgment of the President, whether the Senate of the United States shall know the facts, and know by what authority such interference has taken place, if the fact be that there has been such interference.

"This is not, sir, a case in which we interfere with warlike movements, although it has wonderfully the semblance of war—not war made by the people, but war made I will not say by whom; I will wait for the facts. It is not a case in which the public can suffer any detriment, in which the Government can suffer any detriment from the Senate of the United States knowing fully what are the facts of the case, and by what warrant of law or pretense of law this intervention, if it has taken place, has been made."

Mr. Conkling: "Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio seemed to think that he distinguished this case not only from the mass of cases but from all other cases (for I undertake to say that this usage has not been departed from, when attention was called to it, in any instance) by observing that the topic to which the resolution relates does not concern our relations with foreign nations. Now, I humbly conceive that if there be sense and reason in the rule, which commits something to executive discretion, that reason is no stronger, nay, it is less strong, in a case which may involve facts touching our foreign relationships, than it is in many a case, this one for example, touching our domestic affairs. To what does this resolution relate? To the turbulence, to the bloodshed, to the chaos, to the serious disorder of a great community in one of the States of this Union; a community from which the most recent tidings are suggestive and ominous—suggestive of something higher than the mere strife and competition of faction or of party—suggestive of considerations which address themselves to every Senator, not as a partisan, but as he stands upon his oath in conscience to represent the constituency behind him and to be true to the great trust committed to him. Here is a resolution aimed at facts touching such a subject, and the Senator from Ohio thinks that it is too much even for to-day and for to-morrow, during that time when for aught we know turbulence and defiance to law stalk high-headed in the public way.

"Before I take my seat I will move to insert at the proper place 'if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interests.'"

The Vice-President: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from New York, which the Secretary will read before the Senator from Ohio proceeds."

The Chief Clerk: "After the word 'Senate' it is proposed to insert 'if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interests.'"

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, let us come to the substance of this matter. The Senator says that it is a rule or a usage to submit it to the discretion of the President of the United States whether he will answer resolutions of inquiry like this. Sir, if there is any such usage, I do not know it. I think I am tolerably familiar—not as familiar as the Senator, for he has been here longer than I have been—with the usages of the Senate; but I was familiar with the Senate long before the Senator was familiar with it, and with the usage in Congress long before he had a seat in Congress; and if there is any such usage, I must say I do not know it. In respect to our foreign affairs, it has always been the usage; but that in respect to matters of domestic concern, in a time of profound peace—not in a time of war, but in a time of peace—our resolutions of inquiry are to be subjected to the discretion of the President; and that he is to answer them or not, according to his judgment, or his will, or his prejudices, or his feelings, or his interests, I am not ready to admit. I do not, therefore, concede that there is any such usage as the Senator speaks of applicable to a resolution of this kind; for what is this resolution? Does it ask the President what is to be done with the army in the future? No, sir; it relates simply to what has taken place, and asks the President to give us a piece of information as to what has taken place. What objection can there be to that? It is that we may not act upon mere newspaper reports; it is that we may not take mere telegraphic dispatches as the evidence of what has taken place, but that we may have official information of what has taken place. It relates entirely to what has occurred; not to movements of the army contemplated in the future, but to what has occurred—the simple, naked facts.

"Why, Mr. President, it does seem to me as if all sensibility on the subject of liberty was being lost in this land. Is Louisiana the only State in which troubles occur in organizing a Legislature? My colleague will remember when the Legislature of the State of Ohio was for more than two weeks without organization under circumstances very nearly similar to those in Louisiana, except that in that case there was no fraudulent returning board in Ohio; for, thank God, we never got to that depth of perdition in that State, and there was no military power; but there were two bodies in the House of Representatives with two Speakers and business going on before both in the very same chamber. For two weeks the Legislature of Ohio was unable to organize by reason of that state of affairs. What would have been said if the President of the United States, if Martin Van Buren, had sent the Army of the United States into that chamber to expel some of the members who claimed seats and to seat the rest? I can tell you, sir, that that force would never have left Columbus if it had been sent there for any such purpose.

"But that is not the only instance. Who has forgotten the scenes that took place in the Legislature of Pennsylvania? Who has forgotten the trouble about organizing the Legislature of Pennsylvania on a famous occasion? There what would have been said, what would the venerable Senator before me from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) have said, if at that time the President of the United States had sent the Army of the United States to Harrisburg to put up one party and put the other down?

"Well, sir, there is the same law for Ohio and Pennsylvania that there is for Louisiana. I know very well the excuse under which these things are done. I know very well that there is an idea afloat that, although Louisiana is one of the States of the Union, as much entitled to the rights of a State as Ohio or Pennsylvania or New York, yet she may be trampled into the dust; that a Governor may be foisted upon her by usurpation, by the unconstitutional edict of a Federal judge supported by bayonets, and that that first fatal step is to be maintained, although liberty and the Constitution and law may all perish in sustaining it; and that what would not be tolerated in Massachusetts, or your own State, or Ohio, or Pennsylvania, for a single moment, may be patriotism, forsooth, and the force of law in the State of Louisiana!

"I want to see the facts. I want these facts to come here. I want to know who it is that has called for the use of the Army of the United States to organize a State Legislature."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, it seems to me that the fervor displayed by the Senator from Ohio is rather uncalled for in view of the character of his resolution. He argues this resolution as if it was in the nature of a mandate, as if it was peremptory, as if the Senate of the United States had the power to issue an order to the President of the United States to make a certain report and that he was compelled to obey that order.

"But, sir, I come to another, which I think is a more important matter, and goes beyond the mere phraseology. If we are to have information upon this subject, let us have the whole story, and not require the President to answer upon a particular point. Let us have the whole story; let the whole truth go to the nation, and I think we can bring that out by putting the following addendum to the resolution:

And whether he has any information in regard to the existence of armed organizations in the State of

Louisiana hostile to the government of the State, and intent on overturning such government by force.

"If the attempt to organize this House yesterday is a part of a conspiracy to overturn the State government of Louisiana, to again cover the streets of New Orleans with blood and with dead bodies, to continue the murders and the massacres which have prevailed in that State for months and for years past, and what the President has done has been in the interest of humanity and to preserve the public peace and to prevent a consummation of this conspiracy; if these are the facts, let the President tell the whole story. We do not want it by piecemeal."

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said: "Mr. President, the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio, I presume, is predicated upon the information which is contained in the public press of the country that there was yesterday in the city of New Orleans military interference with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana. That information has been communicated to the country by telegrams sent from New Orleans, and published in almost all the papers of the country this morning; and the Senator from Ohio very properly, as I conceive, not desiring to act upon mere newspaper rumors of the day, offers in his place in the Senate-Chamber a resolution respectfully requesting the President of the United States to communicate to this body information on that subject, to tell us whether there was any interference by the military authorities of the country for the purpose of preventing or interfering with the organization of either House of the Legislature of Louisiana; and then, if that has been the fact, what is the authority, where is the law which justified such intervention? That is the purport, the sum and substance of the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio."

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, said: "Mr. President, a resolution of inquiry is offered requesting the President of the United States to give certain information to the Senate of the United States, with the amendment proposed 'if not incompatible with the public interest,' which is in accordance, as I understand, with precedents and the usage of the Senate; and another amendment is to be offered, I understand, asking that the President shall give all the facts, not only in connection with the use of the army or a portion of it yesterday in New Orleans, but the facts in connection with that which has transpired in Louisiana preceding the action of yesterday. Now, Mr. President, I am as much in favor of having that information asked for as any Senator in this Chamber, without giving any opinion as to the right or wrong, for I have none to give until I hear the facts, and I should like to hear them for the purpose of forming a judgment and deciding thereon. This is a question in reference to the exercise of certain power, whether delegated to the officers or authorities of the Government or not, or if delegated whether exercised in accordance with that authority. I should like to know myself as to that; but at the same time that we ascertain that, I should like to know, as the Senator from Indiana has indicated by his amendment, the other facts in connection with this, and to know what the meaning of all their conduct is. Let me now say that I do not propose myself any means of arriving at power in the people or in a portion of the people except through legalized and constituted modes."

Mr. Edmunds: "Mr. President, I should like to say a word or two upon this subject, and first touching the amendment of the Senator from New York, which the Senator from Ohio so much opposes. The Senator from Ohio has discovered, as he states, that it is not of much consequence whether the amendment be adopted or not; that the President of the United States will furnish this information at the earliest possible moment, and it is a mere question of etiquette and orderly procedure whether we shall put it to him conditionally or absolutely as a request. Upon that topic it is not worth while to spend a great deal of time; but inasmuch as the Senator has cited one precedent with which I, it seems, was connected—he calls it a precedent—and one or two others, it is perhaps necessary for the rightful proceeding of the Senate that we should say something about them.

"Now, then, the point is not whether some resolution has passed through this body that did not contain these words, but whether the Senate has ever refused to insert such words when they were proposed. Upon that point I think I can safely challenge the great learning of my friend from Ohio and the great industry of the dozen people who may have been employed to hunt up these precedents, as he calls them, to produce one. He has not done it. I did not challenge the Senator from Ohio to produce one instance in which a resolution had passed without these words; but I did endeavor to ask him if he could name then an instance when the Senate had declined to do what the Senator from New York proposed should be done here. I do not know whether the language that I adopted was particularly well adapted to convey that idea or not, because I was somewhat shy of interrupting the Senator from Ohio at all, but that was the substantial point. Upon that point the Senator from Ohio, having exhausted all his ammunition, has not yet been able to show that in any instance in which the attention of the Senate was called to the topic, and such words were proposed to be inserted, the Senate ever failed to insert them, and that without a division. I suppose on this occasion we shall have a division, and we shall find on one side the solid phalanx of the excusers and the apologists and the defenders of what they call the rights of the people in the Southern States, which means

the same body of people whose rights their predecessors defended in 1860 and 1861, the old aristocracy of white men and nothing else, and white men of one political opinion and nothing else. So they will be again in solid array as they were fourteen or fifteen years ago to do the same thing. I think I can say for one, and for the people whom I in part represent, that they are quite welcome to begin.

"It is high time, Mr. President, that the people of this country (and by that term I mean the whole people, those who have become people under the amendments of the Constitution as well as those who were citizens before) should ascertain now and forever whether these amendments for liberty and for human rights are to live and have a vitality, or whether, to use a Western and a Democratic phrase, they are to be frozen out, and frozen out by Ku-klux for which there were apologists in this Chamber, in respect to whom there were denials by the minority in this Chamber of the existence of any such body, and in respect of whose conduct in assassinations and murders, which the honorable Senator from Ohio so gently calls 'homicides without authority of law'—a most sweet and gentle phrase, one that would not touch the coat-tails of any murderer in the South with the slightest derogation—and men stood up in this Chamber and with similar gentle phrases characterized that widespread conspiracy of four years ago. And now, when by a new name 'Ku-klux' has transferred itself to 'White League,' and a military organization, created, organized, ramified, extended, for the sole purpose of making war upon their fellow-men because they stand up to assert the rights that the Constitution of their country and the laws of God have given them, are again extending their hands and their forces everywhere, we find the same old story repeated by the same old allies or their successors, that these assassinations, and murders, and cruelties, when they come to the ultimate termination of death, are 'homicides without authority of law!' And from another Senator, they are 'the spirit of liberty resisting oppression and despotism;' and, as the Senator from Ohio puts it himself, a statement of these circumstances that are known here of all men is only the cry of despotism endeavoring to shield itself in its war upon liberty by saying that it does it in defense of law and order!

"Mr. President, the despotisms of which we have any account in human affairs, until this of most recent times, have been despotisms whose forces were put in play against the rights of men, against the preservation of life, against the defense of liberty; and yet here we have what the honorable Senator styles a despotism which exerts the power of government to protect defenseless and innocent men against an organized conspiracy to deprive them of liberty, and of life, and of right, because they happen to assert their right to be citizens of this republic as well as the white race. The honorable Senators, so far as I am concerned, are quite welcome to open an issue of that kind to the people of this country. It is a momentous one, there is no doubt; it involves in its solution large sacrifices, it involves in its solution still larger consequences; but I think I can tell Senators that they need not rely upon what they suppose to be a triumph at the elections if they suppose they are going to cover up or to maintain for a single year any excuse for or recognition of that state of things which the Southern 'White League' is the exponent of, and which its dreadful and unpunished crimes are one of the means of carrying its notions into execution, without an expression of opinion by the people of the United States—I will not say of the North or of the South, but I will say without an expression of that portion of the people of the United States who fifteen years ago rallied to the unity and the liberty of the Government and its citizens, which they will learn to their satisfaction or dissatisfaction has not fallen asleep for any great length of time. I can tell Senators I think with some safety that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States are intended to be, and will be, whether we all live to see it or not, just as firmly planted in practice in this country as they are now in theory; and 'it will not do,' to use a phrase so favorite with my honorable friend from Ohio, for him or any other Senator to say that the people of this country, who love law and order and liberty combined, are going to sit down and see thousands and tens of thousands of their fellow-citizens in any part of this country made the victims of oppression and assassination and every species of wrong, merely because of the fact that they wish in an innocent and a lawful way to assert their constitutional rights, without resisting it.

"So, then, Mr. President, the question is not precisely whether despotism is to cover itself up by acting under a pretense of supporting law, but the question is whether a powerful government, armed by the Constitution with the authority to maintain itself and protect every constitutional right of every citizen, shall exert its power in order that every right of every citizen may be respected, and that an honest and an innocent man who lives in any State shall have a right to call upon the Government of his country to protect him in the rights that the Constitution of that country has made sacred to him.

"When I see, Mr. President, as I have not yet seen, that the people, as they call themselves, the White-Leaguers, or the white Democrats, or the white Conservatives, or whatever they may be, of any State in this Union, when they find that any of their associates have committed assassination or murder or wrong upon their fellow-citizens for no cause but opinion's sake, turn upon him as in Ohio they would turn upon him, or in Vermont, without respect of party, and bring him under the heavy hand of

justice, then I shall begin to have some faith that our Southern brothers, who it seems have not yet forgotten the old manners and ways of semi-barbarous times, have thought better of it; and then I shall begin to have some faith that whatever irregularities or wrongs may exist in the autonomy of any of those States will be properly corrected.

"Mr. President, as I have said, this is the first time, I think, in human history when any man has raised his voice to condemn what he calls despotism on the part of the Government, where, when you look to find what that despotism is, you find on one side the Government exerting all the power that it is able to exert to protect human life and human liberty, instead of, as in the despotism we have read of, exerting all the power that it possesses to imprison and to get men out of the way and to destroy them and exile them, or kill them in spite of the law and against the law. That is what the White-Leaguers are endeavoring to do, and it is to resist that aggression upon government and good order and upon liberty that the forces of the Government are brought together. That is the difference, and it is a difference, I must say, that I think naturally grows out of the condition of things that existed in the Southern States. It is a difference that would not be tolerated, that could not exist, in fact, in any Northern State where society is homogeneous and intelligent and educated; and it is a difference that necessarily almost grows out of the circumstance that a hundred years of slavery, a hundred years of oppression and of wrong, have created such a state of opinion in the body of the governing classes in those States that whatever they see is done that does not suit them is to be redressed at their own free-will without any regard to law at all.

"Now, Mr. President, I am as anxious as the honorable Senator from Ohio is that we shall have this information. I am anxious on the particular topic to which he refers to know whether the White League and its aiders and abettors in Louisiana undertook in defiance of the laws of the State of Louisiana, with which the United States have something to do with respect to the organization of the State, and to which in such respects we are not strangers by any means to set up a Legislature which the statutes of that State forbade them to set up and to turn out and to ignore the only persons to whom the law intrusted the duty of receiving the certificates of election, counting them, calling the roll of the men who were certified, and organizing that body of people. That is what I wish to know, and if I am rightly informed we shall then have the spectacle of the use of power to repress an illegal but organized mob that, in defiance of law, in defiance of justice, in defiance of usage, undertook to set itself up as a Legislature to the exclusion of the right one. If that should happen to be the case, I trust that the honorable Senator from Ohio and the honorable Senators from Missouri and Delaware, and all the other honorable Senators of that ilk, will be as glad as I shall be to know that such an operation was prevented by the exercise of legitimate constitutional power; for I suppose these lovers of liberty on the other side of the Chamber, though they seem to have somewhat queer notions of what liberty is, have not yet got so far as to be willing to maintain that it is not the business of constituted power to resist illegal aggressions, and therefore that it would not be the right thing for the Government of the United States to uphold the rightful Legislature of the State of Louisiana. If it should turn out that those whose friends are here found maintaining their cause were themselves the illegal and wrongful aggressors, not having a shadow of right to stand upon under the laws of Louisiana, then I hope we shall have taken back in this august presence of all those talks about despotism and Cæsarism and oppression which we have heard so much of to-day. But perhaps it is too early to anticipate what is to be the fact."

Mr. Thurman: "Mr. President, during the five years that I have held a seat in the Senate, speaking from recollection, according to the very best of my memory, I have heard precisely the same speech that has just been delivered by the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) at least half a dozen times, and I have no doubt the people of Vermont have heard in every parish and corner of that State this same creed of hatred preached by that Senator. What is it, sir? It is that there is a difference that necessarily exists down South between the black and the white races, out of which these troubles arise, if I understand the Senator's proposition, and that therefore that fact, which should make us do all that we could to conciliate, shall be a reason for the General Government usurping powers not conferred upon it by the Constitution and putting the people of the South, or at least the white people of the South, under the heel of a despotism worse than exists in any portion of this globe. That is the real solution which the Senator from Vermont would give to this difficulty, which he declares is necessary and inevitable.

"What have the Ku-klux outrages or the White League to do with the subject-matter before the Senate in the resolution which is now under consideration? Suppose there have been murders; call them murders, and gross murders, if you please; call them assassinations; use the choice language of your vocabulary whenever you speak of the people of the South; denounce the people of the South as assassins, thugs, Ku-klux, as you do; do all that; and suppose that such were the fact: what has that to do with the question whether the armies of the United States were yesterday used to organize a Legislature of a State without any authority of the Constitution or the

law for that use? What has that to do with it? Why, sir, crimes have existed everywhere. Crimes have existed in New England as well as at the South. People have been hung in New England without judge and jury as well as at the South; and people have been sentenced there by judicial sentence whose punishment and execution are now looked upon as a blot upon the civilization of the age in which they were executed. Such things have taken place everywhere; but what has that to do with the question whether the Army of the United States, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and without any authority of law, has intervened to determine who are the rightful members of a State Legislature and to organize it not by the law but by the bayonet? That is the question before the Senate. But whenever you touch any such question as that, whenever you point to a violation of law, the old answer, the stereotyped answer, the only song the bird can sing, is 'Ku-klux,' 'murder,' 'assassination,' 'outrage!' That is the whole of it, sir, and I have no doubt that if the President of the United States to-morrow were to overthrow any government in the Southern States and institute martial law there without authority of Congress, he would be defended exactly by the same cry of 'Ku-klux,' 'White League,' 'murder,' 'homicide."

"But, sir, that will not do. The time has passed by in the United States when plain violations of law, plain violations of the Constitution, can be defended and justified by the cry of 'Southern outrages.' The gentlemen on the other side attempted to work that up last summer. There was a 'Southern outrage' mill started; the Attorney-General of the United States was the head miller; the grist was ground out; but the people rejected the product of that mill, and set their seal of condemnation upon the reiterated attempt to keep alive the fires of the late civil war and to still stimulate the hatred of one part of the country toward the other. What do you want to do with this country? What is your duty? Your duty to your country is to harmonize the people all over the Union, and not to preach sectional hatred. Your duty is to bring peace and prosperity upon the country, and not to set the people of one portion against the other by an eternal iteration and reiteration of the doctrine that the people of nearly one-third of this Union are a set of assassins and murderers.

"What warrant has the Senator from Vermont for charging the people of Louisiana—I say the people of Louisiana—with being a set of assassins and murderers? Because there have been some lives lost down there, does that make the whole people of that State assassins and murderers? Because there have been bad men down there, because there have been bad men down there reckless of their own lives and reckless of the lives of others, does that make the whole community of that great State a set of thugs and assassins? Are the people of Nevada a set of thugs and assassins because bands of men have roamed through there and destroyed the lives of people?"

Mr. Edmunds: "I wish to ask the Senator to be good enough to repeat what I said touching the body of people down there being thugs and assassins."

Mr. Thurman: "If the Senator says they are not, then what justification is there for the General Government to interfere in this manner?"

Mr. Edmunds: "I have not said they were not or said they were. I am only asking the Senator from Ohio to quote me correctly."

Mr. Thurman: "What was the whole inference to be drawn from the Senator's speech? Why does he attempt to picture as he has pictured before—"

Mr. Edmunds: "Ah, that is another thing."

Mr. Thurman: "Does he mean to paint for the purpose of showing that there is a little band here or a little band there of bad men or murderers in Louisiana? Did he not lay it, in effect, at the door of the whole white population of that State? Did he not say, in effect, though not in words, that the whole white population of Louisiana were in revolt against the Constitution of the United States, and carrying out their revolt by assassination and murder? If not, what was the use of his speech? What was the use of talking about murders and assassinations if they were casual occurrences that have happened in all communities, and especially have happened after the end of a great civil war in every land where such wars have prevailed? But the Senator says that there are necessary differences with the white population owing to the existence of a black population after the previous existence of slavery down there. I deny that that is any justification, nor is it true in point of fact that there is any such necessary and inevitable antagonism. Where is there a more peaceful State than Virginia? Where is there a more peaceful State than North Carolina? And so of Missouri, my friend (Mr. Bogy) says; and so I might name State after State. Where is there a more peaceful State than are those States—States that were slaveholding States—that contain still a large amount of negro population?

"No, sir; it will not do. The Senator knows the reason why Louisiana is agitated. The Senator knows that over two years ago a government was foisted upon the people of Louisiana which was not elected, that the State-house of Louisiana was seized under a midnight order of a Federal judge, an order which our Committee on Privileges and Elections have unanimously declared to be without a parallel in judicial proceedings and utterly void, which he had no jurisdiction to make, which was not even an order of the court, but was the order of the judge at his private house at midnight, without any parties before him, without any

motion made for the order, and the order itself not verified as every order must be to have effect; that under that order troops of the United States, at two o'clock in the morning, seized that State-house, or what was used as a State-house, and that under that order and under a subsequent order made in the case of Antoine, which our committee also reported, and as every lawyer knows who has looked at it was wholly without jurisdiction and utterly void, not a man was permitted to go into that State-house but such men as a returning board, declared by our same committee to have had no authority whatsoever in the premises, should say were entitled to take seats in that body; and that that returning board counted in Kellogg for Governor, Antoine for Lieutenant-Governor, and a majority of the Legislature, without ever having a single return before them, upon newspaper reports and other rumors, as they swore themselves before our committee, and in some cases without any reports at all, but according to their own estimate of what ought to have been the Republican majority in those parishes. And, sir, was it to be expected that you would have peace after such a usurpation as that? When that man Kellogg was put into that chair, when that Legislature was inaugurated, when those illegal proceedings took place, then were the seeds of the troubles of Louisiana laid. Had the choice of the people, the men who were elected State officers by more than ten thousand majority, been allowed to take their places in the executive offices, had the Legislature elected by the people been allowed to assemble, Louisiana would be as peaceable a State to-day as is the State of Vermont. That is the truth about it. But in violation of the rights of that people, in utter disregard of free institutions, trampling under foot the elective franchise, and by the exercise of power which your own committee have unanimously reported was unconstitutional, a usurpation was set up there, and that was the first fatal step, that fatal step of the President—that fatal step taken without waiting for the remonstrances of the people of Louisiana to be heard, without waiting for their committee on its way here to appear and represent the true state of the facts—that usurpation and that recognition of the usurpation are the source from which these terrible evils have flown; and therefore we need not be surprised that now, two years afterward, when another election comes, another returning board is found to count out the Democratic or Conservative majority of twenty-four members and count the minority into a majority in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of that State."

Mr. Edmunds: "What authority has the Senator for saying that that is the fact?"

Mr. Thurman: "I have this authority for saying it, the authority of just as good men and a great deal better men than that returning board. I will show the Senator at the proper time the authority I have. After we get this information the Senator shall see something that has the odor of authority."

Mr. Edmunds: "You seemed to have the authority now."

Mr. Thurman: "Yes, sir; I will show by the apologetic defense of this returning board itself that it has counted out a majority of twenty-odd against the Republican party, and counted in a Republican majority, and counted out the State officers who were elected and counted the Republican candidates in. Now, when such things as that take place and such conduct is sustained by the Army of the United States, Senators instead of being shocked at seeing it, Senators instead of feeling that their country and her institutions are aggrieved and wronged by such conduct, are here palliating it if not defending it, diverting attention from it by talking about Ku-klux, and White Leagues, and homicides. Sir, it will not do. The question before us is a question of constitutional law and of statute law, and it cannot be blinked, and it cannot be overshadowed, and it cannot be pushed aside by appeals to the passions of men or by a threat of a still greater degree of despotism upon the prostrate necks of the people of Louisiana."

Mr. Edmunds: "Mr. President, I wish not to occupy time in reply to the very eloquent effort of my friend from Ohio, and which, I am sure, I never heard before, because I have got so familiar with it that I generally go out when it has been pronounced latterly, but to call the attention of the Senate and of the Presiding Officer to one fact that the honorable Senator has stated, which has a great deal to do with this question.

"The honorable Senator says that this returning board, to whom by law the returns were sent, has counted out a Democratic majority in the House of Assembly of Louisiana and counted in a Republican majority, which he says is a very bad thing. If they have done it contrary to law, it is a very bad thing; but I believe we both agree that by the laws of Louisiana it was the business of that board to count one way or the other, and determine for the time being. Then we have, on the Senator's own statement, the fact that a Republican majority of that House of Assembly had their certificates and attended at the State-house to organize their Legislature; and yet we find him complaining of a violation of law because a mob, headed by his friends, were not allowed to organize themselves in spite of that majority who had certificates."

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "Mr. President, in my judgment the amendment proposed by the honorable Senator from New York to this resolution is quite out of place and unnecessary. The resolution itself, we all know as a public fact, was a mere formal preliminary to congressional action. It was an orderly and respectful call upon a coördinate branch of the Government to account for his

apparent exercise of unlawful power. I do not now propose to debate the question raised by the amendment of the Senator from New York, not because it is not important in itself, and touches an interesting, grave, and substantial question, but because it is overshadowed by the main subject upon which it is now sought to be ingrafted.

"Mr. President, that is a very small matter compared to the gravity of the crisis in which I believe the people of the United States find themselves this day. If I overrate it, it is because the deep solicitude which I feel in every thing touching my public duty and the welfare of my countrymen must account for the error in judgment. I do not believe that since the American colonies separated themselves from the rule of Great Britain by revolutionary action the people of this country were ever brought face to face with graver questions, needing braver, calmer, more deliberate consideration, than confront them to-day. It is not simply the question of the existence of that republican form of government which by the Constitution it is made the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State of this Union, and without which Louisiana stands to-day. It is even graver, if it be possible, more important than even that, for there are governments, of laws not republican in form, in which the objects of good government are secured and peace and safety given to the inhabitants. But the issue now to be raised between the people of the United States and those whom they have elected as their rulers is whether this Union of States shall be governed by law or by the mere personal will of the official; whether we shall have a civil government or a military dictatorship; whether we shall have a free government or a despotism. The issue is, if I mistake it not, not less grave than this. In the venerable Commonwealth of Massachusetts I find well stated the object for which, the spirit with which, these limited governments were created, and their charters reduced to writing, so that they should not depend upon the feebleness of men's memories, but should be fixed in written characters for all time. Said the people of Massachusetts in their Declaration of Rights, in the fourth section:

The people of this Commonwealth shall have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent State; and they shall forever hereafter exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not or may not hereafter be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

"And in the closing section of their Declaration of Rights:

In the government of this Commonwealth the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them, TO THE END THAT IT MAY BE A GOVERNMENT OF LAWS, AND NOT OF MEN.

"There is the soul of the declaration of rights upon which the government of the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts stood in 1789, and under and subject to which her people have lived to this day.

"Mr. President, absolute, unlimited power is unknown to the American system of government, or to any other system of government pretending to be called free. The people of the States, and the States as integral parts of the Federal Union, have delegated certain enumerated powers to their rulers, and reserved all others expressly in their written charter to the States and to the people. To omit the execution of just power is clearly a breach of duty of the Executive, and to assume power not delegated is a usurpation quite as dangerous as rebellion and just as promptly to be checked.

"Now, sir, in what spirit should an American Senator approach the consideration of a question like this? Should it not be gravely, moderately, restrainedly, and without excitement discussed? How unlike should it be to the remarks which we have here printed in the records of the proceedings of this body, which fell from the honorable Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) and from his associates from Vermont and from Illinois (Messrs. Edmunds and Logan), in which every line seems to breathe hatred, to blaze with excitement, to be filled with violent epithets, with general arraignment and indictment of the whole white population of a sister State, so that it seems to me their speeches must have been intended to obscure the real point at issue and to envelop the subject in a cloud of excitement, to awaken anew the bitterness of sectional animosity; and, by sounding the trumpet of mere party, to draw their hearers away from that standard of sworn patriotic duty to support and defend the Constitution of their Government. I shall not imitate them. My sense of indignation is strong, but it is to be silenced by my sense of sorrowful apprehension of evil to my country."

The Vice-President: "The resolution of the Senator from Ohio is before the Senate, and the question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York."

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 32, nays 21—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Clayton, Conkling, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton of Texas, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, and Windom—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Stevenson, Thurman, and Tipton—21.

ABSENT—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Brownlow,

ückingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Conover, Cragin, ilbert, Hamlin, Jones, Lewis, Norwood, Ramsey, obertson, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Washburn, nd Wright—20.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Chief Clerk: "The amendment of the enator from Indiana is to add to the resolution the following words:"

And whether he has any information in regard to he existence of armed organizations in the State of ouisiana hostile to the government of the State nd intent on overturning such government by orce.

The Presiding Officer: "The question reurs on the amendment of the Senator from ndiana (Mr. Morton)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair will be xcused for asking the Clerk to read the amendnent offered by the Senator from California Mr. Sargent)."

The Chief Clerk: "It is proposed to amend he resolution by inserting after the word Senate,' where it last occurs in the original esolution, the words 'under what circumtances;' so that if amended it will read:"

And if such has been the case, then that the Presilent inform the Senate under what circumstances nd by what authority such military intervention nd interference have taken place.

Mr. Morton: "That is right."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Presiding Officer: "The question is on the adoption of the resolution as amended."

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The answer of the President to the resolution consisted of an extended report on the state of affairs in Louisiana, chiefly in December, 1874. The message was sent to the Senate on January 18, 1875, and will be found under the title PUBLIC DOCUMENTS in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874. See also the article LOUISIANA in the same volume.

In the Senate on December 15, 1874, Mr. Wright, of Iowa, offered the following joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the States for their ratification:

ARTICLE —.—SEC. 1. The President and Vice-President of the United States shall be elected by direct vote of the people and by ballot. They shall hold their office for the term of six years, and the President shall be ineligible to a reëlection.

SEC. 2. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upward, residing in each State, District, and Territory thereof, who shall not have been convicted of felony, shall, after registration, be a competent voter at all elections for President and Vice-President of the United States.

SEC. 3. The election for President and Vice-President shall be held at the same time in each State, District, and Territory of the United States, and it shall require a majority of all the votes cast to elect to either office. If no person shall receive such majority, another election shall be held, at which the two persons who shall have received the highest vote for either office at the previous election shall alone be voted for; and all votes cast for any other person shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. The returns of all elections for President and Vice-President shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. That court shall open and canvass said returns; they shall hear and determine all questions arising thereon; they shall ascertain and declare the result of the election, and grant a certificate accordingly to the persons elected.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

Mr. Wright: "The amendments proposed were not draughted by myself, but sent to me by a very intelligent citizen of the country, and I present them by request. I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections."

The joint resolution was read the second time by its title, referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and ordered to be printed.

This session of Congress closed on March 3d, when that body adjourned *sine die*.

The most important of the various measures passed at this session was the one to provide for the resumption of specie payments. The following is a part of the 3d section of this act:

And on and after the first day of January, *anno Domini* eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid.

CONKLING, ROSCOE, Senator in Congress from New York. He was born at Albany, October 30, 1829, and received his education at the schools and academies in that city, where he studied law and commenced its practice. In 1846 he removed to Utica, and became the attorney for Oneida County in 1850. Subsequently he was elected Mayor of Utica, 1850, and a Representative in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses. But immediately after the last election as Representative he was chosen to the Senate of the United States, to succeed Ira Harris. He has constantly been an active and prominent member of the Republican party. He took his seat in the Senate on March 4, 1867. At the expiration of his term he was reëlected, and took his seat March 4, 1873. His present term will expire March 3, 1879.

CONNECTICUT. The Republicans of this State assembled in convention at New Haven on January 20, 1875, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State offices. More than two hundred and seventy delegates were present.

For Governor two candidates were proposed in the convention, James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich, and Amos S. Treat, of Norwalk. On the first informal ballot taken, the whole number of votes being 273, Mr. Greene received 117 votes, Mr. Treat 82. On motion, Mr. Greene was then nominated by acclamation. For the office of Lieutenant-Governor, Charles L. English, of New Haven, was unanimously nominated; for Treasurer, O. B. Arnold, of Meriden; for Controller, Robert B. Crawford, of Norwalk.

The following resolutions were then passed by the convention unanimously:

1. We adhere to the doctrines and principles of the Republican party as heretofore expressed in its national platforms. We have undiminished confidence in the integrity and patriotism of President Grant. We heartily indorse his recent special message to the Senate on the Louisiana question, and the principles therein contained; and we unite with him in declaring that "any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature, or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the Government, is repugnant to our ideas of government;" and, with him, we "can conceive of no case, not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference, by the authority of the General Government, ought to be permitted, or can be justified;" and at the same time we thank the President for saying that "to the extent that Congress conferred power upon him to prevent, neither Ku-klux Klans, White-Leaguers, nor any other association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country." We urge our Senators and Representatives to adopt early measures for securing the peace and welfare of the people of that State.

2. We utterly condemn, as we did during the war, those unwarrantable denunciations of the General Government, which, while subserving only a selfish political purpose, tend to keep alive an insurrectionary and lawless spirit in certain States of this Union.

3. We are in favor of hard money and all necessary legislation to get it. In so far as the new finance bill means the early redemption of Government notes, we approve of it; and we believe, if its execution is left in the hands of a Republican Administration, it will achieve that end. We denounce the Democratic party as a party of inflation and repudiation; and we cite in proof of these charges their platforms in a majority of the States, their refusal in the last Connecticut Legislature to indorse or take any action upon the subject, though especially requested so to do by Governor Ingersoll; their utter failure to propose or support, as a party, in Congress, any measure looking toward a return to specie payments; and their united opposition, in the Senate and House, to the recently passed Senate currency and banking bill.

4. As to State affairs, we challenge a comparison between the Republican and Democratic administration. We arraign the Democratic party of Connecticut as having proved false to their pledges of reform, by using their power for merely partisan purposes, by interfering with the rights of municipalities, and by returning to the Senate of the United States a man who in the hour of the nation's peril was notoriously in sympathy with those who engaged in an attempt to destroy the Federal Union.

5. We present to the electors of this State the names of the Hon. James Lloyd Greene and his associates upon the State ticket as men qualified by their ability, integrity, and character, to perform worthily all the duties devolving upon the executive officers of the State.

The Democratic Liberal party met in State Convention at Hartford on the 16th of February, to nominate their candidates for State offices. The convention was fully attended by delegates from every part of the State. The organization of the convention having been completed, a delegate moved "that an informal ballot be taken for a candidate for Governor," when another member proposed to renominate Charles R. Ingersoll for a third term by acclamation, and with him the present incumbents of all the other State offices. This proposition having been seconded, and indorsed also by the delegate who had previously moved for the informal ballot, which motion he withdrew, the chair put the question to the convention, when it was unanimously adopted with prolonged applause. Upon which the President announced that Charles R. Ingersoll and the other State officers were renominated. Their names and respective offices are as follows:

For Governor, Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven; for Lieutenant-Governor, George G. Sill, of Hartford; for Secretary of State, Marvin H. Sanger, of Canterbury; for Treasurer, William E. Raymond, of East Canaan; for Controller, Alfred R. Goodrich, of Vernon.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Electors of Connecticut in Delegated Convention assembled, declare:

1. That free government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed; that the Federal Government is vested with those powers only which are granted to it by the people and enumerated in the Constitution of the United States.

2. That the public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of *habeas corpus;* and we demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the State, self-government; and for the nation a return to the methods of peace, and to the constitutional limitations of power.

3. That we view with apprehension and alarm, and solemnly condemn as subversive of free government, the recent action of the Federal Executive in reference to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, and the avowed determination of the administration to disregard the will of the people of those States in reference to the organization of their governments, and the management of their local affairs.

4. That the use of bad money imposes an unequal and dishonest tax, which bears most heavily on those who work for wages; that irredeemable paper currency, by whatever name known, is bad money; and that it is a fraud in time of peace for the Government to make anything a legal tender except gold and silver coin of a fixed standard.

5. That the Republican party has proved itself unfit to rule, because with unlimited opportunity it has failed to make the bad money, which it has forced upon the people, equal to the good money with which it pays its bondholders.

6. That it is no time when industry is depressed, and honest labor everywhere deprived of the opportunity for regular and remunerative employment, to increase the burdens of Federal taxation; and that the present acknowledged bankruptcy of the national Treasury is conclusive proof of the incompetence of the Republican party to properly administer the fiscal affairs of the country.

7. That the manner in which the affairs of this State have been administered during the past two years, the watchful economy with which all departments of the State government have been conducted, and the dignity and impartiality with which the executive duties have been performed, are worthy of approval by the electors.

8. That we cordially approve of the removal, by the Legislature of 1874, of embarrassments which the radical party had placed in the way of free suffrage; and we also approve of the repeal of the unjust alien law, which that party had adopted for the purpose of restricting an expression of the popular voice at the ballot-boxes.

Resolved, That we present to the consideration of the electors of Connecticut the names of Charles R. Ingersoll, George G. Sill, Marvin H. Sanger, William E. Raymond, and Alfred R. Goodrich, for reelection to the offices they have so ably and faithfully filled the past two years; and we invite all the conservative voters who prefer principle to party, and a government of freedom to military rule, to act with us in securing their election on the first Monday of April next.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in State Convention assembled, demand in the future as in the past, for each and every citizen of the State, the right of "the exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination," and that it condemns all opposition to and refusal to vote for a candidate for office, that originates and has its source solely from the religious convictions held by such candidate, and that we regard such opposition as an insult to his faith, an infringement of his right as an American citizen, as contrary to the Jeffersonian doctrine of democracy, and a violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution of the State.

The election was held on April 5th. The result was the election of the Democratic State ticket by a considerable majority over the Republican. The whole number of votes cast for Governor was 100,983; of which Mr. Ingersoll received 53,752, Mr. Greene, 44,272. Of the votes polled for the several candidates on the State ticket, the greatest number was cast for the Treasurer, it having been in the aggregate 101,243. The number of votes cast for Governor, as given above, is the largest ever polled in Connecticut. It exceeds by 1,646 the number of votes cast for Governor in 1868, which was 99,337, and previous to the election in April, 1875, had been considered the highest.

The Liquor Prohibition party also nominated a candidate for Governor, Mr. Smith, and presented him to the people for their votes. The number cast for him in the State amounted in the aggregate to 2,942, or a little more than half the number of votes given to the Temperance candidate in 1874, when it was 4,859.

Besides the general election for Governor and the other officers of the executive department, local elections were held on the same day for Congressmen, for members of the State Legislature in both Houses, and for sheriffs. The election for Congressmen resulted as follows: In the First District—Landers, Democrat, received 13,384 votes; Hawley, Republican, 12,948; Lyon, Temperance, 214: Second District—Phelps, 15,440; Kellogg, 13,844; Harrington, 631: Third District—Foster, 8,055; Starkweather, 9,000; Palmer, 561: Fourth District—Barnum, 14,275; Hubbard, 11,646; Hodge, 608.

Of the eight sheriffs elected, five were Democrats, three Republicans.

As to members of the General Assembly, of the 244 Representatives elected for the Lower House, one hundred and thirty-six were Democrats; one hundred and two, Republicans; two, Independents. Of the twenty-one Senators, fifteen were Democrats, six Republicans.

The Connecticut Legislature convened for the regular session of 1875 on the 5th of May. In the House of Representatives, Charles Durand, of Derby, was elected Speaker on the first ballot by a majority of 28 over his Republican competitor; the vote having stood 130 to 102, seemingly a strict party vote.

The inauguration of the reelected Governor for his third term of office took place also on the 5th of May.

The financial condition of the State continues satisfactory. Her revenue during the last fiscal year ending March 31, 1875, was $1,654,287.60, derived from the following sources:

State taxes from towns	$423,154 07
Taxes from savings-banks	434,326 43
" " mutual insurance companies	372,874 84
" " railroad companies	286,570 19
" " foreign insurance companies	23,214 10
" " express and telegraph companies	2,757 66
" " non-resident stockholders	30,602 89
Receipts from insurance commissioner	19,722 09
" " forfeited bonds, etc	24,337 52
Interests on deposits	23,536 87
Miscellaneous receipts	13,180 94
	$1,654,287 60

The New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic, and the Connecticut Western and the Valley Railroads, owe the State arrears of taxes amounting to more than $250,000, about which there is "little hope of present collection."

The State expenditures during the same year amounted to $1,751,015.96; exceeding the revenue by nearly $97,000. This is due to the extraordinary disbursement of $314,000 made within that time for the building of the new State-house.

The bonded debt of the State remains as it was, $5,044,000. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and can be redeemed at the will of the State.

The value of all the taxable property in Connecticut, as assessed for October, 1874, amounted to $358,491,451; which is $4,391,744 more than it was in the preceding year.

There are in Connecticut four banks of discount organized and doing business under the laws of the State. The Bank Commissioners aver in their last report that "from examination made, and by the returns given, these

institutions are fully entitled to the confidence which they enjoy."

With regard to the trust companies, during the year ending April 14, 1875, there has been no change, either in their number or condition, which appears to be satisfactory.

The number of savings-banks in Connecticut during the year was eighty-six, six more than in 1873. The amount of their deposits taken together was $73,783,802.28; an increase of above $3,000,000 over the deposits of the previous year. The number of depositors in the aggregate was 206,274, or 1,533 more than in the preceding year. The average amount due each depositor on the above stated sum, if equally divided, would be $357.70. The income of all the savings-banks in 1874 amounted to $5,065,541.90; and the dividends declared to depositors were $4,034,583.85. By a provision of the law, the savings-banks cannot take a higher rate of interest on their loans than seven per cent. per annum, nor declare dividends exceeding six per cent.

Of fire and marine insurance companies which did business in Connecticut during the year 1874, there were thirteen of the State, and seventy-four of other States; also four mutual fire-insurance companies of other States; and eleven foreign insurance companies. The past year was a prosperous one for them generally. The thirteen Connecticut companies have a total paid-up capital of $6,892,000; gross assets, $15,337,448.20; liabilities, not including capital, $5,580,019.73; surplus, as regards policy-holders, $9,757,428.47; liabilities, including capital, $12,472,019.73; surplus over all liabilities, $2,865,428.47. The totals belonging to all other companies of other States and foreign countries doing business in Connecticut, were as follows: Paid-up capital, $24,887,230; gross assets, $73,899,327.97; liabilities, not including capital, $31,353,924.64; surplus, as regards policy-holders, $42,545,403.33; liabilities, including capital, $49,349,154.64; surplus over all liabilities, $24,550,173.33.

The totals of income of the said companies for the year ending December 31, 1874, were respectively as follows:

The thirteen stock companies of Connecticut	$10,735,388 37
Stock companies of other States	36,115,252 71
Mutual companies of other States	1,128,980 05
Foreign companies	10,507,265 94
Total	$58,486,882 07

The amounts paid by the said companies for losses, cash dividends, and total expenditures, during the same year, were as follows: The thirteen stock companies of Connecticut paid, for losses, $4,689,138.53; for cash dividends, $1,392,156.72; total expenditures, $8,750,311.05. The stock companies of other States paid on the said accounts, respectively, $15,517,430.38, $2,663,003.18, $28,918,125.02; the four mutual companies of other States, $617,807.56, $34,454.53, $967,766.17; and the foreign companies paid, for losses, $4,239,735.48; for cash dividends, unreported; total expenditures, $7,054,041.44.

The magnitude of the insurance interests of Connecticut is disclosed by the fact that the fire-insurance companies transact one-eighth of the entire insurance business of the United States, and have perpetually outstanding fire risks in force equal to twice the amount of the entire grand list of all the real and personal property of the State, and last year had a cash income of more than $11,000,000, of which over $10,000,000 came to companies in the city of Hartford.

The life-insurance companies doing business in Connecticut appear to be equally prosperous. The reserve held by them amounts to over $82,000,000, being "considerably more than one-third of that held by all the other companies in the United States." Their income during the year 1874 exceeded $25,000,000.

The expediency of enacting a law has been suggested, which shall put some restraint to their power of investment, as a precautionary measure, lest the sight of so much money accumulating in their hands should tempt and betray them into venturing on hazardous speculations, to the detriment of the companies themselves, and the people who have so great an interest in their stability and good faith.

The school-fund of Connecticut, on September 2, 1874, amounted to little less than $2,045,000. It is invested for about one-sixth in State bonds and bank-stock, the rest being secured by contracts, bonds, and mortgages, almost all within the State.

The revenue of the school-fund, from April 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875, was $159,572; the expenditure during the same year, $160,014.61. On April 1, 1875, there was in its Treasury the available sum of $39,117.77; and $6,095.20 were reported outstanding.

The education of youth is very commendably provided for in Connecticut, both by the State government and by the citizens generally. Within the ten years last past several changes have been introduced in the public-school system of the State. There are 1,537 school districts, proportionally distributed among its eight counties; and the number of children of school-age, between four and sixteen years, in 1874, was 134,976; an increase of 1,446 over their number in 1873. The *pro rata* dividend, which the State annually pays for them, amounted last year to $148,473.60. The average actual attendance of these children at school the State Board of Education aver in their last report to be 71,433 in winter, and 63,052 in summer.

The total receipts for schools, in 1874, amounted to $1,619,948, an increase of $1,159,285 over their amount in 1865. The town taxes now paid for that purpose are $669,857, and the district tax is considerably more than $500,000. In 1865 they were eight times and three and a half times less than at present, respectively.

The teachers' salaries have been doubled during these ten years, and the sum expended for building and repairing schoolhouses has increased more than fourfold.

The increased attention given to teachers' institutes has proved beneficial. Good results are also obtained from the Normal School, designed to educate and train competent teachers for the public schools. It is in successful operation. This school, it is said, "educates a good many teachers for the West, and for other States—sending out some fifty graduates annually."

Great attention is bestowed by the State upon her charitable and reformatory institutions, and provision made for them. For the charitable institutions alone, the following amounts were paid last year from the public Treasury:

For the insane	$60,566 87
For the deaf and dumb	9,107 17
For the blind	4,675 00
For the imbeciles	5,700 69
For State paupers	3,567 06
For sick and wounded soldiers and hospital grants	26,189 44
For soldiers' children	71,019 42
	$180,825 65

For the reception and treatment of demented people there are two places in Connecticut, the "Hospital for the Insane" at Middletown, and the "Retreat" at Hartford. The number and condition of the patients in the former institution, which is the larger of the two, are thus officially stated by the superintendent, for the past year: "The number of patients at the beginning of the year was 395—175 males and 220 females; admitted during the year, 210—122 males and 88 females; discharged, 155—78 males and 76 females; remaining in the institution at the end of the year, 450—219 males and 231 females. Of the 155 patients discharged during the year, 41 were recovered, 44 improved, 34 stationary. Thirty-six died." The death-rate during the year was 2 per cent. lower than the year before. Of the 450 patients remaining in the hospital at the date of the report, 22 males and 14 females were believed to be curable; 197 males and 217 females, incurable. The ages of the insane within the hospital vary from less than fifteen years to eighty and over.

It is stated that "since the hospital was projected the disease of insanity has undoubtedly increased," and "that in 1865 it was officially reported to the General Assembly that there were over seven hundred insane persons in the State (and this probably included only the fully-developed cases), whereas the combined capacity of the only two hospitals in the State cannot advantageously accommodate more than six hundred patients."

In the State Reform School there were at the end of April, 1874, 294 boys. The management of this institution during the last year has been equally successful with that of any previous year. Its expenses for the year amounted to about $56,000, and its receipts to nearly $60,000. Of this sum the State contributed more than one-half for weekly support, as the statute prescribes.

The Industrial School for Girls has at present 91 inmates, and the place seems to want room for their accommodation. Its management and condition are stated to be every way satisfactory. The income of this institution has been sufficient to pay for its current expenses, and leave a surplus in its treasury. During the past year the State Treasury paid something over $16,000 on account of this school.

Concerning the criminals confined in the State-prison, the following details are from official statements for the year: "The whole number of prisoners in confinement, March 31, 1874, was 181. Received during the year, 132. Discharged during the year, 77—leaving in confinement, March 31, 1875, a total of 236. The General Assembly pardoned 7; Secretary of the Navy discharged 13; 3 died. Of the 236 prisoners, 200 were white males, and 3 white females; 31 colored males and 2 colored females. The nativity of the prisoners is given as follows: Connecticut, 95; Massachusetts, 22; New York, 33; Ireland, 25; England, 13; Germany, 1; France, 2; Canada, 4; Prussia, 2; St. Helena, Australia, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, one each. The others came from the different States of the Union. Twenty-seven are imprisoned for life; 34 were under twenty years of age when sentenced, and 13 were over fifty years of age; 15 were convicted for attempt to kill; 56 for burglary; 3 for burning barns; 3 for arson; 8 for breaking and entering; 12 for horse-stealing; 15 for murder; 16 for robbery; 13 for theft from person; 41 for theft. The others for the usual list of crimes."

The expenses of the State penitentiary during the year amounted to $23,543.58; its income to $26,255.75.

The managers of the Hartford Orphan Asylum, in their last annual report, dated June 14, 1875, officially state as follows: The whole number of children during the year ending June, 1875, has been 117; the number received 48; new home provided for 40; the present number 65. There has been no death the past twelve months, and no illness which required medical treatment, until very recently, when a slight sickness summoned one of the city physicians.

The current expenses of this institution seem to be met mostly from free contributions made to it in money, or in kind, by private citizens outside, and by the managers themselves.

There are twenty-three railway companies in Connecticut. Their financial condition, amount of business, and earnings for the year 1874, were as follows: The capital paid in, up to September 30, 1874, amounts in the aggregate to $36,-733,244.62; an increase of $664,550 over that of 1873. Funded and floating debt, $20,032,-241.38; which is $498,029.02 less than in the previous year. Of this debt $12,850,896.90 is for Connecticut. The total cost of road and

equipment to September 30, 1874, is $55,333,-045.16; an increase of $773,952.96, of which $656,697.14 was for extension, or alteration of roads. The additions made in 1874 to the rolling stock of the roads, in engines, passenger, baggage, merchandise, and other cars, cost in the aggregate $197,272.43. Total number of miles run on all the roads during the year, 6,383,503, or 87,000 miles more than in 1873. The total number of passengers carried in 1874 was 10,405,512, or 137,309 less than in 1873; and the number of tons of merchandise transported in 1874 was 3,141,348, or 289,193 less than in 1873. The total amount of the operating expenses in 1874 was $7,825,891.34, or $560,667.23 less than in the previous year. This seems due in a great measure to the reduction effected in the number of employés, which in 1874 was 6,189, or 177 less than in 1873. The total receipts in 1874 were $560,-667.23 less than in the preceding year, or $11,-451,225.82; yet the total net income for 1874 was $2,557,867.34, or only $28,595.66 less than the total net income in 1873. The number of accidents on all the roads during the year was 83, or 27 less than in 1873, namely, 14 passengers, 35 employés, 25 trespassers, and 9 at highway crossings. Thirty-eight of the said accidents resulted fatally, comprising 4 passengers, 16 employés, and 18 trespassers. In 1873 the fatal accidents on the same roads numbered 59.

The construction of the new State-house at Hartford is progressing. The two Legislative Halls, it is estimated, will be ready for use by May, 1877. The sum of $434,331.56 was expended on it last year, making a total expenditure on that account, from the beginning, of $705,445.80. Of this amount, $470,500 have been drawn from the State Treasury, and $229.50 from that of the city of Hartford.

The militia of Connecticut is known under the appellation of the National Guard of the State. The whole active force, on March 1, 1875, consisted of a brigade of four regiments of infantry, comprising thirty-five companies, and one section of light artillery, numbering in the aggregate 147 officers, and 2,206 enlisted men, and making a total of 2,353. A new company was organized at Pawcatuck on the 17th of March, 1875, which increases the number of companies to thirty-six, and of officers and men to 2,393. The number of the inactive militia in the State, as shown by the military enrollment in 1874, was 61,488, an increase of 4,574 over the number returned in the previous year. The whole number of persons assessed for the commutation tax of $2 in the several counties the past year was 38,493. The amount collected on this tax is sufficient to defray all the ordinary expenses of the military force of the State.

The constitutional amendment submitted to the people, whereby all towns having five thousand inhabitants, or more, are entitled to two members in the House of Representatives, was voted upon at the October election of 1874, and approved by the people; and is now a part of the organic law of the State.

The amendment was carried by a large majority; and, in consequence of it, the towns of Bridgeport, Derby, Meriden, and Vernon, which before could send only one representative each to the General Assembly, now have two in it.

The boundary-line between New York and Connecticut, on the western side of the last-named State, is yet unsettled. The commissioners, whom the two States respectively appointed to fix it in 1856 and in 1859, having failed to agree, the Legislature of New York in 1860 adopted that line, by way of fact, which the New York commissioners had reported to them, but which the commissioners for Connecticut would not concur in, and which the authorities of the State have refused to recognize. The General Assembly, at its session of 1874, conferred on the Governor certain powers tending to the settlement of the dispute; and the Governor brought the subject to the attention of the Executive of the State of New York, with the hope that he would be vested by the Assembly of that State with authority similar to that possessed by the Executive of Connecticut to adjust the disagreement.

Of much greater importance to the State is the defense of her southern boundary-line, which is at present judicially contested by the State of New York. The origin of the contest was as follows: In May, 1873, a New York vessel, found engaged in taking oysters on the shore of Long Island Sound, at Stratford, was seized, condemned, and sold, by the authorities of Connecticut, under legal proceedings of her courts, "for a violation of the statute of Connecticut by the owners of the vessel, in taking oysters in the waters of the State." In consequence of this confiscation, a suit in law was instituted by the aggrieved party in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and thence removed into the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, where it is now pending. As this suit involves a question of jurisdiction, and this depends on the boundary-line between the two States on the Sound, the Legislature of New York has taken action in the matter, and directed her Attorney-General to assume the prosecution of the suit, and made an appropriation for its expenses, with special view to a judicial decision by the Supreme Court of the United States on the boundary question.

The Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary, in the Legislature, presented a report on the subject on June 30, 1875, in which they aver that Connecticut is manifestly in the right, and append to their report the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the defense of a suit now pending

in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, wherein a citizen of this State is defendant, and in which the southern boundary-line of this State and the validity of a statute of this State entitled "An act for encouraging and regulating fisheries," are drawn in question; and the Controller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his order on the Treasurer of this State for said amount in favor of his Excellency the Governor, in such sums and at such times as the Governor shall request in writing.

The General Assembly of 1875 continued its session for about eleven weeks, and was formally adjourned on the 23d of July.

Among the public acts of the Legislature at its session were two amendments to the constitution of the State, which, having been passed in 1874 by the House of Representatives, and in 1875 by both Houses of the General Assembly by a two-thirds vote, were now, by an act approved July 23, 1875, submitted to the people for approval or rejection at a general election on the first Monday in October, 1875.

The first of the said amendments is as follows:

SECTION 1. A general election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Controller, and members of the General Assembly, shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and annually thereafter for such officers as herein and may be hereafter prescribed.

SEC. 2. The State officers above named, and the Senators from those districts having even numbers elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and those elected biennially thereafter on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, shall respectively hold their offices for two years from and after the Wednesday following the first Monday of the next succeeding January. The Senators from those districts having odd numbers elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, shall hold their offices for one year from and after the Wednesday following the first Monday of January, 1877, the electors residing in the senatorial districts having odd numbers shall on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1877, and biennially thereafter elect two Senators who shall hold their offices for two years from and after the Wednesday following the first Monday of the next succeeding January. The representatives elected from the several towns on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and those elected annually thereafter, shall hold their offices for one year, from and after Wednesday following the first Monday of the next succeeding January.

SEC. 3. There shall be a stated session of the General Assembly in Hartford, on the Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1876, and annually thereafter on the Wednesday after the first Monday of January.

SEC. 4. The persons who shall be severally elected to the State offices and General Assembly on the first Monday of April, 1876, shall hold such offices only until the Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1877.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly elected in April, 1876, shall have power to pass such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this amendment.

The second amendment was as follows:

The General Assembly shall have power, by a vote of two-thirds of the members of both branches, to restore the privileges of an elector to those who may have forfeited the same by a conviction of crime.

The following amendments to the State constitution, to be proposed to the people for their approval or rejection, were passed by separate resolutions in the House of Representatives at the session of 1875, and each of them ordered to be continued to the next session of the General Assembly, and published with the laws passed at this session:

To increase the number of senatorial districts and of Senators from twenty-one, as it now is, to not less than thirty-five or more than forty-five; to fix the number of inhabitants entitling any newly-incorporated town to a representative in the General Assembly at not less than twenty-five hundred; to render certain provisions of the constitution applicable "to all elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1876, and annually thereafter;" to fix the duration of office of judges of certain specified courts at four and two years respectively; to make the elections for judges of probate biennial, and the term of their office two years, commencing with their election in November, 1876; to fix the compensation of members of the General Assembly "at three hundred dollars per annum, and one mileage each way at the rate of twenty-five cents per mile;" to prohibit all counties, cities, towns, or other municipalities, "ever to subscribe to the capital stock of any railroad corporation," or loan their money on credit to it, directly or indirectly; to amend Article VIII. of the amendments to the constitution by erasing the word "white" from the first line.

An act was passed, submitting to the people the question of calling or not calling a convention, and choosing delegates to it, for the purpose of framing a new organic law of the State, under certain limitations and restrictions specified in the act, the votes of the electors on that question to be polled on the first Monday in October, 1875, and the result declared by the Governor by proclamation not later than the 5th day of November, 1875; the delegates to the convention, if called, to meet together at the State-house in Hartford on the 5th day of January, 1876, and the new constitution to be submitted to the vote of the people for adoption or rejection within a time not less than one month, nor more than three months subsequent to the day of final adjournment of the convention." The committee to whom the consideration of this act was referred having reported on July 22d that it "ought to be continued" to the next General Assembly, the report was accepted, in concurrence, and the act ordered to be published with the laws passed at the session of 1875.

A bill abolishing the Bureau of Labor Statistics was passed.

A bill relating to the election of presidential electors, allowing women twenty-one years of age, and over, to vote for such electors, was

introduced. The Joint Select Committee on Female Suffrage reported on the subject. The House of Representatives rejected the bill by a vote of yeas 82, nays 102; and the Senate concurred with the Lower House in its rejection. For the Centennial Exhibition of 1875 $25,000 was appropriated, which is $15,000 less than the amount recommended for that purpose by the special committee appointed to consider that subject.

The Supreme Court of Connecticut was called upon to decide the question whether the provision in the license-law, which makes the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to depend on the option of the citizens residing in the place where such licenses are to take effect, was constitutional or unconstitutional; the court in July, 1875, decided that it was constitutional.

At the general election held on the 4th of October, 1875, the two amendments to the State constitution, before mentioned, were presented to the people for their adoption or rejection. Both of the amendments were adopted by a very large majority, the first amendment much more emphatically than the second. In Litchfield County only, which gave the smallest vote, the second amendment was rejected, the vote having been yeas 239, nays 352; while on the first amendment the vote in the same county stood—yeas 578, nays 13.

COQUEREL, Athanase Josué, a French Protestant pastor and author, was born at Amsterdam in 1820, and died at Paris in July, 1875. He was the son of the late Athanase L. C. Coquerel, who died in 1868. First known as the editor of the *Lien*, and afterward of the *Nouvelle Revue de Théologie*, he at length attained some notoriety by the rationalistic doctrines he advocated. By reason of some views which he expressed in favor of M. Renan's "Vie de Jésus," he was, in May, 1855, suspended from his functions by the Consistory of Paris, but the Consistory of Anduze (Gard) at the same time voted him an address of sympathy. With the aid of the Protestant Liberal Union he resumed his duties. He was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor August 14, 1862, and was the author of several works, the most important of which are, two series of "Sermons et Homélies" (1858); "La Saint-Barthélemy" (1860); "Le Catholicisme et le Protestantisme" (1864). M. Coquerel spent the winter of 1871–'72 in the United States on a preaching and lecturing tour in aid of the suffering citizens of Paris at the close of the Franco-Prussian War.

COROT, Jean Baptiste Camille, a distinguished French artist, died in Paris, February 23, 1875. He was born in Paris, July 20, 1796. His father was an official, his mother a dealer in ladies' dresses. The son, after spending a few years at a school in Rouen, was placed with a cloth-merchant, but, instead of learning the trade, he would draw from models in secret. When this was discovered, young Corot was sent to the studio of Michallon who taught him to sketch from Nature with all possible exactness. He also studied under Bertin. The first money he earned he spent on a journey to Rome in 1826. In the following year he painted his first picture for the exhibition, a view of Narni. In Italy he busied himself in rapid notation of effects and drawing of masses. The studies he made in Italy were, as critics think, wrought into rather too many of his later pictures. On returning from the South he wandered through France and finally fixed himself at Ville d'Avray, in the valley of the Seine. One of his early successes was a little landscape painted there, but he remained in comparative obscurity and poverty for fifteen years in that place. During this time his pictures sold for sixty and one hundred francs. At length, in 1847, Louis Philippe bought one of his pictures and give him the cross of the Legion of Honor. He now became better known; and yet as late as 1853 a picture of his sold for no more than 135 francs. From this date, however, his works rapidly increased in value and are now sold at 10,000 and 15,000 francs. His struggle with poverty was long; he did not make a comfortable living until he was sixty years old. To the last he dressed like a peasant, and was simple and plain in his manners. He had his portrait taken representing him with an old pipe in his mouth. He was at once tall and strong, yet genial and companionable. Among younger artists he was called "Father Corot," and was known for his generosity, lending them hundreds of his best painted studies. Ultimately they made him a grateful return; for when, a few years since, the Art-committee gave the first prize to Gérôme, a number of artists exclaimed against the injustice done Corot, and started a subscription for conferring upon him a gold medal, and presented it to him but a short time before his death. He is the acknowledged originator of that style of landscape which has been so successfully followed by Diaz, Troyon, Rousseau, and others. As a man Corot was generous to the poor. He gave liberally to needy young artists; and his last act was to send 10,000 francs to the widow of his old friend Millet, who had passed away little more than a month before him. Among the most noticeable pictures by Corot are, two "Views of Italy," which formed a part of the gallery of the Duke of Orleans; another "View of Italy" (1834), in the gallery of Douai; "Souvenir of the Vicinity of Florence" (1839), in the gallery at Metz; "Dance of Nymphs," in the gallery of Luxembourg; "Christ in the Garden of Olives" (1849), in the gallery at Langres; "Sunset in the Tyrol" (1850), in the gallery of Marseilles; "Souvenir of Marcoussy," bought by Napoleon III.; "Morning;" "Evening" (1855); "The Burning of Sodom;" "A Nymph flying with a Cupid;" "A Concert;" "Sunset" (1857); "Dante and Virgil;" "Macbeth;" "An Idyl;" "The Italian Tyrol;" "Studies at

Ville d'Avray" (1859); "An Eastern Sun;" "Orpheus;" "A Lake;" "Souvenir of Italy;" "Repose in Egypt" (1861); "Study at Méry" (1863); "Souvenir of Morte-Fontaine;" "Gust of Wind" (1864); "Morning;" "Souvenir of the Neighborhood of Lake Nemi" (1865); "Evening;" "Solitude" (1866); "St. Sebastian" (a landscape); "Ruins of a Château;" "Morning;" and "Evening." These last mentioned, with many others of his works, appeared at the Universal Exposition of 1867. Another remarkable picture, "Morning at Ville d'Avray," was finished in 1868.

CORSSEN, WILHELM P., a German philologist, was born January 20, 1820, in Bremen, and died June 18, 1875, near Berlin. In 1844 he was appointed adjunct at the "Landesschule" at Pforta, and in 1846 professor in the same school. He remained in this position until 1866, in which year he was pensioned and went to Berlin. His exhaustive work on the pronunciation of Latin ("Aussprache, Vocalismus und Betonung der lateinischen Sprache," second edition, Leipsic, 1870), and also his "Kritische Beiträge zur lateinischen Formenlehre" (Leipsic, 1863), and "Kritische Nachträge zur lateinischen Formenlehre" (Leipsic, 1866), have considerably aided the researches on the construction of the Latin language. He was also eminently successful as a teacher. The last years of his life were devoted to very comprehensive and thorough researches on the language of the Etruscans. He indulged the hope, which was shared by many scholars, that the work which he was preparing would treat the subject in an exhaustive manner and be accepted by the literary world as the long-lost key to this most difficult among the extinct languages. The first volume of the eagerly-expected work appeared in 1874 ("Ueber die Sprache der Etrusker," Leipsic), and contained no less than 1016 pages. The second volume had not been published at the time of his death. The main result arrived at by Corssen is, that the Etruscan language, in regard to inflections and word-building, stands on the same basis with the old Italic language. The work met in Germany with a favorable reception, and not a few scholars believed that the enthusiastic expectations of the author had been fully realized. In England and France, the correctness of Corssen's views was emphatically denied by Aufrecht, Taylor, and Bréal; and, in Germany, Dr. Deecke, the revisor of O. Müller's works on the Etruscans, published a pamphlet against Corssen ("Corssen und die Sprache der Etrusker," Stuttgart, 1875), in which he undertook to show that the argumentation of Corssen was in a great many cases fallacious, and that his view of the origin of the language is radically wrong. Deecke agrees with Taylor in assuming that the Etruscan language cannot be counted among the Indo-Germanic languages.

COSTA RICA (REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA), one of the five independent states of Central America, lying between 8° and 11° 5′ of north latitude, and 81° 20′ and 85° 53′ west longitude. It is bounded north by Nicaragua, east by the Caribbean Sea, south by the United States of Colombia, and south and west by the Pacific Ocean. The boundary question with Nicaragua is still pending. As late as December, 1875, Nicaragua protested against the stationing of Costa Rican troops on the right bank of the San Juan River, as a measure which, whatever might be the motive thereof, was an encroachment on the territorial rights of Nicaragua. To this Costa Rica replied that she had the right to station a military force in the position alluded to, and that it should remain there until the limits should be finally adjusted; adding, however, that the measure was not intended to be offensive to Nicaragua, and was resorted to merely in the exercise of the rights granted to Costa Rica by the treaty of April 15, 1858.

The territory is divided into the five provinces of Alajuela, Cartago, Guanacaste, Heredia, and San José, with an estimated area of 21,490 square miles, and a population of some 185,000, of whom 5,000 are civilized and 10,000 uncivilized Indians. The capital is San José, with a population of 25,000. The President is General Tomás Guardia; the first *Designado* (first Vice-President), Señor Joaquin Lizano; the second *Designado*, Señor Rafael Barroeta; the Minister of the Interior, Justice, War, and the Navy, is Dr. V. Herrera, who is also, provisionally, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, and Public Worship; Minister of Public Works, Joaquin Lizano, who is likewise Minister of Finance and Commerce. The National Congress, by the terms of the Constitution of 1871, consists of a single Chamber, the members of which (deputies) are elected for a period of four years. Speaker, Señor Manuel A. Bonilla.

The President (*Regente*) of the Supreme Court is Señor Vicente Saenz.

The commander-in-chief of the army is the President of the Republic.

The consul-general of Costa Rica in New York is Señor J. M. Muñoz.

The armed force comprised in 1875, 900 men in active service, and 16,380 militia, being the number of male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and thirty years.

According to the returns of the Minister of Finance and Commerce, laid before Congress in May, 1875, the (gross) national revenue for the year ending on the 30th of last April amounted to $2,588,027, or less than that of the year before by about $250,000; and the expenditure to $2,781,106, constituting a deficit of $193,079.

In the estimated budget for 1875–'76, the revenue is set down at $2,541,000, and the expenditure at $2,481,626, showing a consequent surplus of $59,374.

In the finance report already referred to, the Treasury account stood as follows in April, 1875:

ASSETS.		
Real estate	$668,199	
Tobacco and spirits in government warehouse	297,591	
Deposits in national bank	1,115,400	—$2,076,190
LIABILITIES.		
To Peru	$140,500	
To the cities of Heredia and San José	104,513	
To sundries	182,857	
Exchanges, etc	269,184	—$697,054
Surplus		$1,379,136

It is, however, allowable to suspect an error in these figures, and that on good grounds, inasmuch as one can scarcely accuse Costa Rica, so long remarked for her punctuality in that respect, of having about two and a quarter million dollars deposited in the national bank, and yet remain deaf to the clamorous outcry of her European creditors.

Here follows a transcript of the report published in London, early in 1875, by the corporation of foreign bondholders, on the subject of Costa Rica's indebtedness to Great Britain:

In their last annual report, the council referred to the appointment of a committee of seven-per-cent. bondholders. It was then hoped that the united endeavors of all parties interested would result in an arrangement satisfactory to the bondholders and honorable to the Government of Costa Rica.

In consequence of the prolonged default, and in the absence of any steps on the part of the Government to come to any arrangement with the bondholders, a special meeting, under the terms of the general bond, was convened by Messrs. Knowles and Foster, the agents for the loan, for the 7th of August last, and Messrs. T. Farrer and E. R. Meugens, the former an English merchant, long resident in the country, the latter H. B. M. consul at Costa Rica, were appointed receivers of the revenues generally hypothecated to the bondholders, under the supervision of a commission of six bondholders.

The necessary legal documents were prepared, and dispatched to Costa Rica, duplicates being sent through the Foreign Office; at the same time, Lord Derby consented to authorize Mr. Sidney Locock, H. B. M. minister-resident in Central America, to support, unofficially, the interests of the bondholders.

The documents above referred to were addressed to the President of Costa Rica, but the Government of that country declared itself unable to take official cognizance of the appointment of the agents, on the plea that the communications in question should have been addressed to the Minister of Finance.

The object of the Government appears to be to gain time by any possible excuse, and in the mean time to propitiate the bondholders as far as possible by courteous treatment of their agents.

Arrangements have been made by the commission with the agents for the remuneration of the latter, and with the council of foreign bondholders for the provision of the necessary expenses of the agency, as well as those incident to the appointment of the special commission. Messrs. Knowles and Foster have liberally contributed toward this outlay.

Señor Nanne has returned to Costa Rica in order, it is stated, to consult his Government and to obtain further powers; meanwhile there is no immediate prospect of an arrangement.*

Additional light is thrown upon the question of the foreign debt in the following extract from a British financial publication, bearing date November, 1875:

There is some satisfaction in finding that one among the defaulting debtors of England professes honest intentions. The Costa Rican embassador, smarting under his contumelious usage by the Lord Mayor,* declares that "the one desire of his Government is to fulfill, to the very utmost, its obligations legally contracted." More than this: "It has not, and will not, repudiate its just debt," being only "anxious to ascertain where its responsibility commences, and where that of the other party ends." As there is no reason to believe that Don Manuel Peralta does not mean what he says, perhaps we may be allowed to point out a very easy way of compassing the end he has in view. When Costa Rica issued her loans, she empowered certain commissioners to manage the matter in such manner as they considered would be most advantageous for her own interests. They were her legal agents, and by their acts she was and is bound. The bondholders, therefore, have no part in the quarrel between the two parties. Money was sent to Costa Rica on the strength of certain promises and hypothecations of revenues entered into by duly-accredited agents of the state. Her responsibility thus clearly begins with the due payment of interest and sinking-fund charges to the bondholders, irrespective of any grievance she may have against the contractors. If Costa Rica has been defrauded by her agents, it is open to her Government to take whatever steps it deems most judicious to recover the amount. Her creditors, however, have nothing to do with this. They lent their money on certain definite conditions, proposed by the authorized contractors for the loans, and they look to the Government, and not to any one else, for payment of their dues. When Don Manuel Peralta considers the matter dispassionately, we feel assured he will see it in this light. In former times, Costa Rica was celebrated among Central American states for the scrupulous punctuality with which she fulfilled her obligations. Will she not return into this virtuous path, now that, according to her own embassador's showing, she possesses a sufficient surplus of revenue to meet the service of her loans? He says that the Treasury, "by dint of some sacrifices," paid during the last financial year the sum of £194,000 over and above current charges, being sufficient "to pay the yearly interest on both loans." These exceptional debts are given as the expenses for completion of the railway,† protested bills, and a mysterious item styled "concomitant liabilities." Whether similar charges will occur in future, Don Manuel omits to state. If they do, it perhaps may be allowable to hint that the bondholders stand at present in the position of parties possessing bills protested by Costa Rica, and that their claims should, in common justice, receive equal consideration. We press these suggestions on Don Manuel, because if Costa Rica can be induced to set a good example in fulfilling her national obligations, other defaulting states may follow in the same path. Repudiation has proved catching—perhaps honesty may display the same characteristic.

The exports in 1874 were of the value of $4,906,000, of which coffee alone figured for $3,711,558; the other chief articles being hides, $68,094; India-rubber, $18,730; deer-skins, $14,480; and cedar and mahogany wood, $83,768.

The shipping movements for the year 1873-'74 were as follows: Entered at Punta Arenas, 92 steamers and 47 sailing-vessels, with an aggregate of 136,301 tons, and 911 passengers;

* For a detailed statement of the national debt, see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

* Señor Peralta's name was omitted from the list of members of the foreign diplomatic corps invited to the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of London.

† In the year 1873-'74, the outlay on account of the railway was reported at $2,127,380 (see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874); but in the year 1874-'75 there figures in the financial report a sum of but $559,457 expended for that purpose.

and cleared at the same port, 91 steamers and 43 sailing-vessels, with an aggregate of 136,180 tons, and 811 passengers. Entered at Limon, 13 steamers and 63 sailing-vessels, with an aggregate of 31,384 tons, and 639 passengers; and cleared, 12 steamers and 60 sailing-vessels, with an aggregate of 38,954 tons, and 497 passengers.

The completion of the Costa Rica Railway at an early day was reported as almost beyond doubt, Señor Lara having concluded a contract for the same with M. Nicolas Lescaine Perdoux, one of the leading railway men in France, the bases of which contract were as follows:

The road is to be built in the style of European railways, with a gradient not to exceed 2½ per cent., and with curves of a maximum radius of 320 feet. The stations are to be constructed after the style of those in Paris, with iron pillars and framework, and the roof of glass. That part of the road already finished is to be altered so as to conform with the specifications of the new contract, and an iron wharf, 300 feet long, is to be built at Port Limon. Costa Rica, on its part, agrees to pay $50,000 monthly in gold, and the balance in bonds of from four to seven years' time.

Señor Lara returned to Costa Rica late in the year, accompanied by a French engineer of high standing.

A later report, direct from Central America, is to the effect that—

The offers from Paris are pronounced to be ruinous to the country, and have been, it is understood, promptly and unanimously rejected. The revenues of the republic are quite inadequate to meet the cost of building the road, and at the same time provide the interest on the loans already incurred. With the capitalists of England and France the Congress has been unable to come to terms.

One of the most important subjects of deliberation in Congress, in the second half of the year, was that of a motion to admit Jesuits to residence in the republic. Señor Aguilar, after expressing astonishment on learning that three Jesuit fathers had established themselves at Alajuela, delivered a lengthy speech against the society alluded to, whose members he regarded "as the recognized enemies of all liberty, all progress, and all public and private tranquillity." Another significant paragraph of the speech was:

When the people of Costa Rica are as truly enlightened as they are free, when laws extend real and positive protection to all alike, then I would be the first to wish the Jesuits among us, with their absurd doctrines, in order to see them combated by men at least as learned as themselves. But before that is the case, I would sooner leave my native country, with my wife and children, whose consciences I am bound to preserve pure and safe from the dangers that are now threatening them; dangers the more insidious as they pretend to be based on the religion of our forefathers.

The only disturbance during the year was produced by an attempt made by the exile Don Joaquin Fernandez to organize a revolution at Punta Arenas, by proclaiming himself President of the Republic.

The rebellion was promptly suppressed.

The official organ of San José published a list of charges brought against the British consul Meugens, who was ordered to quit the country. The charges were:

His (Mr. Meugens's) assertions that the commerce of the country was diminishing to an alarming extent, owing to want of intelligence and integrity on the part of the Government, in matters relating to the railway and the loans; that the Government makes no effort to pay even a part of its debts; and that, finally, the country was in a state of bankruptcy; enormous sums were spent in maintaining a large military force for the purpose of sustaining the actual Government; that the country in general was in a state of discontent, as proved by various attempts having been made to overturn the Administration. Further, that an angry correspondence was all the time going on between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, on the question of limits, without any good result.

CRÉTINEAU-JOLY, Jacques, a French writer, born September 23, 1803, at Fontenay; died January 3, 1875, in Paris. After finishing his studies at the seminary of St.-Sulpice, he traveled through Italy and Germany, and made his first appearance in literature as a poet. His poems "Chants romains" (1826), "Les Trappistes" (1823), and "Inspirations poétiques" (1829), were less remarkable for their imagination and their poetical inspiration than for their orthodox fervor. After the Revolution of 1830, he was very active as editor of Legitimist journals in the provinces. He wrote, in the interest of the Legitimist party, "Épisodes des Guerres de la Vendée" (1834), "Histoire des Généraux et des Chefs vendéens" (1838), "Histoire de la Vendée militaire" (4 vols., 1840–'41), and "Histoire des Traités de 1815 et de leur Exécution" (1842). His "Histoire religieuse, politique et littéraire de la Compagnie de Jésus" (6 vols., 1844–'46) is the principal work on the history of the Jesuits which is written in the interest of the order. From the same standpoint he wrote "Le Pape Clément XIV" (1853), "Scènes d'Italie et de Vendée" (1853), and "L'Église romaine en Face de la Révolution" (2 vols., 1859).

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DAHIREL, François Hyacinthe Marie, a French Legitimist, was born October 15, 1804, at Ploërmel; died in February, 1875. He practised, since 1830, as a lawyer at Lorient, and was there for several years a member of the Municipal Council. After the Revolution of February, 1848, he was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. With most of the members of his party, he supported the anti-revolutionary policy of the President, Louis Napoleon, in home affairs and his Roman expedition. As member of the Legislative

Assembly, he showed himself opposed to the republican form of government, and to the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon. During the Empire he withdrew from political life, but in 1871 he was again elected to the National Assembly. He again showed himself an outspoken Legitimist, and voted in all important questions with his party.

DAKOTA. This Territory lies between 42° 30′ and 49° of north latitude, and is bounded north by British America, east by Minnesota and Iowa, south by Nebraska, and west by Wyoming and Montana Territories. It is about 400 miles in length and breadth, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants.

It occupies the most elevated land between the Arctic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and its rivers run both north and south. The Missouri is the principal river, running more than a thousand miles through the Territory, and is navigable by steamboats quite a distance beyond its limits. There are also the Red River of the North, the Big Sioux, the Big Cheyenne, White Earth, and the Dakota. These are all important streams, and bordered by the richest lands. The soil is extremely fertile, and large tracts of land are adapted to grazing, being productive of the finest grasses.

The Territory is believed to be very rich in minerals. Gold, silver, iron, and copper, have been discovered, and coal also exists in vast quantities. The Government is of the Territorial form usual in the United States. The capital is Yankton, situated on the Missouri River, in the southeast corner of the Territory. The famous Black Hills are within the Territorial limits.

DAUMER, Georg Friedrich, a German writer and poet, was born at Nuremberg, March 5, 1800, and died in December, 1875. He studied at the Gymnasium of Nuremberg, of which the philosopher Hegel was at that time the director. In 1817 he went to the University of Erlangen, to study theology, and for a time held pietistic views; but after attending the philosophical lectures of Schelling, he abandoned theology, and devoted himself to philology. In 1822 he was appointed as teacher at the gymnasium of his native city, and remained in that position until 1827, when a disease of the eyes compelled him to resign. Henceforth he devoted himself wholly to literary labors. He took great interest in the mysterious foundling Caspar Hauser, who was educated at his house. From 1826, when his first work appeared ("On the Course and Progress of our Mental Culture since the Reformation," Nuremberg), until his death, he was a most prolific writer. As an imitator of the Persian love-poetry of Hafiz he gained many admirers. He wrote, in prose, on a variety of subjects, but in none did he take so profound an interest as in the philosophy of religion. He showed an open and violent opposition to Christianity, and charged the early Christians with heinous crimes. At the same time, however, he had a controversy with Feuerbach, against whom he defended the essence of religion. He believed in a religion of the future, the "religion of love and peace," the structure of which he undertook to delineate in the work "Religion des neuen Zeitalters" (3 volumes, Hamburg, 1850). In the progress of his studies, he changed his opinion concerning the origin of Christianity, and withdrew his charges which he had brought against it in his earlier writings. In 1858 he joined, at Mayence, the Roman Catholic Church, and nearly all the works published by him since were written in the interest of this Church. His special attention was given to mystical phenomena, in the Church and out of it, and he intended to have published an exhaustive work on mystical occurrences ("Der Mystagog," vol. i., "Das Geisterreich," 1867), but it was not completed. His works on Caspar Hauser ("Mittheilungen über Kaspar Hauser," Nuremberg, 1832, and "Enthüllungen über Kaspar Hauser," Frankfort, 1839) attracted, of course, great attention on account of the intimate relation of Daumer to the foundling. In 1872 his interest in the Hauser controversy was revived by the publication of new official documents, by means of which a Bavarian jurist, Julius Meyer, endeavored to prove ("Authentische Mittheilungen über Kaspar Hauser") that Hauser was an impostor. Daumer once more defended his foster-son, in an exhaustive work, entitled "Kaspar Hauser, sein Wesen, seine Unschuld, seine Erduldungen und sein Ursprung" (Ratisbon, 1873). Daumer still adhered to the theory set forth in his former works, that Hauser was the son of the Grand-duke Charles of Baden and his wife Stephanie, and that the Countess of Hochberg and Major Hennehofer were the authors of the crime which was designed to secure the succession in Baden to the children of the Countess and the Grand-duke Charles Frederick. (*See* Hauser, Kaspar, controversy on.)

DELAFIELD, Dr. Edward, was born in 1794, and died February 13, 1875, aged eighty. He was a son of Mr. John Delafield, a merchant of New York City. He graduated at Yale College in 1812, and studied medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel Bonowe. After graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1813, and passing the regular term of service at the New York Hospital, he went to London, where he was the pupil of Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. Abernethy. After a year's absence he returned to New York City, and in 1820, in connection with Dr. J. K. Rodgers, he established the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Of this institution he was attending surgeon until 1850. Soon after the foundation of the infirmary he became a partner of Dr. Bonowe, and commenced a large and lucrative practice. In 1834 he was appointed one of the attending physicians of the New York Hospital. In 1838 he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Col-

lege of Physicians and Surgeons, but his increasing private practice compelled him in the same year to resign his professorship and his position at the hospital. In 1842 he became one of the chief founders and the first president of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. In 1858 he was elected President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a position he held at the time of his death. By virtue of this office he became a member of the Board of Governors of the Roosevelt Hospital. As president of the board and chairman of the Building Committee of this hospital, he took a leading part in the details of the edifice and the organization of the institution.

DELAFIELD, HENRY, merchant of New York City, was born at Ravenswood, L. I., July 19, 1792, and died in New York City, February 14, 1875, aged eighty-two. He was the last surviving son of John Delafield, who came to New York from England in 1773, and established himself there as a merchant and underwriter. Early in life Henry Delafield commenced business with his brother William, trading with England, but soon added a commerce with the West India islands, China, India, and South America. At length they confined their commercial relations to the West Indies, and finally to Hayti. His brother William dying in 1853, he retired from the business in favor of two of his nephews. He held many positions of trust, and was for a long time consul for Hayti under the Emperor Soulouque. He was the twin-brother of William, whom he closely resembled in features and voice. The three brothers Joseph, Edward, and Henry, all died of diseases of the lungs, the last two of pneumonia, on three successive days, February 12th, 13th, and 14th; at very advanced ages—Joseph eighty-five, Edward eighty, Henry eighty-two; and the funerals were solemnized on the same day, February 16th, and in the same places, in Trinity Church and at the family-vault in Greenwood. Of the two other brothers, Rufus R. died two years before, aged seventy-two; and Major-General Richard died about a year previous. The united ages of the five brothers, whose portraits had been photographed together, make an aggregate of more than four hundred years.

DELAFIELD, Major JOSEPH, a retired officer of the U. S. Army, was born in New York City, where he died, February 12, 1875, at the age of eighty-five, the oldest of five brothers. He served in the War of 1812 as captain in Hawkins's Regular New York Volunteers. He remained with the regiment until it was disbanded, when he was made major of the Forty-sixth U. S. Infantry. At the close of hostilities he was sent to Europe, to authenticate certain claims against the British Government growing out of the war just ended, the commission having been appointed in pursuance of the Treaty of Ghent. Upon his return he received the thanks of the Government for his services. Major Delafield was at one time President of the Lyceum of Natural History.

DELAWARE. The Delaware Legislature began its session on the 7th of January, 1875. On the 15th the vote for Governor was canvassed in joint convention, and it was found that 12,488 votes had been cast for John P. Cochran, the Democratic candidate, and 11,259 for Dr. Isaac Jessup, showing a majority of 1,229 for Cochran, who was declared elected. He was inaugurated on the 20th, and delivered an address to the Legislature. On the 27th, Thos. F. Bayard was declared in joint convention to have been elected to the United States Senate, for the full term of six years from the 4th of March, having received a majority of the votes of both Houses. The session closed on the 27th of March. By far the greater part of the time had been occupied with special and local legislation.

Early in the session the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, in causing the invasion of the State of Louisiana, by Federal soldiers, the arrest and the dispersion of the members of the House of Representatives thereof, and the subsequent illegal and forcible organization of a body of men to act as the representative of said State, was guilty of an act of criminal usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the republic; that such action was not only unauthorized, but in plain violation of the Constitution of the United States, and tends directly to the subversion of constitutional government and the destruction of the Federal Union.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the State of Delaware, which was the first to adopt the Federal Constitution, do in their name and in their behalf record our most solemn protest against this dangerous act of usurpation by the Federal Executive, and invoke the authoritative mandate of the people of the whole country, that the constitutional limitations upon the exercise of the executive power shall be observed; that usurpation shall immediately cease; that constitutional government shall be preserved; and civil liberty shall be maintained in every sovereign State of the Union, and that the military in fact, as it is in law, be made subservient to the civil power.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the people of Louisiana in their oppressed condition, and commend the patience and forbearance with which they have borne the unprovoked assaults upon their constitutional rights and liberties by the military power of the country.

Resolved, That our Senators are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to use all legal means in their power to secure to the State of Louisiana her just rights under the Constitution of the United States, as a sovereign State of the Federal Union.

The important subjects of legislation which engaged attention related to the public schools, the regulation of the liquor-traffic, granting State aid to railroads, increasing representation, and a few others of less note. After considerable discussion a school-bill was passed, making the President of Delaware College, the Secretary of State, and the State Auditor, a Board of Education, the Auditor to be the Secretary, with a compensation of $100 a year.

The Governor was authorized to appoint a Superintendent of Public Education, with a salary of $1,800 a year. The Superintendent was required to examine teachers, visit each school once a year, and to hold a teachers' institute in each county. Teachers are required to pay two dollars each for their certificates. School directors are to be chosen by the people in each district, and these directors are required to levy a tax of not less than $100 in each district in Newcastle and Kent Counties, and $60 in Sussex County. The Board of Education must hold a meeting on the first Tuesday in January of each year, and the superintendent is required to submit a report on the condition of the schools. Another act provides for a tax of thirty cents on each hundred dollars of the property of colored persons on the assessment-lists, to be set apart as a separate fund for the maintenance of colored schools. This fund is to be paid over by the County Treasurers to the Treasurer of the "Delaware Association for the Education of Colored People," to be applied by the Association for the support and maintenance of colored-schools throughout the State.

Many petitions were received on the subject of new legislation for the regulation of the liquor-traffic—some asking for a prohibitory law, some for local option, some for a more stringent license system, and some for a more liberal license law. Several bills were introduced, that for a more liberal license system meeting with most favor, but all of them were finally defeated. The subject of increased representation had been recommended to the attention of the Legislature in the Governor's inaugural address, and several bills on the subject were introduced and discussed. The general purpose was, to add to the representation of Newcastle County in both branches of the Legislature, giving an additional senator and three or four new representatives to the city of Wilmington, and making that a district by itself. It was also proposed to divide Newcastle County, but all these propositions were defeated. As the matter now stands, the three counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, have an equal representation of three in the Senate, and seven in the House of Representatives, although the population of the first-named is greater than that of the other two together, and the assessed value of its property is more than three times that of the other two. The city of Wilmington has no representative of its own in either the Senate or the House, although its population is greater than that of either Kent or Sussex County, and its valuation and taxes greater than those of both. The present apportionment has been retained without change since the adoption of the first constitution in 1792, when the population of the three counties was nearly equal, and that of the whole State was considerably less than that of Newcastle County now.

The efforts to secure a loan of the State credit to various railroad enterprises also failed. An amendment of the constitution permitting a general incorporation act, which had been adopted by the previous Legislature, was ratified at this session, and a general act was passed providing for the incorporation of associations for religious, charitable, literary, and manufacturing purposes, for the preparation of animal and vegetable food, for building and for loan purposes, and for the drainage of low lands. This cuts off the necessity for a large class of special legislation. Among the other acts of the session was one ceding to the United States title to and jurisdiction over land for sites for lighthouses, a beacon life-station, and other aids to navigation on the waters of the State; one incorporating the city of Newcastle, and one allowing married women to have control over their own property, whether in their possession at the time of marriage or acquired afterward. This last also allows married women to make a last will and testament without the consent of their husbands. The town of Newcastle, which was incorporated as a city, had 2,300 inhabitants. A separate act established a Board of Education for the city of Newcastle, as the general school law already mentioned does not apply to that city or to the city of Wilmington.

An act passed shortly before the adjournment, entitled "An act in relation to hotel-keepers and others pursuing a public occupation," authorizes keepers of hotels, proprietors of places of amusement, steamboat and railroad companies, and "others pursuing a public occupation," to provide separate accommodations for any class of persons who may be "obnoxious" to their patrons or passengers. Although there was no mention of "color" in this act, its purpose was to offset the "civil-rights bill" of Congress, and authorize separate accommodations for colored persons.

Though no action was taken by the Legislature directly affecting the finances of the State, that subject was brought under discussion during the session, and some important information elicited. It was shown that the cost of the executive and judicial departments of the government in 1874 was as follows:

Salaries of the judges	$12,000 00
Attorney-General	1,500 00
Governor	2,500 00
Secretary of State	1,000 00
Auditor and Treasurer	3,375 00
Librarian	150 00
Expenses of legislative committee	219 54
Printing Auditor's report, 1874	894 00
Sundry expenses	250 00
Total	$21,389 54

This aggregate was reduced for 1875 to $19,400. The cost of the last preceding Legislative session was $25,500, and it was claimed that the cost of this session would not exceed $23,000. The extraordinary appropriations this year amounted to $17,300, consisting of $10,000 for the Centennial Exhibition, $4,000 for legal services in railroad cases, $1,500 for

the fishing commission, and $1,800 for binding the code. The outstanding liabilities of the State were given as $1,224,000, on which the interest is $73,440, besides which two notes given by the late Treasurer, and amounting to $40,000, were to be paid. State bonds amounting to $10,000 were due and to be paid, while $14,000 in State bonds belonging to Delaware College, which were due, were to be replaced by other bonds. Thus the demands on the Treasury for 1875 were calculated to be as follows:

In executive and judicial departments	$19,400
In legislative session, 1875	23,000
In extraordinary appropriations	17,300
Interest on State and bonded debt	73,440
Notes	40,000
Bonds due and to be paid	10,000
Total sum of	$183,140

The revenue to be derived from various sources was stated as follows:

State tax on county assessments	$50,000 00
Process tax	9,000 00
Tax on railroads	44,000 00
Interest from Junction & Breakwater Railroad	24,000 00
Interest from Breakwater & Frankford Railroad	12,000 00
License fees	48,790 00
Interest on bank-stock	4,545 00
Tax on banks and insurance companies	7,267 32
From Secretary of State	712 00
Fines and miscellaneous	1,164 16
Cash on hand January 28, 1875	19,181 04
Total	$220,609 52

This would leave a surplus of $37,469, which it was thought would be increased by at least $10,000 by payments from the counties of taxes in arrears. As there is to be no legislative session in 1876, it was estimated that there would be a saving of expense in that year amounting to $38,500, or the amount of the legislative expenses and extraordinary appropriations of 1875, which would leave a probable surplus for that year of $75,000. A committee appointed to examine into the investments of the State reported them to be in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The cost of remodeling, improving, and refurnishing the State-House was $28,438.99, or $8,446.63 more than was appropriated for the purpose in 1873.

The State Board of Education was organized in April, and consists of William H. Parnell, President of Delaware College, J. C. Grubb, Secretary of State, and Nathan Pratt, State Auditor. The superintendent appointed by the Governor is James H. Groves. The assessments for the benefit of colored-schools under the new law, it was estimated, would not exceed $3,200 for the three counties. There are twenty-eight colored-schools in the State outside of Wilmington, where the control of educational matters is altogether in the hands of the city. These were attended during the year by between 1,100 and 1,200 colored children. The "Delaware Association for the Moral Improvement and Education of the Colored People," of which Alfred Lee is president, gives about six dollars a month to each of these schools, besides the amount to be raised by taxation of the colored property-holders. Probably the most important industrial interest of the State is that of peach-growing. The peach-growers held several meetings during the summer, and had conferences with the managers of the principal lines of transportation from the State to the chief markets of the Atlantic coast and the interior. Special arrangements were made for shipping the crop as expeditiously as possible to these markets. The whole marketable product of the year amounted to 8,782,716 baskets. Of these 2,471,500 baskets were shipped by the Delaware Railroad to Jersey City, 501,000 by the same route to Philadelphia, 323,000 to Boston; by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 575,500 baskets; by the Philadelphia & Reading, 204,000; by the Pennsylvania, 164,000; to Western New York, 55,500; to other points by rail, 123,000, making 4,117,500 baskets sent by the Delaware Railroad at the point of shipment. There were sent to New York by ocean shipment, 300,000 baskets; to Liverpool, 2,000; by water to Philadelphia, 1,536,730; by water to Baltimore, 1,887,000; other shipments, 58,432 baskets; consumed in Wilmington, 80,000; consumed in canneries and drying-houses, 576,054; consumed in distilleries, 225,000. The aggregate returns to the producers over the cost of shipment are calculated at $1,693,944. This does not take into account the cost of picking and hauling, and the loss on baskets and crates, which would reduce the net profits on peaches shipped to $753,944. The profits of the canneries, dry-houses, and distilleries, added to this, would make the net value to growers of the peach-crop of 1875, $1,018,944.

The whipping-post as a legal means of punishment has not yet disappeared from Delaware, though condemned by the public opinion of the whole country. Seventeen persons were publicly lashed at Newcastle in May, mostly for stealing. There was another similar exhibition in the same place in December, when one man received twenty lashes for stealing a chicken. It is the general testimony that the class of crimes punished in this way is on the increase, and it is certain that more persons were pilloried and lashed at Newcastle this year than for several years before. It is also stated, as showing that this mode of punishment is not so effective as is sometimes claimed, that there are generally some victims brought to the post who have suffered the same penalty before.

DENMARK, a kingdom in Northern Europe. Reigning sovereign, Christian IX., fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel; appointed to the succession of the Danish crown by the Treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853; succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederick VII., November 15, 1863; married, May 26, 1842, to Louise, daughter of Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. Heir-apparent, Prince Frederick, born June 3, 1843; married, July

28, 1869, to Princess Louisa, only daughter of the late King Charles XV. of Sweden; offspring of the union are two sons, Christian, born September 26, 1870, and Charles, born August 3, 1872. The King has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, and the heir-apparent 60,000 rigsdalers. The new ministry, appointed on June 11, 1875, consisted of the following members: President of the Council and Minister of Finance, J. B. S. Estrup; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count F. G. G. Moltke, of Bregentved; Minister of War and of the Navy, General W. Haffner; Minister of the Interior, E. V. R. Skeel; Minister of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, J. C. A. Fischer; Minister of Justice and for Iceland, Prof. J. M. V. Nellemann. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Moltke, died on October 1st. He was succeeded by the Baron Rosenörn-Lehn, who occupied the same position five years ago in the cabinet of Count-Holstein-Holsteinborg. The area of Denmark proper, inclusive of lakes, is 14,753 square miles; of European dependencies (Faroe Islands and Iceland), 40,268 square miles; of American possessions (Greenland, St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix), 759,900 square miles. The population, according to the latest dates, was as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Census of 1870.	Official Calculation, 1874.
DENMARK.		
City of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg	197,576	216,000
Islands	799,046	826,000
Jutland	788,119	832,000
	1,784,741	1,874,000
DEPENDENCIES.		
Fär-Oer (17 inhabited islands)	9,992	10,600
Iceland (inhabitable)	69,763	71,100
Greenland (exclusive of the glaciers)	9,825	9,800
St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John, } in the W. Indies	37,821	37,700
Total	127,401	129,200

Nearly the entire population of Denmark proper, namely, 1,769,583, or 99.15 per cent., is connected with the Lutheran Church; of the remainder there were, in 1870, 1,433 Reformed; 1,857 Catholics; 3,223 Baptists; 1,211 Free Congregations; 2,128 Mormons; 4,290 Jews; 260 Methodists; 349 Irvingites; 74 Anglicans; 28 Friends; 12 Greek Catholics; 88 of various other sects; 205 without definite creed. The number of emigrants from Denmark was, in 1874, 3,322; in 1873, 7,200; in 1872, 6,893; in 1871, 3,906; in 1870, 3,525; in 1869, 4,360: nearly all the emigrants went to the United States. The actual revenue and expenditure of the state for the two years 1871–'73 (the financial year ending March 31st) were as follows:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1872–'73	49,889,970 Rigsdalers.	47,856,026 Rigsdalers.
1873–'74	48,408,570 "	46,704,408 "

In the budget for the year 1875–'76 the revenue was estimated at 23,024,226; the expenditures at 22,799,200; the surplus, 225,026 rigsdalers (1 rigsdaler = $0.5463.) The public debt, on March 31, 1874, amounted to 105,936,192 rigsdalers, of which 80,653,954 were home debt, and 25,282,238 foreign debt. The state assets were 50,773,635, leaving 55,162,557 as the real amount of the indebtedness of the state. The debt has been in the course of reduction since 1866, when it amounted to 132,000,000 rigsdalers. It was expected that in the spring of 1875 this debt would be reduced to 93,000,000 rigsdalers, and that when, on March 31, 1875, the English loans would be paid off, the foreign debt would only amount to 13,000,000 rigsdalers. Five and a half million rigsdalers of the foreign debt were again to be paid in 1877.

In the budget of the Danish islands in the West Indies the revenue is estimated at 191,235 rigsdalers, and the expenditure at 206,987 rigsdalers. The deficit is to be made up by Denmark.

The army, in time of peace, numbers 15,258 men; and on the war-footing, 52,656. The navy, in 1875, comprised 33 steamers, 6 of which are iron-clads, and 2 sailing-vessels. It was manned by 800 men, and officered by 1 admiral, 15 commanders, 34 captains, 47 lieutenants, and 20 sub-lieutenants.

The commerce of Denmark during the financial year 1873–'74 was as follows (value expressed in rigsdalers):

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Germany	36,893,000	34,313,000
Great Britain	30,516,000	28,041,000
Sweden	11,344,000	10,958,000
Norway	5,079,000	6,566,000
Holland	3,453,000	668,000
Belgium	1,417,000	1,287,000
France	3,263,000	193,000
Russia	4,631,000	334,000
Iceland	1,194,000	1,296,000
Greenland	619,000	225,000
United States	1,710,000	135,000
Danish Antilles	913,000	70,000
The other Antilles	1,460,000	21,000
Brazil	5,218,000	21,000
Faroe Islands	201,000	157,000
Other countries	7,458,000	1,259,000
Total	115,864,000	85,526,000
Of this amount there are:		
For provisions	39,400,000	71,342,000
For raw materials	21,506,000	5,958,000
For manufactured articles	31,857,000	2,963,000
For other commodities	21,600,000	5,262,000

The following table exhibits the condition of the commercial navy during the years 1872 to 1874:

MARCH 31,	SAILING-VESSELS.		STEAMBOATS.			TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Number.	Tons.
1872	2,655	173,444	91	15,633	5,748	2,746	189,077
1873	2,629	175,657	109	21,602	6,912	2,738	197,259
1874	2,723	185,219	123	27,381	7,968	2,846	212,600

The movement of shipping during the year 1873–'74 is shown by the following table:

VESSELS.		SAILING-VESSELS.		STEAMERS.		TOTAL.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
ENTERED.	Coasting-vessels	16,990	167,300	6,545	172,450	23,535	339,750
	Ocean-vessels	15,379	686,882	5,899	246,938	21,278	933,320
CLEARED.	Coasting-vessels	18,166	178,940	6,033	144,882	24,199	323,822
	Ocean-vessels	15,554	204,907	6,138	211,703	21,692	416,610

The aggregate length of railroads in operation on January 1, 1875, was 1,024.5 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile), of which 665 kilometres were state railroads, and 359.5 kilometres private roads. The length of telegraph lines was 2,545.9 kilometres, of wires 7,049 kilometres; the number of telegraph-offices, 174. The post-office forwarded in the year 1873–'74, 16,487,000 letters, and 15,134,000 newspapers.

The statistics of live-stock were, according to the latest reports, as follows:

Horses	316,570	Sheep	1,842,281
Horned cattle	1,238,698	Hogs	412,421

The latest (1871) official reports on mutual-aid societies give the following information: Societies, 528; members, 57,288; capital, 421,-875 rigsdalers.

The Danish Legislature resumed its sessions on January 6th. The President and Vice-Presidents of the Folkething in the preceding sessions, Krabbe, Högsbro, and J. A. Hansen, were reëlected. Several speakers of the Left, especially Berg and Schjörring, severely criticised Minister Hall for incurring too large expenses in building the new Royal Theatre. The voyage of the King to Iceland, and the mission of General Raasloff to Eastern Asia, were also censured as too expensive. On January 12th the Government introduced a bill providing for the construction, within eight years, of one fort each on the Sound and on each of the two Belts, and for the establishment of a naval station on the Agersoe Sound. The expense was estimated at 10,000,000 rigsdalers. The Landsthing, the higher branch of the Legislature, which is in sympathy with the Government, while in the Folkething, or lower branch, the opposition has a majority, declined to concur in the raising of the pensions for invalids which had been voted by the Folkething. Several bills introduced by the Government, among them one relative to teachers' salaries, were rejected by the Folkething, which substituted for them bills of its own. During the debate relative to the proposed erection of forts, Bonsen, in the name of the Left, wished the Government to establish as friendly relations as possible with Germany, and the majority of the Folkething not only shared this view, but postponed its vote on the bill until the ministry would have given full information on the past relations of Denmark to foreign powers, especially to Germany. A special committee was appointed to confer with the ministry. The latter declared its readiness to give all the desired information, but insisted that the Landsthing should appoint a committee for the same purpose. On January 23d the Folkething, by forty-seven against forty-two votes, rejected the amount asked by the Government for the construction of a large iron-clad frigate, although the president of the Ministerial Council threatened that the Government would dissolve the Diet. As the ministry feared that an understanding with the Folkething, relative to the budget, would not be reached in time for the beginning of the new financial year (April 1st), a provisional budget for April and May was introduced, and on February 8th approved by the Folkething. The Landsthing emphatically censured the opposition made by the Folkething to the Government in the discussion of the budget, and, by forty-two against eight votes, resolved to appoint a committee to guard the constitutional rights of the Landsthing. The military committee of the Folkething declared its readiness to vote thirty million krone for the erection of forts, of new war-vessels, and a naval station, if the Government would consent to introduce previously, for meeting this extraordinary expense, an income and property tax yielding three million rigsdalers annually. The prime-minister declared that the Government could not accept this condition, as it regarded the proposed tax as unnecessary. As it was found impossible to effect an agreement between the Landsthing and the Folkething, a joint committee was appointed, consisting of nine members of each "Thing," and numbering nine members belonging to the ministerial party, and nine members belonging to the opposition. This committee agreed, by sixteen against two votes, upon a compromise, which the Folkething at once adopted by a large majority, only twenty members, headed by J. A. Hansen and Berg, voting against it. On May 15th the Diet was adjourned to October. Shortly before the adjournment three radical members of Jutland introduced a motion, which was supported by a petition covered with 11,714 names, chiefly of socialists, that the Government be requested to exert itself in behalf of the establishment of a European Court of Arbitration, for the peaceable settlement of international difficulties. The motion was referred to a special committee, which reported, soon after the adjournment of the Diet, that the establishment of such a court was very desirable, especially if it could be so constituted as to offer a security for the rights of the smaller estates, but

that the ability of the Danish Government to bring about the desired arrangement was very doubtful. It therefore proposed to the Diet to pass the following resolution: "While the Folkething expresses the expectation that the Danish Government will support any movement that may be made for the establishment of a Court of Arbitration for International Affairs, it passes to the order of the day."

In June a new ministry was formed under the presidency of Estrup, a rich land-owner. All the members belong to the Conservative party of the Landsthing. The task of forming the new cabinet had previously been offered to Count Frijs of Frijsenborg.

In July the King made a journey through his dominions, in the course of which he everywhere received the strongest proofs of the attachment of the people to their King and to his royal house. Fierce as party strife may have been of late, the traditional loyalty of the Danes appears not to have been affected by it. At Odensee, the capital of the isle of Fionia, which the King had not visited for ten years, the residents made the greatest efforts to make a goodly show of banners and flowers. When the King, who was accompanied by the crown prince and princess, Princess Thyra, and Prince John, arrived at Odensee, the streets were lined by the various trades with their banners, as well as by members of various societies, all the way to the palace, where the notabilities and functionaries of the town awaited the arrival of the King. The *fêtes* were very splendid, and one of the most interesting was the inauguration of the recently-restored church of St. Kanut, one of the oldest and finest monuments of mediæval architecture. At this ceremony all the clergy of the province were present, and after its termination the King descended the crypt, which had been discovered during the work of restoration, and in which were found the coffins of several of the ancient Danish kings. A grand banquet was given in the evening in the town-hall, when both the King and the crown-prince rose to propose or to respond to toasts. After the banquet the King and royal family proceeded to a wood, outside the town, to assist at a popular *fête*, where fireworks were exhibited; and on the return of the royal party to the palace, a torchlight procession passed through the illuminated streets to the building, where the King appeared on the balcony to greet afresh his loving people. All the deputies of Fionia, the majority being members of the opposition, were presented to the King personally at the palace. Similar demonstrations greeted the King in Jutland. From Fredericia the King proceeded to Ribe, on the western side, near the frontier of Schleswig, then along the western coast to Vard, whence an excursion was made southward to Esbjorg, to inspect the new harbor at that place. The King then turned northward through the *landes*, to view the progress made by the plantations, and then crossing Jutland to Hordens, proceeded thence to Veile, where the steamer Slesvig waited to convey his Majesty to Copenhagen. Everywhere the King was met with the most loyal demonstrations, and addresses couched in the most fervent spirit were presented.

The Diet was reopened by the President of the new ministry on the 4th of October. The former President and Vice-Presidents, Krabbe, Högsbro, and Hansen, were reëlected. The Government at once adjourned the Diet to November 29th. This measure was very distasteful to the party of the Left, and the split which had existed in this party since the adoption of the financial compromise at the close of the last session was at once healed. The reunited opposition issued a proclamation to the country denouncing the ministry. When the session was opened, on November 29th, the Minister of Finance laid before the Diet the financial budget which estimates the revenue for the coming year at 50,008,842 krone (1 krone = $0.268), the expenditures at 46,885,045 krone. The sum demanded by the Minister of War is 8,605,221 krone. The minister again declared that there was no need of a new tax to meet the extraordinary expenditures—the proposed forts, war-vessels, and naval stations—as the amount required was distributed among eight years, and only 6,000,000 krone annually were needed.

The King and Queen of Sweden visited Copenhagen on their way to Berlin, May 23d, and were received by the royal family of Denmark, all the ministers, and the civil and military authorities. The King of Sweden received an address from the civil governor of Copenhagen, and replied to it as follows:

My most earnest wish has been that my first visit should be to the capital of Denmark. With my sincere thanks for the splendid reception you have given me, allow me to express my true friendship toward the King of Denmark, the royal family, and Denmark herself. I confidently hope that the fraternal feelings which have long united Denmark with her two closely-related neighbors may be still further strengthened, to the profit of the people and their sovereign.

Subsequently, a painful impression was created at Copenhagen by the speech which the King of Sweden was reported to have made at the banquet given to him in Berlin. The King, when toasting the Emperor William, was reported to have expressed the hope that the old comradeship which had existed between the Swedish and the Prussian armies might be renewed and strengthened. Attention was naturally called to the fact that the last time when the Swedes and Prussians fought side by side was in the year 1814, that the common foe on that occasion was Denmark, and that the war resulted in the cession of Norway by Denmark to Sweden. The King of Sweden was never popular in Denmark, as he is supposed to sympathize with the Germans against the Danes, but he had, at least in certain circles, made a favorable and pleasing personal impression during his recent visit.

The report of this Berlin speech more than neutralized this impression, and even produced a bad feeling in regard to Sweden.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Danish Diet was celebrated on January 30th. The Presidents of the Landsthing and the Folkething, Liebe and Krabbe, received, in honor of the event, the order of Danebrog.

The Supreme Court of Denmark decided, in January, that the director of the police has the right to forbid public meetings to be held by the Internationals in the open air.

The son of the late Dr. Grundtvig published, in January, a letter against the party of the Left, in which he declared that they had no right to invoke in their support the authority of his father, as he had no sympathy with their tendencies.

The Northern Telegraph Company of Copenhagen, on May 21st, concluded, at Foochow, a treaty with the Chinese Government, in virtue of which the latter is to indemnify the company for the destruction of the telegraph between Foochow and Amoy; to construct a telegraph between those two cities, and to transfer the management of the telegraph to the company.

On June 5th, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the fundamental law of the kingdom, the socialists of Copenhagen arranged an immense procession in honor of their leaders, Geleff, Brix, and Pio, who had been amnestied by the King.

The Colonial Council of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, in the West Indies, was, on January 9th, dissolved by the Governor, on the ground that by voting a want of confidence in the Governor it has transcended its powers. The islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and Trinidad, were, in February, connected by a submarine cable. The Colonial Council of St. Croix resolved to contract a loan of $50,000 for the relief of the planters. The resolution was approved by the King of Denmark.

The Althing of Iceland met, in accordance with the new constitution, for the first time, on the 1st of July. Each of the two Chambers adopted an address to the King. The Government laid before the Althing sixteen bills, among them a new electoral law and a budget for two years. The Althing declared itself on the whole satisfied with the new constitution, but expressed the wish that the Minister of Iceland be not a member of the Danish cabinet, and that Iceland have nothing in common with Denmark but the King. After a session lasting about eight weeks, the Althing was closed on the 26th of August. The budget for the years 1876 and 1877 estimates the revenue at 379,593 krone, and the expenditures at 451,896 krone. On the 19th of November the statue of Thorwaldsen, which the city of Copenhagen has presented to the city of Reikjavik, was solemnly unveiled.

A grand eruption of the mountain called Trolladynjar, in the north of Iceland, occurred in December, 1874. It was preceded by earthquakes. The weather during the month was very foggy, and the flames from the burning mountain could not be seen to advantage until the 2d of January, when the sight presented was magnificent. Columns of fire, lava, and stones, were shot straight up into the air to a great height, and fell back into the crater, or in so narrow a circumference outside it, that the formation of new lava only extended twelve miles from northwest to southeast. Some members of the exploring party state that from the sides of the ravine, at a point as near as they could get from the burning lava, they could see down through the volcanic fissures the lurid flames, like vast reeking rivers of fire, playing in wild confusion among the wreck of matter. Fortunately, no damage was done, either by the earthquakes or by the eruption. On the morning of the 30th of March the west coast of Norway, up to the Swedish border at Trysil, was found covered with a pretty thick layer of curious dust, which had fallen during the previous night. The dust lay so thick that less than a pint of snow, scraped together and put into a glass to melt, left a good tablespoonful of the atmospheric precipitate. Several samples were collected and forwarded to different chemists for analysis. Under the microscope it appeared as irregular, small-grained, and sharp-cornered ashes, for the greater part colorless, but some pieces had a brownish tinge. Under chemical treatment it turned out to be a combination of silicates, the bases of the compound varying. Lime, iron, and alumina, were extracted by treatment with acids. Prof. Waage at once declared that the precipitate must be ashes from some volcanic eruption carried across to Norway, probably from Iceland. Profs. Fearnley and Kjerulf, of the Mineralogical Cabinet of the University of Christiania, shared this belief, the more since they found one sample of ashes analyzed to be exactly identical in composition with the pumice-stone of Mount Hecla.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS. The relations of the United States with other nations have been peaceful during the year, and the correspondence with them contains few points of importance.

Coolieism as it exists in Cuba has at length attracted the attention of the Chinese Government. Mr. B. P. Avery, the American minister, thus writes to Secretary Fish under date of June 12, 1875:

The attention of the Chinese Government has lately been called by the discussion of Cuban coolieism, growing out of the pending issue with Spain, to the necessity of adopting careful port-regulations with reference to emigration.

Being questioned by the Tsungli Yamen as to the character of American laws on the subject, I made some general statements verbally, embodying information which subsequently, at the request of the ministers, I wrote out more in detail, accompanying

it with translations of portions of our statutes controlling the transportation of passengers, and prohibiting the coolie traffic.

The Yamen received the information thus afforded with expressions of gratitude. Copies of the correspondence on the subject are inclosed.

In my letter to the Yamen, besides giving the facts they desired, I aimed to show the exceptionally liberal treatment of Chinese subjects in the United States as an indirect incentive to more liberality toward our citizens in China, and to strengthen the disposition of the Government to insist upon the principle of free emigration in all further passenger commerce from the ports of the empire. I find the ministers of the Yamen all very anxious to prevent the revival of coolieism either openly or covertly, and have fully explained to them the position of our Government on this subject, with which they are in hearty sympathy.

The legality of marriages celebrated at the legations of the United States has been a question of interest, and is presented in a letter to Secretary Fish by Mr. W. Hoffman, the secretary of legation at Paris. After referring to the legality of such marriages between Americans under the laws of France and of the United States, he presents the question as to their validity under the laws of the States. He says:

Two residents of Massachusetts come to this legation desiring to be married. The minister quotes to them your instruction, and declines to permit the marriage except under the conditions therein prescribed. They reply that in this matter they have nothing to do with the United States law; that they are citizens of Massachusetts; that the statute of Massachusetts is supreme for them in this matter; that this statute prescribes that "marriages celebrated in a foreign country by a consul or diplomatic agent of the United States shall be valid in this State; and a copy of the record, or a certificate from such consul or agent, shall be presumptive evidence of such marriage." (Mass. Gen. Stats., ch. 106, § 23.) They ask to be married under this statute. Is the United States minister to refuse them the courtesy of the legation for this purpose? And, if so, could he not with equal propriety refuse to take their acknowledgment to a deed, under the power conferred upon him by the statute of Massachusetts and not by any United States statute?

Secretary Fish, in reply, says:

It may be stated as a general rule, subject to few and rarely-occurring exceptions, that a marriage, solemnized according to the laws of the country in which it is celebrated, will be recognized as valid and binding under the laws of all other civilized or Christian nations; hence, while it was deemed proper to gratify the natural wish of American citizens to have a contract of such interest to them solemnized under the flag of their own country, and that the hospitality of the legation should be extended to them for that purpose, the Department at the same time considered it only safe and prudent to advise them that "a ceremony of marriage performed within the precincts of a legation may nevertheless be deemed to be performed in the country within which the legation is situated, and therefore ought, in all respects, to comply with the requirements of the laws of that country, in order to insure its validity."

Mr. Hoffman supposes a case of two citizens of Massachusetts presenting themselves at the legation for the purpose of having a marriage ceremony performed, and, upon their being informed of the minister's instructions from this Department, insisting that in that matter they have nothing to do with the United States law; that for them the statute of Massachusetts is supreme.

It is scarcely supposable that citizens of Massachusetts would, at any period in the history of this Government, have advanced that doctrine, and it is scarcely to be expected that so extreme a practical assertion of State sovereignty will henceforth be put forward from any section of the country. Nor is it probable, especially with reference to the marriage-contract, and the relations resulting therefrom, that any prudent persons would willingly put themselves in such an attitude with reference to a law of the United States; but, should such a case arise, it is only necessary to say that a Federal officer is not bound to execute a State statute unless required so to do by act of Congress, and in the case supposed by Mr. Hoffman, it would be an answer to the imaginary citizens of Massachusetts, who might thus insist upon forcing themselves into the legation, to require from them the production of their right to the use of the legation for their private or family arrangements.

When General Lafayette visited the United States in 1825, and was the guest of the nation, a watch was stolen from him, which had been presented to him by General Washington. This was recently found, and on June 22, 1874, Congress passed a joint resolution, ordering the purchase of the watch and its restoration to the family of the Marquis de Lafayette. This circumstance called out an interesting official statement of the members of the Lafayette family. It is as follows:

General Lafayette left one son, George de Lafayette, and two daughters, Madame de Latour-Maubourg and Madame de Lasteyrie.

All the above are now deceased.

Mr. George de Lafayette left five children, all of whom are now living, viz.:

Mr. Oscar de Lafayette, No. 90 rue du Bac, Paris.

Mr. Edmond de Lafayette, No. 72 rue de Rome, Paris.

Madame Adolphe Périer, now a widow, No. 43 rue Barbet de Jouy, Paris.

Madame Buveaux de Pusy (widow), No. 42 rue Barbet de Jouy, Paris.

Madame Gustave de Beaumont (widow), rue Barbet de Jouy.

Madame de Latour-Maubourg left two daughters, viz.:

The Baroness de Brigode, No. 42 rue de Grenelle Saint-Germain.

The Baroness de Pennon, Maison Vernon, Turin, Italy.

Madame de Lasteyrie left four children, viz.:

Mr. Jules de Lasteyrie, deputy, No. 1 rue Beaujou, Paris.

Madame de Rémusat, No. 24 avenue Gabriella, Paris.

Madame de Corcelles, Colonna Palace, Rome.

Madame Charles d'Assailly, No. 12 rue Lascazes, Paris.

The correspondence with the American representative in Germany contains two or three points of considerable interest. The first which Mr. Bancroft Davis presents relates to the liability of American citizens residing in Germany to taxation there.

From the official returns it was estimated that there were in Germany in December, 1871, 14,268 Americans; and the number of those whose residence in Germany had been of a long continuance, and seemed to be indef-

nite in its intended duration, was estimated at 10,000; and that at least three-quarters of these had become citizens by naturalization. Apart from this estimate, and with no necessary relation to it, the investigation disclosed that 15,000 Americans arrived every year in Germany and 13,000 departed therefrom in the same year, leaving 2,000, of which 1,500 had a fixed purpose to remain for only a brief time, and 500 each year remained to be added to those already there with no definite plan of return. The 10,000 Americans residing permanently in Germany, or rather with no definite plan of return to the United States, are divisible into three classes—one, those residing there for the purpose of education; another, those residing there for the purpose of business; and a third, those guilty of evasive naturalization in the United States, which is a naturalization with no purpose of living in the United States, but of using the certificate of naturalization to avoid disagreeable obligations, military or other, in the country of their birth and residence. In regard to the first class, Mr. Bancroft Davis says:

Whole families live here for years, drawing their means of support from American investments, educating their children in German ideas and spending here the income which otherwise would go to enrich the United States. The evil is not without great counterbalancing advantages; but whether the preponderating effect be for good or for ill it is not probable that the fact itself will be changed until America shall offer as cheap education, as reasonable cost of living, and as agreeable amusements to idlers and pleasure-seekers, as Europe affords. Many families come here solely for the purpose of educating their children. Dresden, Munich, Heidelberg, and Stuttgart, have been favorite centres for those who come with such objects. There are quite large colonies of Americans in each of these towns, probably more native-born citizens than anywhere else in Germany, but the native-born Americans form only a comparatively small portion of the citizens of the United States permanently or indefinitely residing in Germany.

Of the third class, holding evasive certificates of naturalization, Mr. Davis remarks:

There is still another class of naturalized citizens residing in Germany, not so numerous as the others, but by no means insignificant, who have sought American citizenship solely for the purpose of avoiding duties of citizenship here, but, having acquired it, have returned here without any intention of residing again in America or of performing any duties of citizenship there. The position of the German emigrant naturalized in good faith who returns here and who stays here temporarily, but without an intent to remain permanently, is materially affected to his disadvantage by the odium caused by such cases as I have described. No effort will be spared to make this legation here a complete protection to every naturalized German citizen who has remained temporarily in Germany with the intent to return to America.

Secretary Fish, in reply, says:

As a general rule the power to impose taxes is an attribute of sovereignty, and where the person or the property in question is a proper subject of taxation, the species of tax and the amount which should be collected may fairly be left to the state or government exercising this power.

By the act of March 2, 1867, it was provided—

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax, etc.

Such provision does not materially differ from the corresponding provision of the previous acts on the same subject. It applies in terms to all persons, aliens as well as citizens residing in the United States, and to all citizens residing beyond the limits of the United States.

So far as the subjects of taxation are concerned, the income-tax referred to in your correspondence does not appear to differ from the income-tax imposed by this Government.

On the ground, therefore, that the parties complaining in these cases are all residents of Germany, and so long as the tax is uniform in its operation and can fairly be deemed a tax and not a confiscation or unfair imposition, it is not believed that any successful or consistent representation can be made to the German Government in their behalf.

It is true that in some cases a party may be liable to double taxation, but such instances are exceptional, and this fact cannot alter the rule. No income-tax, as such, is at present collected in this country.

Some of these statements complain of excessive taxation, even under the provisions of the German laws, but such matters would seem more properly to be questions for submission to the German courts.

The next point of interest relates to military service in Germany, by all persons native-born who come to the United States, become naturalized, and return with the certificate. The correspondence of Mr. Davis contains valuable information about the military law of the German Empire. From this it appears that *every* German is liable to serve in the army: 1. For three years from the commencement of his twentieth year, in active service; 2. For four years more as a reserve, being still on the army-roll and regarded as in active service, and liable at any moment to be called into the same; and, 3. For the further term of five years, as a member of the Landwehr. The critical inquiry heretofore has been, At what point, or by reason of what act, does this military duty *begin?* Can the German, or any one liable, wait for a notice from the Government? Mr. Davis says that the German Government declares that no notice is necessary, but the person must *report himself* for military service on the prescribed day after he attains the requisite age; and if he does not so report himself, he renders himself liable to be proceeded against for failure to do so. But this is not all: under the laws of Germany there is provision made for proceedings against the defaulting person, in his absence, *par contumace;* if the proceedings are regular they may be carried to final judgment, and the defendant condemned by fine or imprisonment in his absence, and if he has property in Germany the fine may be collected out of it. The court which imposes such fine and sentences to such imprisonment is partly military and partly civil, and by this tribunal a plea of naturalization by the United States, even when estab-

lished, cannot be entertained, and will not bar the fine or sentence, even where treaties with the United States apply; but the fact of naturalization must be brought to the attention of the Foreign Office at Berlin, when the Ministers for War and for Foreign Affairs will jointly decide, *as a diplomatic question*, whether the accused is entitled to the benefit of the treaty.

In respect to the military service of those persons born in Germany who are apparently residing there, but claiming the protection of American certificates of naturalization, Mr. Davis says:

The very stringent laws respecting military service in Germany are about to be made still more stringent. The authorities to whom their execution is intrusted look, not unnaturally, with suspicion upon every person of German birth of a requisite age for military service whom they see residing in Germany as a citizen, with no apparent purpose of leaving it, and not claiming exemption as a foreigner from duties required of Germans by German laws. It is to be remembered that Congress has declared in the statute the right of all persons to expatriate themselves and elect a new nationality, and that the naturalization treaties with the German powers have provided that this right may be regarded as exercised by a German, who has been naturalized in the United States, when he returns to the land of his nativity and dwells there for two years. The treaties do not provide that such a residence *shall* work an expatriation, and I understand that both Governments are agreed that the Imperial Government is not, by an *ex-parte* decision, to determine that the facts in any particular case constitute such an expatriation without affording to the United States an opportunity to inquire into them.

But the most interesting part at the present time of the correspondence of Mr. Bancroft Davis with the State Department is that in which he relates the proceedings of the German Government on the questions which now agitate Prussia, and in fact all Germany. As it presents a most complete summary of the action of the German Government, it is inserted here:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
BERLIN, *March* 18, 1875.

SIR: The relation between the Roman Catholic Church and the state, which now agitates Prussia, and, in fact, all Germany, is no new question. It early attracted the attention of that acute political observer, my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Wheaton, from whose dispatches I venture to make one or two extracts, in order to elucidate more clearly what I have to say about the present condition of affairs. Writing from Berlin on the 6th of December, 1837 (No. 55), he said:

The disputes which have recently taken place between the Prussian Government and the Archbishop of Cologne have at last been terminated by the forcible removal of the prelate from his post to the fortress of Minden in Westphalia. . . . The principal points in dispute between this prelate and the Government relate to the following subjects:

1. *Education.*—A theological faculty annexed to the University of Bonn is provided for the education of the Catholic clergy. In Prussia the entire matter of education, in all its branches, is monopolized by Government, and supported by ample endowments, extending its benefits to all classes of the people. Among the theological professors of Bonn was the celebrated philosopher Hermes, who died in 1832, and who asserted for the Catholics the right of free examination, for the purpose of confirming them in the faith; a doctrine novel and alarming to the Church of Rome, and which was accordingly condemned by the Pope as heretical. From this source arose various disputes, a minute detail of which would be tedious, respecting the right of the Catholic prelates to refuse confirmation to candidates for holy orders who had been educated in the schools of Bonn, and many other intricate questions growing out of this anomalous union between a Catholic Church and a heretical state.

2. *Mixed Marriages.*—By the civil law of Prussia, the children born of a marriage between Protestants and Catholics are to be educated in the faith of the father, or in such as he may prefer. The archbishop requires them all to be educated in the Catholic faith whenever either of the parents is Catholic.

3. *The Publication of the Papal Bulls.*—In every Protestant country of Europe which maintains relations with the See of Rome for the benefit of its Catholic subjects, every bull of the Pope must be submitted to the inspection of the Government of the country before its publication, in order to guard against the possible abuses of such an intercourse. The Archbishop of Cologne makes a distinction in this respect between bulls which relate merely to dogmas and matters of faith and those which relate to matters of civil legislation, and the connection of the Church with the state. He asserts his right to receive, publish, and execute the former without submitting them to the inspection of the local Government. It is easy to see that under this pretext the Catholic clergy might interfere with and defeat the execution of the laws of the country respecting education, marriage, divorce, and, in short, all the relations of life which are ordinarily regulated by the civil magistrate. In the course of these discussions the Prussian Government has proceeded with great moderation and circumspection.

And in a dispatch (92) dated the 2d of January, 1839, in speaking of "the conduct of the Prussian Government in its intercourse with the Papal See and its proceedings toward the Catholic prelates," Mr. Wheaton said:

This question still continues to be a constant source of uneasiness and debility to Prussia. . . . The Austrian Government is more successful in managing the clergy in its dominions. Being a Catholic power, its measures are not viewed with such jealousy by that body, while its influence at Rome enables it to control them through the head of the Church. Measures which on the part of a Protestant sovereign are regarded as proofs of the spirit of proselytism and persecution, may be, and in fact are, accepted with docility when proceeding from the house of Austria. . . . This fact tends to confirm the suspicion indulged by many persons here, that the religious dissensions in Prussia have been, if not fomented, at least regarded with no unfavorable eye by Prince Metternich, who seeks to weaken the increasing influence of Germany obtained by Prussia through the commercial union by opposing moral to material interests, and engaging Prussia, which, ever since the Thirty Years' War, has continued to be the representative of the Protestant party in Germany, in an embarrassing conflict with a religious faction from which Austria has not only nothing to fear, but upon whom she might count as her natural ally in a struggle for political influence and power.

The contest described in these graphic and well considered periods was still undetermined when King Frederick William III. died on the 7th day of June, 1840. His eldest son succeeded him as Frederick William IV. This monarch, through the intermediary of the late Chevalier Bunsen, succeeded in adjusting, or rather suspending, the differences between Berlin and Rome. Among other things he gave up the right of the royal "*placet*," by virtue of which all the correspondence between the Vatican and the Prussian bishops of the Roman Church passed through the Foreign Office, and under the control of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also continued the arrangement made by his father (Frederick William III.) for the sanctioning of the dispositions of the Papal bull known as "*de salute animarum*," and for the dotation of the Roman Catholic clergy.

In 1850, a new fundamental or constitutional law was enacted, that the ecclesiastical organizations named in the law, among which was the Roman Catholic Church, should have the right of managing their own affairs. This law continued in force until 1873, and under it the Roman Catholic Church in the Rhine provinces prospered greatly. It increased its religious organizations, and gathered to itself great wealth. A Roman Catholic friend estimates the increase at the incredible sum of two millions thalers a year.

Meanwhile, the antagonism between Berlin and

Rome remained in no respect diminished by the worldly prosperity of the Church on the Rhine, or by the political and military successes of the government at Berlin. The opinion of Prince Bismarck has been made public that the Emperor of France was forced into the great war of 1870–'71 by ecclesiastical influences from Rome. The antagonism found its natural expression in the legislation of Prussia.

On the 5th day of April, 1873, the fundamental law of 1850 was amended, so as to give to the state a supervisory control over the ecclesiastical organizations. The right of the Evangelical, Roman Catholic, and other religious organizations to manage their own affairs was to remain, "but subject to the laws of the state and to a legally organized state inspection" (*über den Staatsgesetzen und der gesetzlichgeordneten Aufsicht des Staates unterworfen*).

The next law, passed upon the 11th of May, 1873, related to the education of priests and religious teachers. It required all priests to be educated in Germany, and it gave to the state authorities a power of examination and rejection of unfit persons. It also established at Berlin an ecclesiastical court for the purpose of hearing and finally determining cases arising under these ecclesiastical laws, or from violations thereof. This court was to consist of eleven members, six of whom were required to be regular judges; and they were authorized to order, in cases of adjudged violations of these laws, the several measures of punishment provided by the laws.

In the same session a law was passed limiting and defining the measure of ecclesiastical punishments within the religious orders, and also a law providing a mode for leaving a church.

In the session of 1874 there was still further legislation. By the law of the 4th of May provision was made in case of a vacant bishopric for authorizing a person to perform the functions of the office, and to administer the temporalities. The new bishop, when appointed, was required to give the upper president of the province notice of his appointment, and to prove to the satisfaction of the proper officer that he possessed the personal qualifications for the office required by law; and, further, to take an oath of allegiance to the sovereign. In case of his rejection by the civil authorities, he had the right of appeal to the ecclesiastical court at Berlin, whose decision was to be final. If, however, he should undertake to exercise his office without authority, he was to be punished in the manner prescribed by the law.

The same statute made provision for filling vacancies. Upon a vacancy by judicial determination, the upper president was to summon the cathedral chapter, in order that the vacancy might be filled by election; and in case no election should be had, then the minister for church-affairs was authorized to appoint a commissioner to manage the real and personal property.

It was further provided that the same laws should apply to bishoprics filled by bishops not recognized by the state, and also to vacancies in bishoprics which exist for more than a year.

Provisions were also made for filling vacancies in other orders of the priesthood. The persons appointed under the provisions of the law were authorized to cause this to be done by election by the congregation, and provisions were made for holding such elections, and for investing the persons elected with the offices.

On the 20th of the same May another law was passed concerning the management of the vacated Catholic bishoprics.

These several laws gave great offense at Rome. On the 5th day of February last the Pope issued an encyclical letter, addressed to "his venerable brothers the archbishops and bishops in Prussia," in which, among other things, he said:

> In order to fulfill the duties of this apostolic seat, we declare publicly by the present encyclical, to all whom it concerns, as well as to the entire Catholic world, that these laws are null, because they are contrary to the divine constitution of the Church; for it is not to the powers of the earth that the Lord has committed the bishops of his Church in what concerns his sacred service, but to Peter, to whom he has committed his lambs and his sheep.

The gauntlet thus thrown down was taken up at once at Berlin. Two bills are now pending in the Landtag, and will undoubtedly become laws. The first, which was introduced before the encyclical, in anticipation of it, is a project of a law for the management of the property of the Catholic Church (*über die Vermögensverwaltung in den katholischen Kirchengemeinden*). It provides for an election of church-wardens in each parish by the congregation, the number to be fixed by the bishop, in conjunction with the Government. This body can be called together at any time, either by the bishop or by the Landrath, or, in cities, by the mayor, or by one-half of the board, or by the congregation, acting in the manner indicated in the act.

The second act was introduced on the 3d of March, and, like the former, bears the name of Dr. Falk. It is entitled "An act concerning the suppression of the payment of the state aid to the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy" (*betreffend die Einstellung der Leistungen aus Staatsmitteln für die römisch-katholischen Bisthümer und Geistlichen*). It absolutely suspends such payments, but the suspension is to be removed so soon as the archbishop, or bishop, etc., pledges himself in writing to obey the laws of the state. The revocation of such a pledge, once given, is to involve dismissal from office by judicial sentence, and incapacity for the exercise of office hereafter.

These various measures and proceedings have excited a deep interest. The subject has been discussed at length, not only in the journals of Berlin, but in London and Paris. The Roman Catholic Church in Germany is divided. One branch sends a deputation to the Pope with an address, in which they—

> Declare before you, most Holy Father, that no human force shall separate us from our lawful Pope, for we remember that it is an eternal truth that one of the conditions of salvation is to be subject to the Pontiff of Rome. . . . Prostrate before your feet, most Holy Father, we are your obedient children of Germany.

On the other hand, many Roman Catholic members of the Reichstag and Landtag have joined in a protest, in which it is said that—

> We dispute in the most decided manner that the ecclesiastical laws of the German Empire and of the Prussian state entirely overthrow the divine government of the Church, and reduce to nothing the inviolable jurisdiction of the bishops; and we protest solemnly, first, against all principles set forth in the Papal document, which are dangerous to the authority, the constitution, and the existence of the state, and most especially, secondly, against the claim of the Pope to declare invalid state laws which have been enacted by constitutional means. We are, moreover, of the opinion that the teaching of the Catholic Church expressly commands every Catholic to recognize as fully valid and binding all state laws enacted in constitutional manner, and to give his obedience to them.

As if to make the parallel between this controversy and the one detailed by Mr. Wheaton more complete, the very number of the London *Times* which contains a translation of the proposed law for the suspension of the state subsidies has another telegram, in which it is stated that the Austrian bishops are permitted by the Pope to comply with the terms of an Austrian law which compels them to mention to the authorities the names of the priests appointed to livings. And it is further said that the concession to Austria is regarded as another proof that the resistance to the laws of Prussia is prompted by political motives.

I inclose copies of the several laws and projects of laws referred to, together with other documents and papers, and extracts from the press.

And have, etc., J. C. B. DAVIS.

The public-school question, as it exists in the Netherlands at present, is reported in the following letter of Minister Gorham to Secretary Fish:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE HAGUE, *June* 12, 1875.

SIR: The Constitution of the Netherlands provides that the Second Chamber of the States-General shall be partially renewed every alternate year by the election of one-half of its members. This body, since the election of two years ago, has been equally divided between the Liberals on one side, and Conservatives, orthodox Protestants, and Catholics, on the other; the religious sections, though differing essentially on religious dogmas generally, practically unite in an effort to change the Government's system of primary instruction.

Under a law of 1857, children of whatever creed, or of none at all, are admitted to equal advantages in the public schools, with a view to a secular education, but nothing more. The schools are maintained at the expense of the municipalities, except in a few localities where the General Government aids pecuniarily to a limited extent. School-teaching is a career entitling a superannuated teacher to a moderate pension.

The system appears to have given satisfaction for a while, and it is difficult to understand why complaint should be made of it now. Each annual report bears proof of its efficiency in showing a decreasing per cent. of untaught children, and of unlettered persons below a certain age. Still, here, as in most countries in Europe—and to a small extent in our own—an idea is cherished that in some mysterious but positive sense the state and Church are divinely wedded, and that fearful calamities will sooner or later be visited upon all governments sanctioning their divorce. The times are not propitious for securing directly more intimate relations between them, but the principle is involved in the school-question now at issue in so many quarters, and hence the effort being made by the religionists referred to—here called clericals—to increase their political power in the hope of controlling the educational interests of the country in a manner to serve equally well their sectarian aims.

The orthodox Protestants say, "Our children must be accustomed to the daily reading of the Bible." "Ours must be educated in the faith of the Catholic Church," say the Romanists; "and since they cannot be under the present arrangement, refund the money we now pay for educational purposes that we may support schools consistent with our creed," say both, thus practically uniting to enfeeble, if not destroy, the common-school system of the country.

It is a noticeable circumstance that the fiercest attacks are from orthodox Protestants. Though less numerous than the Catholics, who dominate in at least three of the eleven provinces, they supply in zeal what they lack in numbers. They are ably represented at this time by Dr. Knyper, formerly a clergyman at Amsterdam, now a member of the Second Chamber. Some months ago he published in a leading journal of his party a detailed plan, under the title of "Restitution," for paying back to the "clericals" taxes collected for school-purposes. A little later, venturing to interrogate the minister in order to determine the prospect of his scheme, he was distinctly informed that "restitution" would receive no encouragement from the Government.

It is creditable to the several cabinets through which the Government has been administered during the past few years, embracing ordinarily members of different creeds, that no encouragement has been given to sectarian schemes or disposition evinced to direct legislation in a narrow or illiberal sense.

There is, however, an impression on the part of many that a settled purpose pervades the Catholic portion, now comprising two-fifths of the population of the Netherlands, to secure political control at whatever expense. Recent events have more than ever brought the papacy into consideration as a political power capable of interfering with the lives of nations—as a force which may become a powerful ally to one, a relentless foe to another. People are saying that the Ultramontanes have a hand in every intrigue; that there is settled mischief in the counsels of the Vatican, and that the next war will be so far a religious war that the priesthood, and all who obey them, will be found, actually or in sympathy, on the same side.

True or false, these impressions are dividing the people into clerical and anti-clerical parties, obliterating other distinctions and forcing men desiring official positions to choose between the two. The election held on the 8th instant was sharply contested on this basis, though nominally under old party banners.

Neither side will have gained or lost, however, if the three or four ballotings to be repeated on the 22d result according to general expectation. The liberals claim a moral victory in gaining two members at Amsterdam against two lost in places of less importance. Dr. Knyper was reelected at Gonda by the united efforts of the clericals. The ministry is likely to be, as in the last Parliament, without a majority for or against it. How long it will be able to endure the anomalous situation is a question for the future.

I am, etc., CHARLES T. GORHAM.

Little prospect for emancipation in Cuba existed at the close of 1874, in the opinion of Mr. Caleb Cushing, minister at the court of Madrid, in Spain, who writes:

It has been my aim to confer fully with the most undoubted and characterized persons of emancipation opinions to be found in Madrid. This I have done.

These persons assure me that at the present moment all attempts at action, or even agitation, would not only be vain, but prejudicial even. The Government, they say, is powerless in this respect, in view of what may be considered the double rebellion in Cuba, that of the creoles in the eastern department, and that of the Peninsulars in the western, and they say, further, that it would require a large army from Spain to enforce the submission of the latter than of the former.

In this view it is that the Emancipation Society itself is at the present time quiescent and silent, awaiting the arrival of some change in political circumstances which may enable it to resume its public labors and manifestations.

In these circumstances it is difficult to see how anything in this relation can be usefully done by the minister of the United States.

The correspondence with Mr. Cushing is brought down only to September 15, 1875, in the documents laid before Congress with the President's message.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. The *General Christian Missionary Convention* of the Disciples of Christ met in Louisville, Ky., October 19th. Elder Isaac Everett presided. The Board of Managers reported that the aggregate of moneys raised for missionary purposes since the last convention was $61,900.86; that the whole number of additions to the churches by missionary effort was 3,420; and that the number of new churches established was 4[illegible]. The whole amount of money raised for missions since the organization of the convention

was effected, six years before, was $371,524.29; the whole number of additions was 35,460; and the number of new churches established, about 200. Missions among the colored people in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas, and the Bible-school at Louisville, Ky., had been started and were directly under its care and support. The Bible-school for colored ministers at Louisville, Ky., had completed its second year successfully, and was entering upon its third. Funds were pledged in the meeting to pay off the debt of this school, and steps were taken for the appointment of a special agent to raise an endowment fund of $10,000 for it. It was decided that the existing missions among the freedmen be continued, and others be organized as rapidly as practicable; that in the establishment of new missions, preference be given to those places where there is a willingness to give the missionaries at least a partial support; and to employ for active labor among the freedmen, "except in very special cases," colored ministers under the supervision of white brethren, as far as practicable.

Consent was given to the organization of a foreign Missionary Society, which will operate in harmony with the General Board, and report yearly to the General Convention. Its meetings will be held at the same time and place with those of the General Convention. Several persons were reported as ready to engage in the foreign work under the direction of this society, and between $11,000 and $12,000 had been pledged toward the support of foreign missions for five years. The society was organized during the meeting of the convention.

The special committee who had been appointed the year before to confer with a similar committee of the Free-will Baptists, with reference to a union of the two denominations, reported that they had held several conferences on the subject, and had made encouraging progress, giving strong hopes that a basis of union would be ultimately agreed upon, but had not yet reached such definite conclusions as would justify a detailed report. The committee was continued for another year. The preachers present in the convention pledged to devote two weeks during the ensuing year to gratuitous missionary labor at some destitute place. All the preachers in the denomination were urged to do the same.

The convention advised that there be raised during the centennial year, for missionary purposes, colleges, orphan-schools, and such other benevolent objects as might be agreed on in any State or district, not less than $500,000. A recommendation was made to the churches to observe the first Sunday in December as a day of fasting and humiliation, and prayer—and the public teaching to have special reference to a revival of the churches—and to devote the following week to special meetings for the conversion of sinners. Measures were taken to hold a national Sunday-school convention at the same time and place with the meeting of the next General Convention.

The first annual meeting of the *Woman's Board of Missions* was held in connection with the meeting of the General Convention. The board had on hand $1,443.42, and intended to dispatch a missionary to Jamaica in a short time.

DOMINION OF CANADA, a federation of British provinces, comprising the whole of British North America, except the colony of Newfoundland. It is divided into the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario (formerly Upper Canada or Canada West), Prince Edward Island, and Quebec (formerly Lower Canada or Canada East), and the unorganized Northwest Territories. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec, formed the original federation in 1867; Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were acquired from the Hudson Bay Company in 1870; British Columbia entered in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. The following table gives the area and the population in 1871 of the several divisions:

PROVINCES.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
British Columbia	220,000	* 50,586
Manitoba	14,840	11,963
New Brunswick	27,322	285,594
Northwest Territories	2,750,000	† 70,000
Nova Scotia	21,731	387,800
Ontario	107,780	1,620,851
Prince Edward Island	2,173	94,021
Quebec	198,355	1,191,516
Total	3,336,701	3,712,331

The aggregate population of the four principal provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec), which alone were included in the census taken by the Dominion authorities, was 3,485,761. Some of the more important particulars returned by the census were as follows:

Occupied dwellings	572,713	Methodists, New Connection	32,436
Families	622,791	" Bible Christians	18,554
Males	1,764,311	" Other	1,897
Females	1,721,450	Presbyterians	75,757
Married	1,085,376	Presbyterians, Canada and Lower Provinces	341,561
Widowed	117,382	Presbyterians, Church of Scotland	107,259
Children and unmarried	2,288,003	Presbyterians, Reformed	19,112
Adventists	6,179	Presbyterians, other	1,279
Baptists	165,238	Protestants	10,146
" Free-Will or Christian	60,507	Quakers	7,345
" Tunkers	11,445	Unitarians	2,275
" Other	2,153	Universalists	4,696
Catholics	1,492,029	Other denominations	12,985
Christian Conference	15,153	Without creed	5,575
Church of England	494,049	Creed not given	17,055
Congregationalists	21,829	Number of occupiers of lands	367,862
Evangelical Association	4,701	Number of acres occupied	36,046,401
Irvingites	1,112	Origin, African	21,496
Jews	1,115		
Lutherans	37,935		
Methodists	17,592		
" Wesleyan	378,543		
" Episcopal	93,958		
" Primitive	24,121		

* Including an estimate of 40,000 Indians.
† Estimated; chiefly Indians.

Origin, Dutch	29,662	Birthplace, France	2,899
" English	706,359	" Germany	24,162
" French	1,082,940	" United States	64,447
" German	202,991	" Other	6,795
" Indian	28,065	" not given	1,828
" Irish	846,414	Number of births	117,561
" Italian	1,085	" deaths	47,314
" Scandinavian	1,623	Attending school	681,891
" Scotch	549,946	Unable to read (over twenty years old)	299,571
" Swiss	2,962	Unable to write (over twenty years old)	412,141
" Welsh	7,778	Deaf and dumb	3,789
" Other	1,954	Blind	2,576
" not given	7,561	Of unsound mind	9,428
Birthplace, England	144,999	Occupations, agricultural class	479,512
" Ireland	219,451	" commerc'l class	75,201
" Scotland	121,074	" domestic class	60,104
" N. Brunswick	245,068	" industrial class	212,803
" Nova Scotia	300,832	" profess'n'l class	89,144
" Ontario	1,188,794	" not classified	143,079
" Quebec	1,147,664		
" P. E. I. and Newfoundl'd	7,768		

The following are the cities and towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants:

NAMES.	PROVINCES.	POPULATION.	
		1861.	1871.
Montreal	Quebec	90,323	107,225
Quebec	Quebec	59,990	59,699
Toronto	Ontario	44,821	56,092
Halifax	Nova Scotia	25,026	29,582
St. John	New Brunswick	27,317	28,805
Hamilton	Ontario	19,096	26,716
Ottawa	Ontario	14,669	21,545
London	Ontario	11,555	15,826
Kingston	Ontario	13,743	12,407
Charlottetown	Prince Edward Isl'd	6,706	8,807
Brantford	Ontario	6,251	8,107
St. Catherines	Ontario	6,284	7,864
Trois-Rivières (Three Rivers)	Quebec	6,058	7,570
Belleville	Ontario	6,277	7,805
Guelph	Ontario	5,076	6,878
Lévis	Quebec	5,838	6,691
Fredericton	New Brunswick	5,652	6,006
Chatham	Ontario	4,466	5,873
Sorel	Quebec	4,778	5,636
Port Hope	Ontario	4,162	5,114
Brockville	Ontario	4,112	5,120

The Dominion is governed by a Governor-General, assisted by a cabinet of 13 members (Minister of Public Works, Minister of Justice, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, Minister of Finance, Minister of the Interior, Secretary of State, Minister of Customs, Postmaster-General, Receiver-General, Minister of Inland Revenue, Minister of Militia and Defense, and President of the Privy Council); a Senate of 77 members—3 from British Columbia, 2 from Manitoba, 10 from New Brunswick, 10 from Nova Scotia, 24 from Ontario, 4 from Prince Edward Island, and 24 from Quebec; and a House of Commons of 206 members—6 from British Columbia, 4 from Manitoba, 16 from New Brunswick, 21 from Nova Scotia, 88 from Ontario, 6 from Prince Edward Island, and 65 from Quebec. An act of the Dominion Parliament was passed in 1875, known as "The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act," which establishes a Court of Common Law and Equity, in and for the Dominion of Canada, to be called "The Supreme Court of Canada," and a Court of Exchequer, to be called "The Exchequer Court of Canada."

The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief-Justice and five puisne judges, who also compose the Exchequer Court. They are appointed by the crown by letters-patent under the great seal of Canada, and hold office during good behavior, but may be removed by the Governor-General upon the request of the Senate and House of Commons. The Chief-Justice receives an annual salary of $8,000 and the puisne judges $7,000 each. The act further says:

SECTION 13. The said Supreme Court, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, shall hold annually, at the city of Ottawa, two sessions, the one beginning on the third Monday in January, and the other beginning on the first Monday in June, in each year, and each of the said sessions shall be continued until the business before the court shall have been disposed of.

SEC. 15. The Supreme Court shall have, hold, and exercise an appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada.

SEC. 17. Subject to the limitations and provisions hereinafter made, an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from all final judgments of the highest court of final resort, whether such court be a Court of Appeal or of original jurisdiction now or hereafter established in any province of Canada, in cases in which the court of original jurisdiction is a Superior Court; provided that no appeal shall be allowed from the province of Quebec, wherein the sum or value of the matter in dispute does not amount to two thousand dollars.

SEC. 47. The judgment of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and no appeal shall be brought from any judgment or order of the Supreme Court to any Court of Appeal established by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, by which appeals or petitions to her Majesty in Council may be ordered to be heard; saving any right which her Majesty may be graciously pleased to exercise by virtue of her royal prerogative.

SEC. 49. Any person convicted of treason, felony, or misdemeanor, before any Court of Oyer and Terminer or jail delivery, or before the Court of Queen's Bench in the province of Quebec on its crown side, or before any other Superior Court of criminal jurisdiction, whose conviction has been affirmed by any court of last resort, or in the province of Quebec by the Court of Queen's Bench on its appeal side, may appeal to the Supreme Court against the affirmation of such conviction; provided that no such appeal shall be allowed where the court affirming the conviction is unanimous.

SEC. 55. When the Legislature of any province forming part of Canada shall have passed an act agreeing and providing that the Supreme Court, or the Exchequer Court, as the case may be, shall have jurisdiction in any of the following cases, viz.: 1. Of controversies between the Dominion of Canada and such province; 2. Of controversies between such province and any other province or provinces, which may have passed a like act; 3. Of suits, actions, or proceedings in which the parties thereto by their pleadings shall have raised the question of the validity of a Dominion act, when in opinion of a judge of the court in which the same are pending such question is material; 4. Of suits, actions, or proceedings in which the parties thereto by their pleadings shall have raised the question of the validity of a provincial act, when in the opinion of a judge of the court in which the same are pending such question is material; then this section and the three following sections of this act shall be in force in the class or classes of cases in respect of which such provincial act may have been passed.

SEC. 56. The procedure in the cases firstly and secondly mentioned in the next preceding section shall be in the Exchequer Court, and an appeal shall lie in any such case to the Supreme Court.

SEC. 57. In the cases thirdly and fourthly mentioned in the next preceding section but one, the judge who has decided that such question is material, shall order the case to be removed to the Supreme Court in order to the decision of such question, and it shall be removed accordingly, and, after the decision of the Supreme Court, the said case shall be sent back, with a copy of the judgment on the question raised, to the court or judge whence it came, to be then and there dealt with as to justice may appertain.

SEC. 58. The next two preceding sections apply only to cases of a civil nature, and shall take effect in the cases therein provided for respectively, whatever may be the value of the matter in dispute, and there shall be no further appeal to the Supreme Court on any point decided by it in any such case, nor on any other point unless the value of the matter in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars.

SEC. 59. The Exchequer Court of Canada shall have and possess concurrent original jurisdiction in the Dominion of Canada, in all cases in which it shall be sought to enforce any law of the Dominion of Canada relating to the revenue, including actions, suits and proceedings, by way of information, to enforce penalties and proceedings by way of information *in rem*, and as well in *qui tam* suits for penalties or forfeitures as where the suit is on behalf of the crown alone, and the said court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand shall be made or relief sought in respect of any matter which might in England be the subject of a suit or action in the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side against the crown, or any officer of the crown.

SEC. 60. The said court shall also have concurrent original jurisdiction with the courts of the several provinces in all other suits of a civil nature at common law or equity, in which the crown in the interest of the Dominion of Canada is plaintiff or petitioner.

Under certain circumstances an appeal lies from the Exchequer Court to the Supreme Court. The seat of the Dominion Government is Ottawa, in the province of Ontario. Each province has its own local government and controls its own domestic affairs.

The receipts and expenditures since the organization of the Dominion have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

CLASSES OF ACCOUNTS.	1867-'68.	1868-'69.	1869-'70.	1870-'71.	1871-'72.	1872-'73.	1873-'74.
Consolidated fund ..	$18,687,928 49	$14,879,174 52	$15,512,225 65	$19,835,560 81	$20,714,818 68	$20,813,469 45	$24,205,092 54
Loans.....	2,974,600 66	19,961,924 89	4,885,952 32	1,782,154 61	8,291,822 55	4,158,193 78	14,108,599 78
Premium and discount loan account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	384,827 14
Open account.....	3,802,599 72	2,419,510 03	2,976,233 99	3,065,122 95	5,811,698 74	8,338,642 42	1,287,772 19
Total	$20,465,128 87	$36,760,609 44	$22,874,411 96	$24,182,838 37	$29,817,829 97	$33,305,805 65	$39,980,791 65

EXPENDITURES.

CLASSES OF ACCOUNTS.	1867-'68.	1868-'69.	1869-'70.	1870-'71.	1871-'72.	1872-'73.	1873-'74.
Consolidated fund ..	$13,486,092 96	$14,038,084 00	$14,845,509 58	$15,623,081 72	$17,589,468 82	$19,174,647 92	$23,316,316 75
Redemption.....	337,679 98	1,684,116 00	948,556 55	960,824 99	2,409,279 29	2,807,232 93	3,858,259 21
Premium and discount loan account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,512 68
Open account.....	5,269,172 74	14.085,005 79	6,726,700 75	8,167,109 34	11,322,416 47	13,305,369 46	9,258,787 56
Total	$19,092,945 68	$29,807,205 79	$22,020,766 88	$24,771,016 05	$31,321,164 58	$35,287,250 31	$36,524,876 20

The principal items of receipt in 1873–'74 were: from customs, $14,325,192.64; excise, $5,594,903.84; post-office, $1,139,973.15; public works, including railways, $1,509,915.04; bill-stamps, $209,088.69; interest on investments, $610,863. Some of the items of expenditure were: interest on public debt, $5,724,436.31; civil government, $883,685.53; administration of justice, $459,037.49; penitentiaries, $395,551.76; legislation, $784,048.15; immigration and quarantine, $318,572.87; militia and defense, $977,376.27; public works, $7,080,699.25; ocean and river steam service, $407,700.43; lighthouses and coast service, $537,057.63; subsidies to provinces, $3,752,757.48. The following is a statement of the liabilities and assets of the Dominion on July 1, 1874:

LIABILITIES.

Without interest.....	$23,852,384 33
At 4 per cent. interest.....	22,000,630 30
" 5 " "	47,581,309 06
" 6 " "	47,729,227 59
Total debt.....	$141,163,551 33
Total interest.....	$6,122,844 30
Average rate of interest.....	$4 33

ASSETS.

Without interest.....	$21,408,907 41
At varying rates.....	301,756 57
At 5 per cent. interest.....	9,735,918 01
" 6 " "	1,392,004 92
Total assets.....	$32,838,586 91
Total interest.....	$570,316 19
Average rate of interest.....	$1 74
Total debt.....	$141,163,551 33
Total assets.....	32,838,586 91
Net debt.....	$108,324,964 42
Total interest on debt.....	$6,122,844 30
Total interest on assets.....	570,316 19
Net interest.....	$5,552,528 11
Average.....	$5 12

On September 30, 1874, 37 banks of discount and deposit had an aggregate paid-up capital of $71,766,666; circulation, $29,046,273; deposits payable on demand, $42,876,970; deposits payable after notice, $38,989,994; specie and Dominion notes, $16,819,084; discounts, $133,731,270. The following is a statement of the foreign commerce of the Dominion for seven years:

YEARS.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1868	$57,567,888	$73,459,644	$71,985,806	$8,819,481 68
" " " 1869	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,296,969 71
" " " 1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,462,940 44
" " " 1871	74,173,618	96,092,971	86,947,452	11,842,855 73
" " " 1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,498 50
" " " 1873	89,789,929	128,011,281	127,514,594	13,017,739 17
" " " 1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169	14,421,883 67
Aggregate for seven years	$527,571,290	$682,437,509	$660,200,440	$78,916,043 87

The following table gives the trade of the different provinces for the year ending June 30, 1874:

PROVINCES.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
Ontario	$25,157,067	$49,442,977	$48,476,857	$4,271,624 73
Quebec	46,398,845	51,557,072	51,980,870	6,617,498 86
Nova Scotia	7,656,547	11,216,130	10,907,380	1,409,232 10
New Brunswick	6,503,934	10,205,288	10,223,871	1,400,007 42
Manitoba	797,762	1,797,033	1,858,659	67,471 97
British Columbia	2,120,624	2,085,560	2,048,336	336,494 47
Prince Edward Island	722,129	1,908,522	1,913,696	219,458 07
Totals	$89,351,928	$128,213,582	$127,404,169	$14,421,883 67

The aggregate trade with the principal countries for three years has been as follows:

COUNTRIES.	AGGREGATE TRADE.		
	1872.	1873.	1874.
Great Britain	$89,011,676	$107,266,624	$108,083,642
United States	71,872,525	89,808,204	90,524,060
France	1,930,100	2,055,195	2,569,712
Germany	977,928	1,176,478	1,022,428
Spain	459,242	502,966	459,027
Portugal	189,655	266,188	294,007
Italy	242,794	229,657	236,296
Holland	201,088	229,770	271,043
Belgium	265,121	364,456	584,158
British North American provinces	3,786,453	4,609,552	2,657,547
British West Indies	3,447,938	2,933,548	2,916,595
Spanish " "	2,911,042	2,767,482	2,595,856
French " "	309,458	343,221	411,111
Other West India Islands	107,156	119,224	163,467
South America	864,080	1,701,603	1,686,508
China and Japan	438,070	1,705,856	1,263,728
Switzerland	110,982	120,514	139,674
Australia	31,926	430,174	96,788
South Africa	5,618	102,977	.....
Other countries	437,805	566,847	829,010
Goods (not produce) exported	*12,798,182	.....	.....
Total	$190,348,779	$217,304,516	$216,756,097

Vessels on the registry-books at the different ports of registry in the Dominion, on December 31, 1874:

PROVINCES.	No.	Tons.
New Brunswick	1,144	294,741
Nova Scotia	2,767	479,669
Quebec	1,897	218,946
Ontario	815	113,008
Prince Edward Island	312	48,388
British Columbia	35	3,611
Total	6,930	1,158,363

Of these, 236 were ships, measuring 267,107 tons; 546 barks, 320,843 tons; 25 barkentines, 10,769 tons; 62 brigs, 15,708 tons; 542 brigantines, 114,689 tons; 3,643 schooners, 280,383 tons; 142 woodboat schooners, 8,889 tons; 56 woodboats, 2,761 tons; 916 barges, 102,737 tons; 45 sloops, 1,788 tons; 1 yacht, 45 tons; 80 scows, 6,088 tons; 2 steamlifts, 69 tons; and 634 steamers (gross tonnage, 122,836), 76,487 tons.

The third volume of the census of 1871 was published in 1875, and from it we compile tables of agriculture, manufactures, etc.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

ITEMS.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Total.
Square pine:					
White, cubic feet	330,920	238,638	14,791,203	8,876,060	24,236,821
Red, cubic feet	60,189	22,020	1,524,698	347,515	1,954,372
Square oak, cubic feet	7,360	96,494	3,144,554	58,635	3,302,043
Tamarack, cubic feet	360,825	116,816	1,223,444	3,994,878	5,695,963
Birch and maple, cubic feet	827,345	518,727	92,290	500,995	1,939,357
Elm, cubic feet	1,250	200	1,777,905	53,299	1,832,654
All other timber, cubic feet	2,192,728	3,090,508	10,942,721	10,482,704	26,708,661
Pine logs,† number	1,214,485	477,187	5,718,204	5,011,582	12,416,458
Other logs,† number	3,583,152	897,595	1,255,090	3,628,720	9,314,557
Masts, spars, etc., number	11,356	10,631	4,876	94,822	121,685
Staves, thousands	747	11,811	20,964	1,184	34,706
Lath-wood, cords	2,490	924	13,095	7,148	23,657
Tan-bark, cords	28,228	12,838	30,854	91,061	162,981
Firewood, cords	545,679	526,472	4,519,320	3,121,612	8,713,083

* The distribution of this amount would add about $5,000,000 each to Great Britain and the United States in 1872.
† The standard log of the census contains 100 feet of lumber in board-measure.

FARM-PRODUCTS, ETC.

ITEMS.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Total.
Improved farm-land, acres	1,171,157	1,627,091	8,883,624	5,703,944	17,335,818
Land under crops, acres	778,461	790,155	6,537,438	3,714,304	11,820,358
Land in pasture, acres	385,105	628,322	2,089,177	1,943,182	5,240,786
Wheat, bush	204,911	227,497	14,233,389	2,058,076	16,723,873
Barley, bush	70,547	269,050	9,461,233	1,668,208	11,496,038
Oats, bush	3,044,134	2,190,099	22,138,958	15,116,262	42,489,453
Rye, bush	23,792	33,987	547,609	458,970	1,064,358
Peas, bush	26,850	19,740	7,653,545	2,205,585	9,905,720
Beans, bush	18,206	15,463	107,925	79,050	220,644
Buckwheat, bush	1,231,091	234,157	585,158	1,676,078	3,726,484
Indian-corn, bush	27,658	23,349	3,148,467	603,356	3,802,830
Potatoes, bush	6,562,355	5,560,975	17,138,534	18,068,323	47,330,187
Turnips, bush	603,721	468,139	22,455,543	812,073	24,339,476
Other roots, bush	98,358	150,339	2,706,903	597,160	3,553,260
Hay, tons	344,793	443,732	1,804,476	1,225,640	3,818,641
Grass and clover seed, bush	8,233	8,121	189,716	142,535	348,605
Butter, lbs	5,115,947	7,161,567	37,623,643	24,289,127	74,190,584
Home-made cheese, lbs	154,758	884,858	3,432,797	512,435	4,984,843
Dressed flax, lbs	37,845	111,568	1,165,117	1,270,215	2,584,765
Apples, bush	124,895	342,513	5,486,504	402,908	6,356,815
Grapes, lbs	1,705	8,167	1,028,431	88,099	1,126,402
Other fruits, bush	2,471	12,736	242,873	100,878	358,963
Maple-sugar, lbs	380,004	151,190	6,247,443	10,497,418	17,276,054
Tobacco, lbs	454	263	399,870	1,195,345	1,595,932
Hops, lbs	10,901	12,380	1,188,940	499,568	1,711,789
Home-made linen, yards	74,241	111,987	25,503	1,559,410	1,771,140
Home-made cloth, yards	1,050,838	1,476,008	1,775,320	3,339,766	7,641,917
Horses, number	36,322	41,925	366,535	196,339	643,171
Colts and fillies, number	8,464	7,654	120,416	57,038	193,572
Working-oxen, number	11,132	32,214	47,941	48,348	139,635
Milch-cows, number	33,220	122,688	638,759	406,542	1,251,209
Other horned cattle, number	69,335	119,065	716,474	328,572	1,233,446
Sheep, number	234,418	398,377	1,514,914	1,007,800	3,155,509
Swine, number	65,805	54,162	874,664	371,452	1,366,083
Wool, lbs	796,168	1,132,708	6,411,305	2,763,304	11,103,480
Honey, lbs	90,004	21,374	1,239,612	648,310	1,999,300

PRODUCTS OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

ITEMS.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Total.
Beaver-skins, number	752	676	10,575	36,148	48,151
Bear-skins, number	318	209	850	1,181	2,558
Otter-skins, number	344	267	2,083	3,438	6,132
Marten-skins, number	1,063	156	4,521	11,842	17,582
Mink-skins, number	1,970	4,269	24,468	19,072	49,799
Fox-skins, number	1,179	828	5,775	5,086	12,861
Muskrat-skins, number	18,972	20,449	263,931	184,880	488,132
Other skins, number	1,420	15,859	33,659	61,840	112,778

PRODUCTS OF FISHERIES.

ITEMS.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Total.
Vessels employed, number	139	722	20	110	991
Boats employed, number	3,003	7,940	1,154	4,779	16,876
Men employed, number	6,039	18,206	2,380	10,873	37,498
Cod, quintals	37,581	380,308	.....	264,742	682,631
Haddock, hake, and pollock, quintals	17,290	101,042	.....	1,881	120,213
Herring, barrels	181,792	135,266	9,814	90,428	417,300
Gaspereaux (alewives), barrels	18,534	10,358	.....	225	29,117
Mackerel, barrels	2,421	69,647	.....	5,857	77,925
Sardines, barrels	10	25	.....	6,457	6,492
Halibut, barrels	133	2,586	.....	891	3,560
Salmon, barrels	6,340	4,218	.....	5,349	15,907
Shad, barrels	3,592	7,183	.....	1,665	12,380
Whitefish, barrels	57	14	21,445	1,501	23,017
Trout, barrels	280	372	17,358	1,724	19,729
Other fish, barrels	9,558	2,629	12,663	63,995	88,845
Oysters, barrels	13,248	1,257	.....	.....	14,501
Medicinal cod-liver oil, gallons	217	1,405	.....	869	2,490
Other fish-oil, gallons	75,826	267,925	3,622	309,030	676,403

The principal mineral productions returned in the census are as follows: New Brunswick, 3,070 tons of iron-ore, 13,502 of coal, and 13,659 of lump gypsum; Nova Scotia, 19,331 oz. of gold, 3,566 tons of iron-ore, 657,506 of coal, and 96,544 of lump gypsum; Ontario 199 oz. of gold, 69,197 of silver, 1,934 tons of copper-ore, 30,726 of iron-ore, and 12,969,435 gallons of crude petroleum; Quebec, 3,411 oz. of gold, 11,326 tons of copper-ore, 92,001 of iron-ore, and 2,300 of pyrites. The copper and iron ores contain 25 per cent. of metal.

MANUFACTURES.

PROVINCES.	Capital invested.	Number of Hands employed.	Amount of Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Total Value of Products.
New Brunswick	$5,976,176	18,352	$3,869,360	$9,421,760	$17,367,667
Nova Scotia	6,041,966	15,595	3,176,266	5,806,257	12,333,105
Ontario	37,874,010	87,281	21,415,710	65,114,804	114,706,799
Quebec	28,071,868	66,714	12,389,673	44,555,025	77,205,182
Total	$77,964,020	187,942	$40,851,009	$124,907,846	$221,617,773

The value of the fisheries in 1873 was $10,754,998.44; in 1874, $11,681,886.20. The number of post-offices on the 1st of January, 1875, was 4,706, of which 2,943 were in Ontario and Quebec, 633 in New Brunswick, 868 in Nova Scotia, 36 in Manitoba, 47 in British Columbia, and 179 in Prince Edward Island. The number of miles of postal route for the year was 38,087, and number of miles traveled over, 13,929,180. The number of letters and postal-cards carried was 39,358,500; newspapers, 29,000,000; registered letters, 1,562,900; free letters, 1,432,200; and parcels, 102,800. The revenue was $1,476,207, and the expenditure $1,695,480. The number of money-order offices was 705, and the orders issued covered an amount of $6,815,329. Post-office savings-banks are established in Ontario and Quebec. The number of such on the 30th of June, 1874, was 266; the number of depositors, 24,968, and the amount at the credit of depositors, $3,204,965. Since 1870 the number of post-offices has increased twenty-five and one-half per cent. During the same period the letters and postal-cards transmitted have increased sixty per cent. The revenue has increased during these five years forty-six per cent. The correspondence with the United States shows a marked increase, the amount of postage collected on it during the year having been $478,516.

DONNER, Johann Jakob Christian, a German translator of the classic poets, was born October 10, 1799, in Crefeld; died March 29, 1875, in Stuttgart. From 1817 to 1822 he studied philology, philosophy, and theology, at Tübingen, became in 1823 lecturer at the Theological Institute in the same place, in 1827 professor at the Gymnasium in Ellwangen, and in 1843 professor in Stuttgart. He resigned his professorship in 1852, to devote himself entirely to literary labors. Encouraged by Voss in Heidelberg, and Conz in Tübingen, he set himself to the task of rendering the works of the Greek and Roman poets into German in their original metres. The first of his translations were those of the satires of Juvenal (1821), and of Persius (1822), which were followed, in 1833, by a translation of the "Lusiad" by Camoens. His talent as a translator was clearly proved by these first attempts, but he achieved a still higher reputation by the translation of the tragedies of Sophocles (1839), which has already appeared in its seventh edition. This was followed by the works of Euripides (1841–'43), Æschylus (1854), Aristophanes (1854), the Iliad (1855), the Odyssey (1859), and Pindar (1865). He then again turned his attention to the Romans, published Terence (1864), Plautus (1864), and Quintus Smyrnæus (1867).

DRESSEL, Albert, a German writer, was born July 9, 1808; died November 11, 1875. He studied philology and theology in Berlin, and in 1836 accompanied Herr von Bunsen, the Prussian embassador to Rome, as his private secretary. In consequence of his assiduous literary labors he contracted a disease of the eyes, which in the course of three years resulted in total blindness. He nevertheless continued his studies with the aid of a secretary, and in this way produced the highly-valued critical editions of the Apostolic Fathers ("Patres Apostolici," Leipsic, 1857; second edition, 1863), of the poems of Aurelius Prudentius, the epistles of Clemens Romanus, of the Clementines, and of other works. He also published from Roman archives four important documents, relative to the history of Protestantism before, during, and after the Reformation (Berlin, second edition, 1872). He was at the same time a correspondent of the *Cologne*, the *Voss*, and the *Augsburg Gazettes*, and by his communications to these papers gave great offense to the Papal Government, and particularly to the Jesuits, so that in 1869 the Pope ordered his expulsion; but, owing to the protection afforded him by the Prussian Government, his expulsion was never effected. During the last years he suffered much from disease.

DUFOUR, Henry, a Swiss general, was born September 15, 1787; died July 14, 1875. With the annexation of Geneva, in the early part of the century, he became a French citizen, and as such entered, in 1807, the Polytechnic School in Paris. In 1809 he was appointed a lieutenant in the engineer corps. He took part in the campaigns of Napoleon, and, when in 1815 Geneva was again united with Switzerland, he entered the Swiss engineer corps, and from 1817 to 1827 served as instructor in the Military School at Thun. In 1831 he was appointed quartermaster-general of the Federal army, and in 1832 chief of the Military School, in which capacity he for a time instructed Louis Napoleon, afterward Emperor of France, with whom he formed an intimate friendship, which lasted until the death of the emperor. In the mean while the differences between the Catholic and Protestant cantons had assumed a threatening aspect. The Catholic cantons formed the "Sonderbund," which defied the laws of the Confederation. A call

for 100,000 soldiers was instantly made by the Federal cantons, and on October 21, 1847, Dufour was placed at the head of this army. He accepted the command, and by isolating the rebellious cantons, and crushing them separately, he soon brought the rebellion to an end. This rapid and successful overthrow of the rebellion has given him a lasting reputation in the military history of modern times. His country honored him by the presentation of a sword and a donation of 40,000 francs. In 1857 the Emperor of France created him grand-officer of the Legion of Honor. In 1867, after having served his country for fifty years, he asked for his discharge, which was granted him with the thanks of the nation. He was not a politician, but a true patriot, who placed the interests of his country above those of his party. He was elected to the "Nationalrath" several times, and that body elected him their vice-president in 1849, which honor, however, he declined. His funeral, on July 16th, was attended by all the Federal and cantonal officials, as well as by many officers and private persons, while the streets were lined by a dense mass of people, who had come to do honor to the remains of the dead hero. He has written several hand-books for military instruction, which are considered standard works in their line.

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EARTH, THE AREA AND POPULATION OF THE. Owing to the great progress of statistical science in recent times, it is now possible to estimate the area and population of the five large divisions of the globe with a degree of probability to which former statements had no claim whatever. The estimates of the area may from time to time undergo great changes, not only from a more accurate survey of the various countries, but still more from the discovery of new lands in the arctic regions; but as it is highly improbable that countries or islands, with any notable number of inhabitants, are at present unknown, the estimates of the population of the globe can only be affected by a greater accuracy in counting or estimating the population of the countries now known. In all the countries of Europe, with the exception of Turkey, in most of the countries of America, in the European colonies with a number of independent states in the other large divisions of the globe, an official census is taken from time to time which establishes the actual population with a certainty hardly admitting of any improvement. During the time from one census to another, it is now common, in many of these states, to make annual estimates of the increase of population, based on the official lists of births and deaths, of immigrants and emigrants. For the countries of Asia and Africa in which no official census has yet been taken, the reports of intelligent explorers and missionaries now give us figures vastly superior in point of trustworthiness to those found in geographical works of an earlier date. In 1866 the Geographical Institute of Perthes, in Gotha, Germany, established a "Geographical Year-book," with the distinguished geographer E. Behm as editor, in which for the first time the attempt was made to search the entire geographical literature of the world, including travels and missionary reports, for the latest account on the population of every town, island, district, province, and country of the globe, to obtain, in this way, trustworthy figures for the population of the several divisions of the globe as well as of its aggregate population. As the source of information from which every figure is derived is mentioned, it is within the power of every intelligent reader to examine the method pursued by the editor, and to form an opinion as to its accuracy. In the second and third volumes of the "Year-book," which were respectively published in 1868 and 1870, the figures given in the first volume were carefully revised, on the basis of the new geographical literature of the entire world. In 1872, the section of the "Year-book" devoted to the area and population of the earth and its divisions was separated from the remainder, and published as an independent periodical, under the title "Die Bevölkerung der Erde" ("The Population of the Earth"), which was to be published annually. Whoever has taken the successive volumes of the "Geographical Year-book" and "The Population of the Earth" with the statements previously given in the geographical text-books and other works, must have been astonished at the utter recklessness which formerly prevailed in the majority of school and other books in regard to statistics of population. The merits of the two periodicals just mentioned have been recognized by every one who has seen and examined them, and they are gradually, though still too slowly, acquiring the well-deserved reputation of being the standard authority in this field. The ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, has ever since 1866, when the first volume of the "Year-book" was published, made use of the results of the two German periodicals, and adopted them, except in rare cases when later or more accurate information was at hand. From the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA, the new and trustworthy figures on the population on the earth and its divisions have passed into a number of text-books used in American schools, though many works may still be met with containing statements which are not only unsupported by any good authority, but can now be shown to be utterly false and absurd. In former vol-

umes of the CYCLOPÆDIA we have repeatedly given the latest estimates of the aggregate population of the large divisions of the globe. This year we present for the first time some general and comparative statistics relative to the earth as a whole:

I. *Present Area and Population of the Earth.*—Behm and Wagner, in volume iii. of their periodical, "The Population of the Earth" (Gotha, 1875), give the following estimates of the area and population of the five large divisions of the earth.*

CONTINENTS.	Square Miles.	* German Quadratmeilen.	Population.
Europe	3,824,455	179,884	302,973,000
Asia	17,300,445	813,780	798,907,000
Africa	11,557,875	543,627	206,007,000
America	15,954,628	750,429	84,392,000
Australia and Polynesia	3,426,072	161,099	4,563,000
Total	52,062,470	2,448,769	1,396,842,000

It will be seen that the divisions of the globe in point of extent rank as follows: 1, Asia; 2, America; 3, Africa; 4, Europe; 5, Australia; while their order in regard to population is as follows: 1, Asia; 2, Europe; 3, Africa; 4, America; 5, Australia. This order is, however, far from indicating their relative power and influence. The great states of Europe hold under their control as colonies and dependencies a large number of territories, while at present no Asian, African, American, or Australian state has any possessions outside of its own division of the globe. We subjoin a table exhibiting the colonies and dependencies of the European states. It will be seen that the aggregate area of the territories ruled by European governments amounts to 18,585,900 square miles, with a population of 325,877,700; that Great Britain exceeds all others in territory and population; that Russia is next in territory, but Turkey second in population:

STATES.	ASIA.		AFRICA.		AMERICA		AUSTRALIA.		TOTAL.	
	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Sq. Miles	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Great Britain	1,614,377	240,451,500	260,526	1,978,013	3,671,986	5,185,189	3,006,518	2,362,360	8,633,407	249,977,100
Turkey	744,100	13,186,000	1,040,200	10,544,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,784,300	23,730,000
Netherlands	615,909	22,756,600	.....	.....	46,508	96,161	.....	.....	662,417	22,853,000
Russia	6,276,578	12,123,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,276,578	12,123,000
Spain	67,241	6,033,600	489	35,000	49,478	2,060,870	.....	.....	117,208	8,129,000
France	54,292	2,418,000	259,550	2,752,000	48,055	360,680	11,185	92,700	373,082	5,623,500
Portugal	7,135	877,500	697,700	2,514,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	704,835	3,391,700
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,100	47,500	.....	.....	34,100	47,500
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,898	.....	.....	8	2,898
Total	9,379,600	299,124,200	2,258,500	17,823,200	3,850,100	7,753,300	3,097,700	2,455,000	18,585,900	325,877,700

If we add the area and the population of Asiatic, African, American, and Australian territories under European rule, to the total area and population of Europe, and, at the same time, deduct them from the total area and population of the divisions of the world to which they geographically belong, we obtain the area and population of the territory respectively ruled by European, Asiatic, African, American, and Australian governments. The following table, which presents these figures, may therefore be regarded as an indication of the aggregate power of the governments belonging to the several grand divisions of the earth:

COUNTRIES UNDER	Square Miles.	Population.
European governments	22,410,855	628,850,700
Asiatic "	7,920,845	479,882,900
African "	9,299,375	188,183,800
American "	12,104,523	76,638,700
Australian and Polynesian governments	347,372	2,108,000

II. *Former Estimates of the Total Population of the Earth.*—The great value of the estimates of the population which are now attainable will appear in the clearest light, if they are compared with the vague and unfounded guesses made by former geographers.

One of the editors of the periodical "Die Bevölkerung der Erde," Dr. Wagner, gives in his second volume an historical review of former estimates, which is introduced on next page. The authors whose estimates are given are arranged into four groups, chiefly according to the similarity of their estimates. They follow each other in chronological order, with the only exception of the Italian naturalist Ricciotti, who, though the earliest in point of time, is placed in the second group, as his estimate is the same as that of Süssmilch and Black. The estimates made before Ricciotti are not worth mentioning. The opinion of Ricciotti was violently opposed by the learned Isaac Vossius, who assumed for all Europe only 30,000,000 people, while Ricciotti had given to it 100,000,000. Nothing can better illustrate the total absence of official information than this discrepancy. The steady increase of the subsequent estimates of the European population is an indication of the growing certainty which was derived from the progress of geographical and statistical science, and more recently from the official census and enumerations. At present the population of Europe is so well established that a geographical work giving a total largely varying from 300,000,000

* The German work gives the area in German *Quadratmeilen* and in square kilometres. We have reduced one set of these figures into English square miles. A table for reducing German *Quadratmeilen* in the most accurate manner into English square miles may be found in Behm's "Geographische Jahrbuch," vol. ii.

would thereby forfeit its claim to trustworthiness. The population of Australia and Polynesia is so small that large variations in the several estimates are not possible. For the whole of the continent of Australia we now have the statements of the official census. In regard to America, it is amusing to notice the discrepancy between the writers of the second and third group. After a long period of uncertainty, almost every state of North and South America now provides from time to time for a census, and the present estimate of 84,000,000 may be said to be as well vouched for as the population of Europe. The greatest discrepancies still occur in Asia and Africa. Between the estimates of the African population by Berghaus and Reden, there is a difference of more than 200,000,000. The trustworthy accounts which of late have been received about several countries in Asia and Africa agree in showing in many countries as dense a population as had been assumed by the highest former estimates. Thus British India, for which, in 1861, a population of 135,000,000 was assumed, had, according to an official census taken in the several provinces in 1869 to 1871, more than 190,000,000. At all events, the arguments given for the highest estimate of the population of Asia and Africa appear to be well grounded, and the low figures which still appear in many geographical works not to be warranted.

AUTHOR.	Year.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Australia.	The Earth.
Isaac Vossius	1685	30,000,000	300,000,000	....	....	....	500,000,000
Ricciotti	1672	100,000,000	500,000,000	100,000,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	1,000,000,000
J. P. Süssmilch	1742	150,000,000	500,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	....	950 to 1,000,000,000
J. P. Süssmilch	1761	130,000,000	650,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	....	1,080,000,000
William Black	1789	150,000,000	4 to 500,000,000	130,000,000	200,000,000	....	800 to 1,000,000,000
G. Hassel	1809	179,000,000	380,000,000	99,000,000	21,300,000	2,000,000	682,000,000
Malte-Brun	1810	170,000,000	360,000,000	70,000,000	40,000,000	,000,000	640,000,000
A. Balbi	1816	....	....	....	33,800,000	2,800,000	704,000,000
G. Hassel	1824	207,000,000	586,000,000	104,000,000	38,100,000	2,600,000	938,000,000
G. Hassel	1828	211,000,000	449,000,000	109,000,000	38,400,000	2,700,000	850,000,000
J. Bergius	1828	223,000,000	521,000,000	107,000,000	40,500,000	2,500,000	898,000,000
A. Balbi	1828	228,000,000	409,000,000	60,000,000	39,000,000	1,400,000	737,000,000
Von Roon	1840	237,000,000	454,000,000	122,000,000	49,000,000	2,000,000	864,000,000
H. Berghaus	1843	296,000,000	652,000,000	275,000,000	47,000,000	2,000,000	1,272,000,000
Von Reden	1854	266,000,000	763,000,000	46,000,000	56,000,000	3,900,000	1,135,000,000
Dieterici	1859	272,000,000	755,000,000	200,000,000	59,000,000	2,000,000	1,288,000,000
E. Behm	1866	285,000,000	799,000,000	188,000,000	74,500,000	3,900,000	1,350,000,000
E. Behm	1868	293,000,000	805,000,000	191,000,000	81,400,000	4,000,000	1,375,000,000
E. Behm	1870	295,000,000	782,000,000	193,000,000	84,400,000	4,300,000	1,359,000,000
Behm and Wagner	1872	301,000,000	794,000,000	193,000,000	84,600,000	4,300,000	1,377,000,000
Behm and Wagner	1873	300,000,000	798,000,000	203,000,000	84,500,000	4,300,000	1,391,000,000
Behm and Wagner	1875	303,000,000	799,000,000	206,000,000	84,400,000	4,600,000	1,397,000,000

III. *Density of Population.*—If we compare the area of the grand divisions of the world with their population, we see that the average number of inhabitants on a square mile is 80 in Europe, 47 in Asia, 18 in Africa, 5 in America, and 1.5 in Australia and Polynesia. If the density of the population of the earth equaled that of Europe, the total population would be 4,164,960,000; if it equaled that of Belgium, the most densely peopled country of the world, it would be 23,504,000,000. Almost three-fourths of the inhabitants of the earth, that is 946,000,000, live in Europe, India, and China, that is not even one-seventh of the earth's surface. For the other six-sevenths there remain about 445,000,000 inhabitants, or 10 to the square mile. Assuming that even one-half of this thinly-settled country, including the large and small deserts, the steppes, the northernmost parts of Asia and America, is unable to support a larger population, there still remain about 21,000,000 square miles which are fully able to support a much larger population than at present. If this territory had the mean density of Europe, or 80 to the square mile, its population would be 1,470,000,000 more than at present, an increase exceeding the entire present population of the earth.

If we divide the earth with regard to the density into three groups, one with more than four hundred inhabitants to the square mile, one with from one hundred to four hundred to the square mile, and one with less than one hundred inhabitants to the square mile, we obtain the following table, giving Asia the largest number of inhabitants and Europe the next:

CONTINENTS.	OVER 400 INHABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE.				100 TO 400 INHABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE.				LESS THAN 100 INHABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE.			
	Population.	Per-centage.	Square Miles.	Per-centage.	Population.	Per-centage.	Square Miles.	Per-centage.	Population.	Per-centage.	Square Miles.	Per-centage.
Europe	45,583,000	15	58,500	1.5	174,060,000	58	1,082,200	28.5	81,100,000	27	2,668,900	70
Asia	882,717,000	42	588,300	8.5	828,706,000	41	1,980,700	11	136,797,000	17	14,777,700	85.5
Africa	7,807,000	4	14,900	0.1	15,938,000	8	177,500	1.6	179,275,000	88	11,363,400	98.3
Australia	328,000	8	.....	....	58,000	1	340	0.01	4,050,000	91	3,424,700	99.99
America	8,081,000	9.5	1,700	0.01	4,260,000	5	34,200	0.22	72,251,000	85.5	15,938,900	99.77
The earth	394,500,000	28.5	663,400	1.3	523,000,000	37.5	3,225,000	6.2	473,500,000	34	48,168,600	92.5

The following table gives the principal states and parts of the world arranged according to their density of population:

STATES.	Inhabitants on 1 sq. m.
1. Belgium	478
2. England and Wales	408
3. Netherlands	286
4. Great Britain and Ireland	266
5. China proper	261
6. Italy	235
7. Japan	227
8. British India	204
9. Germany	196
10. France	177
11. Switzerland	167
12. Ireland	161
13. Austro-Hungary	149
14. Denmark	133
15. Scotland	115
16. Portugal	111
17. Chinese Empire	108
18. Spain	85
19. Greece	77
20. Morocco	23
21. Sweden and Norway	21
22. Turkish Empire	21
23. Chili	16
24. Mexico	12
25. United States	11
26. Russian Empire	10
27. Colombia	9
28. Brazil	3
29. Argentine Confederation	2

IV. *Independent States of the Earth.*—In the following table will be found all the independent states of some note, including their colonies and dependencies, arranged according to population and territorial extent. The figures are from the latest official censuses or estimates. The difference between the Chinese and British empires and the other states is surprising:

ACCORDING TO POPULATION.		ACCORDING TO TERRITORIAL EXTENT.	
STATES.	Inhabitants.	STATES.	Square Miles.
1. Chinese Empire	425,000,000	1. British Empire	8,755,150
2. British Empire	258,604,841	2. Russian Empire	8,595,142
3. Russian Empire	85,636,000	3. Chinese Empire	3,973,000
4. Turkish Empire	46,000,000	4. United States	3,611,844
5. France	41,736,000	5. Brazil	3,288,100
6. German Empire	41,060,864	6. Turkish Empire	2,220,000
7. United States	38,555,983	7. Argentine Confederation	888,600
8. Austro-Hungary	35,904,435	8. Mexico	741,522
9. Japan	33,110,845	9. Portugal	741,622
10. Italy	26,801,154	10. Netherlands	674,100
11. Netherlands	26,569,000	11. Persia	635,000
12. Spain	25,196,100	12. France	577,195
13. Anam	10,500,000	13. Peru	508,465
14. Brazil	10,296,288	14. Bolivia	500,680
15. Mexico	9,158,247	15. Venezuela	403,272
16. Portugal	8,028,500	16. Colombia	320,738
17. Sweden and Norway	6,063,800	17. Spain	316,075
18. Morocco	6,000,000	18. Siam	300,000
19. Siam	5,750,000	19. Sweden and Norway	294,060
20. Belgium	5,253,000	20. Morocco	259,600
21. Persia	5,000,000	21. Ecuador	248,300
22. Madagascar	5,000,000	22. Austro-Hungary	240,964
23. Burmah	4,000,000	23. Madagascar	228,600
24. Abyssinia	3,000,000	24. Germany	208,729
25. Colombia	2,894,992	25. Anam	196,000
26. Switzerland	2,669,147	26. Burmah	191,000
27. Peru	2,500,000	27. Abyssinia	158,400
28. Chili	2,074,000	28. Japan	145,587
29. Bolivia	2,000,000	29. Chili	126,034
30. Denmark	1,988,000	30. Italy	114,409
31. Argentine Confederation	1,812,500	31. Transvaal Republic	114,000
32. Venezuela	1,784,000	32. Uruguay	69,500
33. Greece	1,457,894	33. Nicaragua	58,169
34. Ecuador	1,308,000	34. Paraguay	56,714
35. Guatemala	1,194,000	35. Denmark	54,905
36. Zanzibar	800,000	36. Honduras	47,092
37. Siberia	718,000	37. Zanzibar	42,521
38. San Salvador	600,000	38. Orange Free State	42,479
39. Hayti	572,000	39. Guatemala	40,778
40. Honduras	350,000	40. Costa Rica	21,433
41. Uruguay	300,000	41. San Domingo	19,959
42. Transvaal Republic	300,000	42. Greece	19,356
43. Nicaragua	250,000	43. Switzerland	15,992
44. Paraguay	221,079	44. Belgium	11,373
45. Luxemburg	197,528	45. Liberia	9,567
46. Costa Rica	185,000	46. Hayti	9,233
47. San Domingo	136,500	47. Sandwich Islands	7,629
48. Orange Free State	57,000	48. San Salvador	7,335
49. Sandwich Islands	56,877	49. Luxemburg	999
50. Andorra	12,000	50. Andorra	144
51. Liechtenstein	8,060	51. Liechtenstein	68
52. San Marino	7,816	52. San Marino	24
53. Monaco	5,741	53. Monaco	6

V. *The Creeds of the World.*—The greater accuracy obtained for the statistics of population makes it also possible to estimate more correctly than formerly the population professing the various creeds. Most of the civilized states include in the census questions one in regard to the religious profession. Where this is not done, as in the United States, in England and Scotland, the religious denominations generally publish annual accounts of

adult membership, of number of churches and ministers, and other facts, from which inferences as to the total population which more or less is influenced and controlled by the doctrinal tenets of a particular religious denomination, may be made. It is interesting to observe, in the religious statistics of those states which include the religious profession of the inhabitants in the official census, the small number of persons who avow themselves as atheists. In Prussia, which by friends as well as by foes is sometimes looked upon as the El Dorado of atheists and opponents to the belief in a personal God, avowed atheists can only be looked for in the columns of "persons of unknown religions," who number 4,495, and free religions, of whom there were 2,531. Thus no more than about 7,000 in a total population of 24,600,000 made a statement that might cause them to be looked upon as atheists. In France, 81,951 persons were returned as "without religion" or "religions unknown," in a total population of 36,000,000. In the Dominion of Canada, according to the official census of 1871, of a total population of 3,486,000, only 20 persons claimed to be atheists, 409 deists, and 5,144 to have no religion. Facts like these indicate that, however large the number of persons in Christian countries may be, who are indifferent in religious matters, or have discarded a belief in a personal God and in Christianity, the population continues to be almost a unit in its outward connection with Christianity. This includes the Christian character, more or less explicit, of laws, of customs, of literature, and of education. The countries of Europe, America, and Australia, may therefore be looked upon as representatives of the Christian religion and of Christian civilization to as high a degree as at any former period of their history.

According to the latest information accessible, we estimate the Christian population of America at about 80,000,000; of Europe, at 289,000,000; of Australia and Polynesia, at 3,000,000; of Asia, at 16,000,000; of Africa, at 6,000,000; of the entire globe, at 393,000,000.

Christianity is commonly divided into three large groups, viz., 1. The Roman Catholic Church; 2. The Eastern Churches; 3. The Protestant Churches: the latter embracing all Christian sects not belonging to the first two groups. According to the latest calculations, the population connected with each of the three groups is about as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Eastern Churches.
America	33,000,000	47,000,000	
Europe	72,000,000	148,000,000	69,000,000
Asia	2,000,000	5,000,000	9,000,000
Africa	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Australia and Polynesia	2,200,000	800,000	
	111,200,000	201,800,000	81,000,000

It will be seen, from the above table, that the Roman Catholic Church embraces a considerable majority of the total population of America, and nearly one-half in Europe. It exceeds the Protestant population in Asia, but is exceeded by it in Africa and Australia.

The remarks just made apply with still greater force to Mohammedan, Buddhist, and other countries, where the number of independent thinkers and skeptics is less and the influence of the state religion upon national life greater than in Christian countries. By far the most prominent among the creeds of the world are Christianity, Buddhism, Brahmanism, Mohammedanism, the religion or ethical system of Confucius, the Shinto religion, and Judaism.

1. *Christianity.*—Three of the five large divisions of the globe may be set down as almost wholly Christian. Every country of America, without exception, every country of Europe, except Turkey, the Australian continent, with many of the Polynesian islands, profess Christianity as the national religion, and even in Turkey the Christians constitute the large majority of the population in the European dominions, and the entire expulsion of the only non-Christian government of Europe appears to be near at hand. In Asia, more than one-half the entire area (9,379,000 square miles) is under the rule of Christian governments, chiefly Russia and Great Britain, and the extent of this territory is increasing every year. In Africa, the possessions of the Christian powers are likewise steadily increasing. In addition to Abyssinia, which has been nominally a Christian country for fifteen hundred years, Liberia, the Transvaal Republic, the Orange Free State, and Madagascar, are independent African states with Christian governments. In all the countries of America, Europe, and Australia, in the dependencies of the European powers in Asia and Africa, the Christian population is either officially enumerated in the census, or can be estimated with a high degree of accuracy; and if it is only kept in mind that statistics of Christianity, or any other creed, can only mean the population nominally connected with, and actually influenced and controlled by, its doctrines, the estimates of the present number of Christians may be accepted as being a comparatively near approach to the real facts; nearer, at all events, than any former estimate of Christianity, or any present estimate of the other large creeds.

2. *Buddhism.*—This form of religion is commonly represented as having a larger number of adherents than any other form of religion, and some estimate the population connected with it as high as 500,000,000. Other estimates are, however, much lower, some being as low as 300,000,000. The impossibility of making accurate estimates arises from the fact that Buddhism in China has so much conformed itself to the old Chinese religion, and in Japan to the national religion of Shintoism, that the marks of difference have become almost imperceptible. The present sovereign of Japan is

making great efforts to repress Buddhism, and to clear Shintoism from its Buddhistic admixtures; but the latest accounts from Japan agree in representing Buddhism as being still the popular religion of the country, and the same report is made on China. Buddhism, in an unmixed form, is the recognized state religion in Siam, Burmah, Anam, Thibet, and it prevails in Ceylon, in some parts of British India, where, according to the latest census, the Buddhist population amounted to about 9,300,000; in Mongolia, and among some of the Kirgheez tribes subject to the rule of Russia. Buddhism is confined to Asia, with the exception of about 250,000 nomads in European Russia.

3. *Brahmanism.*—This religion only prevails in British India and in the islands of Bali and Lombok. According to the latest census taken in the provinces of British India, the number of Brahmanists amounted to about 140,500,000. The total population connected with this religion is not likely to exceed 145,000,000.

4. *The Religious System of Confucius and the Shinto Religion.*—The former is the state religion of China, the latter that of Japan. Both, as has already been stated, have been overgrown by Buddhism to such an extent as to make it nearly impossible to recognize the boundary-lines. The population by which the moral precepts of Confucius are accepted as the highest authority, is vaguely estimated from 60,000,000 to 120,000,000, and that which worships in the Shinto temples, from 12,000,000 to 20,000,000.

5. *Mohammedanism.*—Asia has a Mohammedan population of about 95,000,000, nearly one-half of whom are subjects of the British Government. The Mohammedan population prevails in Asiatic Turkey, in Persia, in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, in all the independent states of Central Asia, in the islands of Java and Sumatra, and in Arabia. Russia had, in 1875, in its Asiatic possessions a Mohammedan population of about 5,000,000, which may be expected to increase rapidly by the progressing absorption of the states of Central Asia. The Mohammedan population of China is undoubtedly larger than was formerly assumed, as has been proved by the Mohammedan rebellion in the northwestern and southwestern provinces. It can certainly not be less than 3,000,000, and may be much larger. In Europe, the Mohammedan population of Turkey has been for some time on the decline, and is not supposed to exceed 4,000,000. Russia, in its European provinces, has about 2,259,000. In Africa, Mohammedanism not only rules in the states of the northern and eastern coast, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, but it has gradually conquered nearly the whole interior of Africa, having advanced westward to the borders of Liberia. It is thought that nearly one-half of the total population of Africa, or about 100,000,000, may be set down as imbued with Mohammedanism.

6. *Judaism.*—Judaism is neither the predominant religion, nor the religion of the government, in any particular country of the globe, but it is represented in every civilized and in many uncivilized countries. The Jews number more than 5,000,000, of whom about one-half live in Russia and Poland. They are also numerous in China, in Morocco, and other countries of Northern Africa, and are increasing rapidly in the large cities of the United States. Their aggregate number may be about 7,000,000.

Of the independent states of the world enumerated above forty-four are under Christian governments. Of these Europe has nineteen, America nineteen, Africa five, and Australasia one. To these we must add the three Christian principalities of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, tributary to Turkey. These states, with their colonies and dependencies, have an area of 32,419,900 square miles and 685,459,000 inhabitants. Of the other states, four, Turkey, Morocco, Zanzibar, and Persia, are under Mohammedan governments, and have an aggregate area of 3,115,000 square miles and 52,000,000 inhabitants; three, Anam, Siam, and Burmah, are Buddhistic, with an area of 698,000 square miles and 20,250,000 inhabitants. China and Japan have each its own state religion.

ECUADOR (República del Ecuador), an independent state of South America, extending from latitude 1° 5′ north to 5° 30′ south, and from longitude 69° 52′ to 80° 35′ west. Its boundaries are: on the north the United States of Colombia and Brazil, on the east Brazil, on the South Peru, and on the west the Atlantic Ocean. (For the territorial division, area, and population of the republic, *see* Annual Cyclopædia for 1873.)

The President of Ecuador is Dr. Antonio Borrero, inaugurated on December 8, 1875.

The new cabinet, formed on December 10, 1875, is as follows: Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, Señor Manuel Gomez de la Torre; of the Treasury, Señor Francisco P. Icaza; of War and the Navy, General Julio Saenz.

The Commandants-General of Quito and of Guayaquil, both appointed simultaneously with the cabinet, are Señor José Martinez de Aparicio and Colonel Teodoro Gomez de la Torre.

The armed force of the republic is estimated at 1,500 men.

To give an instance of the conflicting character of the reports on the subject of Ecuadorian finances, it may be stated that the national revenue (as given in the late President García Moreno's message to Congress) amounted in 1873 to $3,064,130, or $154,782 (?) more than in the year immediately preceding; and that for 1874, owing to a notable diminution of imports, determined by the general commercial crisis, did not exceed $2,944,647.

Of the various returns, official and non-official, of the revenue, none are regarded as absolutely correct. We, however, give the following table as that supposed most nearly to approximate the truth for 1872, and which will

serve at the same time to show the various sources of the national income:

REVENUE.

Branches.	Amounts.
Custom-house	$1,707,403
Tobacco tax	19,084
Spirit tax	111,420
Salt monopoly	812,785
Gunpowder monopoly	30,477
Stamped paper	114,895
Income tax	67,451
Tax on sales of lands	216,110
Tithes	871,811
Pawn-office	1,159
Post-office	96,280
Government lands	52,866
Sundries	512,297
Total	$3,618,586 *

The following table shows the amount of the revenue (as set down in the message above referred to) for the six years from January, 1869, to December, 1874:

Years.	Revenue.	Years.	Revenue.
1869	$1,678,759	1872	$2,909,848
1870	2,248,308	1873	3,964,551†
1871	2,483,359	1874	2,944,647

A detailed statement of the national debt will be found in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

In the matter of the national debt it was affirmed, in the message already alluded to, that the Anglo-American and Mackintosh debts had been paid off; that $558,000 had been paid on account of the inscribed debt, and $112,558 on account of the floating debt; also, that the sum of $142,708 had been invested in public benevolent institutions, $609,841 in the cause of public instruction, and $1,943,732 in public works; further, that there still remained to be liquidated "the only foreign debt that Ecuador has, and that had its origin in the heroic period of the independence;" that the Government had never repudiated it, as alleged by its detractors; and that the authority granted to the Executive to contract for a loan in Europe, for the purpose of completing the Yaguachi Railway, had not been used, the President seeing that, under the (then) existing circumstances, common to all the South American republics, no loan could be obtained except on ruinous conditions.

The following extract is from the report of the council of foreign bondholders, on South American states, published in London, in 1875:

It was stated by the council last year that they entertained strong hopes of receiving a proposition from the state, which hopes were strengthened by the failure of an intended local loan for the construction of a railway to Guayaquil. Several interviews were had with General Salazar, the minister at Paris, and Señor Gonzales, the consul in London; but, as the proposed arrangements were based on the condition of a new loan, for the railway, at fixed terms, these negotiations led to no satisfactory result, although the increasing revenue of the country afforded the means of an equitable adjustment of the debt, and of restoring the credit of the republic.

After the news of the assassination of García Moreno had reached London, the annexed article, signed by "An Ecuador Bondholder," appeared in a prominent journal of that city:

Now that the late President is no more, it is to be hoped that his successor may see the necessity of coming to some satisfactory settlement with the unfortunate bondholders who have been deprived of dividends since 1867 by the confiscatory decree of the late President. In the message to Congress last year by Señor García Moreno, he described the condition of Ecuador as very prosperous, the revenue having doubled itself, or nearly so, since 1868. The proportion of the customs duties appropriated to the bondholders produced in that year £23,000 or thereabouts, and in 1874 no less than £53,000 was the proportion they were entitled to and arbitrarily deprived of. Lord Derby promised the deputation of Ecuador bondholders who recently waited upon him (the writer of this being one) that he would write to the British minister there to urge upon the President to come to some arrangement with the bondholders. If the statement is correct that General Salazar will succeed to the presidency, it is to be hoped that his acquaintance with France, England, and Europe generally, may have enlightened him to see the need of rescuing his country from the ban placed upon it by the cruel treatment the bondholders have undergone.

The receipts of the Guayaquil custom-house in 1873 were reported at $1,672,650, or $80,000 more than the year just preceding. It would appear from a comparison of the custom-house returns of the same port for the twelve years ending December 31, 1873, that the receipts of this department had almost tripled in the course of that period.

No returns of the imports have been published since 1871; the quantities and value of the exports for the year 1874 were as follows:

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Value.
Cacao	25,021,648 lbs.	$2,752,381
India-rubber	1,068,989 "	213,798
Coffee	1,065,281 "	245,015
Peruvian bark	981,182 "	196,226
Hats	....	91,200
Copper	....	88,848
Total		$3,587,468

Precious metals of the value of $267,088 were shipped in 1873.

In a non-official report published in 1875, the value of the exports through Guayaquil in 1873 was set down at $5,500,000, or $805,720 more than the official value published in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874. Before quitting the subject of commerce, it may not be inopportune to mention here that among the articles forwarded to the Chilian exposition were samples of excellent silk from Puembo, and of very good wines. The grape finds a genial soil and thrives well in many parts of the country.

For some time past, the inhabitants of Cuenca have been exploring the antique *huacas*, or Indian graves, and discovered therein numerous figures in gold, copper, and stone, together with copper hatchets well hardened, and somewhat resembling those used in the Old World in the mediæval ages. A painted

* In Ecuadorian *pesos*, = 71 cents each.

† The difference between these figures (for 1873) and those given above is not accounted for in the message.

shield with hieroglyphic inscriptions has likewise been found in one of those sepulchres of the ancient Quitús.

The shipping movements at the port of Guayaquil in the year 1873 were as follows:

VESSELS.	Sailing-Vessels.	Tons.	Steamers.
Entered	128	118,034	91
Cleared	118	110,662	91

Locomotives were reported to be running over a distance of some thirty miles on the Southern Railway. The highway from Loja to Santa Rosa had been completed, and several others were in rapid course of preparation. According to García Moreno's message heretofore alluded to, Ecuador possesses thirty miles of railway, and rails for fourteen miles more; nearly 200 miles of cart-roads, with good, substantial bridges, and about 250 miles of macadamized roads. It can boast of a magnificent penitentiary, an astronomical observatory, an orphan asylum, a foundling hospital, and a conservatory of music and of fine arts. Many other enterprises were recommended and sketched out, among them a normal school and a school of medicine. Ninety-three schools have been established, with an attendance of 32,000. To put primary instruction within the reach of all, in a sparsely-inhabited country, is difficult, but perseverance was recommended to Congress, inasmuch as, without a Christian education, society is sure to fall into a state of barbarism. Trial by jury was pointed out to be unsuitable for many sections of the republic, and the Government ought to be authorized to suppress it in such places, as it has the power of ordering its establishment wherever convenient. A hospital for the cure of inebriates was strongly recommended to be built somewhere on the banks of the river Toachi, where inveterate lovers of strong drinks could be put on diet and made to do out-door work.

The Academy of Ecuador was duly inaugurated at Quito on May 4, 1875, in accordance with the decree of the Spanish Academy of Madrid; Don Pedro F. Ceballos having been appointed director, Don Pablo Herrera censor, and Don J. Modesto Espinosa secretary.

The year 1875 was fraught with events of transcendental importance to the political existence of the Ecuadorian republic, and foremost among these rank the melancholy fate of García Moreno, murdered in one of the Government buildings on the very eve of the inauguration of his third presidential term; and the establishment of an entirely new order of things under Dr. Antonio Borrero, the chosen candidate of the non-official party, incomparably the most numerous in Ecuador.

The assassination of the late President was briefly related by a correspondent, under date, Guayaquil, August 14, 1875, as follows:

On Friday, the 6th instant, the President of Ecuador, Don Gabriel García Moreno, was assassinated in the corridor of the Public Treasury, in Quito, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. Passing from one office to another in the same building, he was met by three men, who, having saluted him as they passed, turned and attacked him; one, a Colombian, with a *machete*, and the other two, natives of Quito, with revolvers. In the struggle, the President fell over the balcony into the public square, and report says that the Colombian descended the stairs and then further maltreated him. The President died a few hours after the attack, and the Colombian was shot on the spot by a sentinel then on guard at the barracks, opposite the Treasury. An unarmed aide-de-camp of the President, on hearing the shots, rushed out, and also received a bullet-wound, but not a severe one. The two Quiteños escaped, and it is not yet known whether they have been apprehended. The name of the Colombian is Faustino Rayo; Manuel Cornejo, and Roberto Andrade, are those of the Quiteños. It is doubtful as yet what action of the President called forth the revengeful feeling which prompted the attack, but it is reported to be of a private nature, and ascribed to personal animosity. Rayo, the Colombian, had been Governor of the Napo, and it is said his animosity arose from the mode in which he had been degraded from that position. The President has done so much to create bitter feelings against himself since he descended to banish the women of Ecuador, after having shot or exiled their fathers, brothers, or lovers, that it is a wonder there has not been found even one of their own sex brave enough to have dispatched him, and little short of a miracle that he has lived so long.

Immediately upon receiving the news of the assassination, Señor Vicente de Santiestéban, Governor of Guayaquil, published a proclamation, of which the following is a translation:

To the Army and People.

Fellow-countrymen: The decree published to-day has brought to your knowledge the grave event which has taken place in the capital of the republic, on the 6th inst., in which the chief of the Supreme Government was attacked and fatally wounded.

We do not yet know the fate of the President, Señor García Moreno, but, in any case, you know that, in view of this unexpected event, the executive power will be exercised by the Designado appointed by the Constitution; and it becomes us to trust that he will dictate measures which shall conciliate the liberty and rights of Ecuadorians with the respect due to the laws.

Fellow-countrymen: The republic being declared in a state of siege, and powers extraordinary being conferred on me, by the terms of our Political Code, I invite your patriotic aid to preserve the public peace, the only source of personal security.

Chiefs, officers, and soldiers: Faithful supporters of individual guarantees, your behavior under these circumstances will secure the gratitude of the people. Let me remind you of the loyalty and moderation which have always been the pride of the national army.

Friends and countrymen all: While I remain constitutionally at my post, as governor of the province, you may depend that it will be always my principal object to preserve public order.

VICENTE DE SANTIESTÉBAN.

Guayaquil, *August* 9, 1875.

After the death of García Moreno, the political community was divided into two grand parties: the *official* and the *non-official*. The latter chose for their candidate Dr. Antonio Borrero; and the former was subdivided into the three following parties: the *Catholic*, with Dr. Luis Antonio Salazar as candidate; the *Liberal Conservative*, under Dr. Antonio Flores;

and the *Peace* party, whose candidate was General Julio Saenz.

The contest, however, though conducted peacefully and with the greatest fairness, soon proved to be an unequal one; Dr. Borrero was elected by a vast majority of votes in all the provinces, and took the oath of office and possession of the presidential chair on December 8th.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. The state of education in this whole country, with all the principal facts brought together under one view, and as complete as it has been possible thus far to make it, has been presented in the last report of the Commissioner of Education at Washington. It forms a volume of 935 octavo pages, and is made up in the year 1875, and contains the facts for 1874. Education and the general effect of the public-school system is now the great topic of public interest, and in examining a summary of these details it should be remembered that they are not wholly complete. One or two States and Territories have failed to make returns, so that the aggregates are somewhat short of entire correctness. The Commissioner remarks:

That education is unworthy of the name which disregards science. Not only are the knowledge and practice of scientific methods of culture essential, but all the administrative work of the educator must be brought to the test of science and practice. Equally necessary is it that all facts and statistics should be properly grouped and recorded, all methods and systems scrutinized and compared, and all the fruits of experience garnered for future instruction. These give, when understood, the science of education. In the universal adoption of this method will be found the remedy for the defects in educational systems now everywhere the subject of complaint. To reach and apply it, observations and records must be accurate, complete.

A summary of the details then proceeds as follows:

STATE AND TERRITORIAL REPORTS.

All the States and Territories are able now to report their school population, and the increase for the year is 416,125. This increase becomes apparent only in those States which annually enumerate a school population, and not those which unfortunately use for each decade the returns of the United States census. Four States (one less than in 1873) cannot report the number enrolled in the public schools, and yet there will be noticed an increased enrollment of 164,385. Only thirty States can report the number in daily attendance (one less than in 1873), and yet an increase of 321,825 is reported. Thirty-five out of thirty-seven States, and eight out of eleven Territories, report the number of teachers. The increase—exclusive of 148 from two Territories not reporting last year—is 24,223. Thirty-seven States and eleven Territories report the public-school income, which shows an increase for the year of $1,232,656; but only thirty-five States and nine Territories can show their school expenditures.

EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Massachusetts heads the list with an expenditure *per capita* of school enumeration of $14.70; of pupils enrolled in public schools of $14.48. The remaining States report the following:

STATES.	Per Capita of Enumeration.	Per Capita of Enrollment.
Ohio	$11 40	$8 57
Louisiana	11 00	.....
Nebraska	10 72	18 50
Rhode Island	10 40	11 55
Connecticut	9 47	10 83
Vermont	7 04	8 89
New York	6 94	10 61
Iowa	6 68	9 29
Michigan	5 85	7 80
New Jersey	5 82	9 30
Indiana	5 70	9 02
Illinois	5 60	7 82
Maine	4 94	8 72
Maryland	4 51	9 17
Wisconsin	4 16	6 80
West Virginia	4 14	....
Minnesota	4 06	6 63
Missouri	3 00	5 70
Mississippi	2 89	4 54
Tennessee	2 09	3 40
Virginia	2 02	5 08
South Carolina	1 95	4 28
Alabama	87½	....
Georgia	68	1 95
New Hampshire	7 05	....
Florida	6 59	....
District of Columbia	10 70	18 98
Montana	7 90	15 68
Colorado	7 28	18 84
Arizona	4 41	33 28
Utah	2 73	5 09
Cherokee Nation	7 40	15 25

The Diversity of School Age.—If each State furnished by accurate census the number and average attendance of children between 6 and 16 (the usual limits of school age), most valuable comparative lessons could be drawn. Ohio provides by law for such an enumeration, and in the last report of her School Commissioner the number of school population, 6 to 21, was given as 985,947, while the number between 6 and 16 was 737,272, being about 75 per cent. of the legal school population.

The legal school age in the several States and Territories is: In Connecticut and Utah, 4–6; Oregon and Wisconsin, 4–20; Maine, New Hampshire, Montana, and Washington, 4–21; Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 5–15; California, 5–17; New Jersey, 5–18; Michigan, Vermont, and Wyoming, 5–20; Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Virginia, Colorado, Dakota, and Idaho, 5–21; South Carolina and Indian Territory, 6–16; District of Columbia, 6–17; Georgia, Nevada, Tennessee, and Texas, 6–18; Kentucky, 6–20; Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Arizona, 6–21.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Maine, without the stimulus of an influx of population, shows an increase of only 40 in children of school age during the year; but the enrollment in public summer schools was 5,708 in advance of 1873, and the average attendance in the schools 4,930 in advance. The increase in the public-school income was $223,178; in expenditure, $167,042; in the number of schoolhouses, 14; in the value of school-property, $104,075. The normal schools have trained during the year 587 pupils, and 163 towns and cities, availing themselves of the provisions of a recent act, have established that number of additional free high-schools, imparting, without charge, to 14,828 students good secondary training. The State College had, at the close of 1874, 121 students; other colleges, 355; professional schools, 145.

New Hampshire reports an increase of 6 in the number of schoolhouses, but a decrease of 696 in the number of scholars registered; though the number from 4 to 14 years of age not attending any school was brought down from 3,680 in 1873 to 2,593 in 1874. There is a decrease of 45 in the number of male

teachers, and an increase of 34 female teachers; the average monthly pay of the former (including board) has increased from $40.78 to $44.87, and that of the latter from $23.84 to $24.90. The methods of instruction are said to be better than they have been, and drawing and vocal music receive more attention in many schools. The State Normal School reports 122 pupils and 28 graduates in 1874. Secondary instruction has been given in 34 high-schools and 52 academies; and the one college, with its associated scientific and agricultural departments, reports 54 professors and tutors and 281 students, besides 8 professors and 78 students in the medical department. The State has made a direct contribution to the Normal School and State Agricultural College, but out off the appropriation for teachers' institutes.

Vermont, with an increase of 6,056 in school population (5 to 20), shows a decrease of 16,557 in attendance on all schools. At the same time, the number of teachers was 292 greater than in 1873, there were 90 more schoolhouses and 133 more in good condition, and $80,399 were expended on new schoolhouses, against $58,429 in 1873. The State Board of Education has been abolished, and a State Superintendent of Public Instruction substituted for it. The 3 State normal schools report 401 students, of whom 90 were graduated. Secondary instruction has been given in 87 incorporated academies and county grammar-schools. The 3 colleges give an aggregate of 186 undergraduates, with 51 medical students, in the autumn of 1874.

Massachusetts shows an increase of 7,270 in the attendance on public schools, and in all schools of probably 9,000; also, an increase of $364,157.37 in receipts from taxation for school purposes. The average monthly pay of male teachers has been about double that in the two adjacent Northern States, and that of female teachers about $9 more. The sum of $1,646,670.35 was spent during the year for building and repairing schoolhouses. Instruction in drawing (now general in all the city schools) has made most encouraging advance. The 4 older normal schools report 1,133 pupils, of whom 182 were graduated, and the new one at Worcester 69 pupils. In the Normal Art School were 188 pupils, 55 more than the preceding year. Secondary instruction was given in 209 high-schools, in at least 50 academies, and in 21 preparatory schools, to perhaps 20,000 pupils. In 2 universities and 5 colleges were 1,517 collegiate students; in 4 scientific schools, 547 students; and in theological, medical, and legal courses, 1,020.

In *Rhode Island*, the receipts for public schools were $155,900.28 more than in 1873; the increased expenditure for them, $88,039.25; the registration of pupils, the same for the two years; the number of teachers, greater by 264 than in 1873, and their average pay larger; the number of evening schools and of their pupils, both considerably larger. Secondary instruction was given in 12 high-schools, 4 academies, 5 preparatory schools, and 1 business-college. The State Normal School had 141 students, and the 1 college of the State, 253.

Connecticut shows an increase of $99,820.19 in receipts for school purposes, an increase of $70,357.51 paid for teachers' wages, an aggregate of $226,705.78 expended for new schoolhouses, and a greater registration by nearly 4,000 in her public schools, though other schools show a considerable decrease. The one normal school had 180 students; the high-schools and academies, upward of 5,000; the colleges, 955 in collegiate and 248 in scientific courses; the professional schools, 265 studying theology, law, and medicine.

MIDDLE STATES.

New York reports a gross receipt of $12,988,762.98 for public schools, $582,725 more than for the preceding year. Of this sum, $7,415,181.39 was expended for teachers' wages, $1,994,132 for schoolhouse sites and buildings, $294,145.68 for school apparatus, $27,203.79 for school-district libraries, and $74,611.49 for schools for colored children. To ninety-eight academies, in which 1,661 students were being trained as teachers, $47,861.98 were given; and to eight State normal schools, with 2,913 normal pupils, $150,027.79, this not including, it is believed, what New York City gave its normal schools, which had in them 1,300 pupils. The number of pupils in public schools was 1,030,779; in private schools, 135,956; in normal schools, 6,319; in academies, 27,887; in colleges, 3,414; in professional and scientific schools, about 3,600.

In *New Jersey*, the number of pupils in the public schools was 186,392, an increase of 6,949 over the previous year. The whole revenue for maintenance of the schools, besides $613,237.84 for building schoolhouses, was $1,691,160.29, a decrease of $145,192.82 from that of the preceding year, owing to a deficiency of local tax to supplement the State appropriation. There were 85 more teachers than last year, 13 more school-buildings, and 194 more school departments; and the cost per scholar was $3.38 less. In private schools there were 36,527 pupils, and 71,895 children of school age are supposed to have attended no school. The State Normal School had 269 pupils; the Farnum Preparatory School, 12; and in three city normal schools were nearly 80 candidates for teachership, besides 250 teachers preparing for higher work. The number of high-schools and pupils does not appear, but 3,013 pupils are reported in thirty-six academies and four preparatory schools; 253 in three business colleges; 110 in the preparatory classes of colleges; 645 in the collegiate classes; 181 in three scientific schools, and 295 in four theological seminaries.

Pennsylvania reports an increase in school-districts of 21; in schools, of 336; in graded schools, of 279; in teachers, of 238; in pupils registered, of 16,754; in average attendance, of 31,608; in expenditure for tuition, of $201,510.56; for buildings, fuel, and contingencies, of $301,298.91; and for all school purposes, of $502,103.47; the total for the last-mentioned, including normal schools and orphan-schools, reaching $9,408,819.37. Of this sum, $110,000 went to the eight normal schools, which had 2,915 normal pupils, besides 941 in model schools. About 40,000 pupils appear to be engaged in secondary studies; about 2,300 in classical courses, and about 300 in scientific courses of the colleges; 570 in theological, 56 in legal, and 1,109 in medical studies.

Delaware remained, in 1874, under her old and ineffective school-law, the chief educational activities developing themselves in the city schools of Wilmington, which enrolled nearly 6,000 children; in the Association for the Education of Colored People, which maintained twenty-eight schools, with 1,200 pupils; in a few academies and seminaries, which gave secondary training to from 400 to 500 pupils; and in the State College, which had 45 students. A new school-law was, however, enacted early in 1875, in which the modern improvements in organization, including State supervision, were adopted.

Maryland appears to have received for public schools $59,699.71 less than in the preceding year, but to have expended on them $108,824.70 more, increasing her schools by 60 and her teachers by 134. There has been considerable increase in the expenditure for teachers' salaries, for building schoolhouses, and for books. The State Normal School had, during the year, 174 pupils, and the School for training Colored Teachers, 246. In the Baltimore City College, in eighteen academies aided by the State, in seven preparatory schools of colleges, and in twenty independent schools, about 4,600 pupils have been in secondary studies; in seven colleges there have been 477 in collegiate; in two schools of science, 373; and in eleven professional schools, 732 have been studying theology, medicine, or law.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Virginia shows an increase in receipts for public schools of $54,570.97; in expenditures on them, of $58,651.21; in the number of schools, of 205; in the

number of graded schools, of 32; in the number of new school-buildings, of 263; in the number of teachers, of 205; and in the enrollment of pupils, of 13,016. There has been a slight advance, too, in teachers' wages; an improvement in school-buildings and furniture, and, in the absence of a normal school for whites, an increased instruction of teachers at county institutes. Two schools for training colored teachers have had about 300 pupils. In 27 academies, 11 higher female seminaries, 7 preparatory schools, and 1 business-college, 3,034 students have been under training. In 8 colleges and universities there were 1,209 undergraduates; in 2 scientific schools, 484; and in 9 professional schools, 388.

North Carolina made no report for 1874. It is believed, however, that about 3,500 public schools were taught, and attended by over 100,000 white and over 50,000 colored children. In 2 normal schools there were 94 students; in 28 schools for secondary training, 1,500; in 4 colleges, 267; and in 2 professional schools, 75.

South Carolina reports a net receipt of $478,767.37 for public schools, and an expenditure of $431,500.34 upon them; with an enrollment of 44,470 white and 56,249 colored children. There was an increase of 162 teachers, of 196 schools, and of 192 new schoolhouses. From 6 academies, 1 institute, and 7 higher schools for females, 895 pupils were reported; in the university and 6 colleges, 436 preparatory and 287 collegiate, with 20 students of agriculture, 126 of theology, 16 of law, and 61 of medicine.

Georgia reports 2,223 free schools for white and 669 for colored children, with an enrollment of 84,678 whites and 37,267 colored; 617 private elementary schools, with 25,745 pupils; 86 private high-schools, with 4,957 pupils; 11 colleges, with 833 students; to which number the bureau can add at least 800 more in female colleges and 721 in scientific and professional schools.

From *Florida* the information is imperfect, in consequence of the death of State Superintendent Gibbs, before the report for the year could be made. Still, there appears to be improvement, the receipts for school purposes being $5,735.23 more than the previous year, and the expenditure $28,481.61 more. The increase in the number of schools was 46, and of pupils 1,586. The State Agricultural College was still in abeyance, its funds locked up in State securities.

In *Alabama* the embarrassments of 1872–'73 continued, greatly affecting all the lower schools. The normal schools, private and public, seem, however, to have gone forward, having about 500 pupils. In 7 secondary schools, 782 pupils were reported, and in 8 colleges 331 preparatory students, 274 collegiate, 108 agricultural and mechanical, 8 theological, and 95 medical.

In *Louisiana* the State Superintendent of Instruction speaks hopefully of the educational condition, though he admits that in many instances treasurers have been unfaithful, directors negligent, and teachers miserably ill paid. Race prejudices have also sometimes interfered with the action of the school-laws. Still, there is a gain in the receipts for schools of $110,595.43 over the preceding year; in attendance, of 16,866; in the number of schools, of 175; and of teachers, 18. The value of schoolhouses and sites, of school apparatus and school furniture, is also reported to have increased, though, out of New Orleans, there are said to be few schoolhouses in good condition. Three normal schools, not under State control, have had over 200 pupils. In private schools, 22,306 scholars are reported, with about 1,600 under secondary training, 392 in preparatory schools of colleges, 232 in the colleges themselves, and 196 in professional schools.

Texas, with a rapidly-increasing population, shows great inadequacy of educational provisions. An indebtedness of nearly half a million to the teachers is reported; there was also difficulty in obtaining schoolhouses, the law not authorizing the payment of rent and not providing funds enough to build. The establishment of 3 normal schools is recommended, there being none at present. In 11 academies and seminaries, 2 business colleges, and 8 preparatory schools of colleges, 2,265 pupils were reported; in 8 colleges, 701 students; in 8 schools for superior instruction of females, 245 in studies equivalent to collegiate; and in 2 professional schools, 25 students of theology and medicine.

In *Arkansas*, the public schools were prostrate for the year, awaiting action of the Legislature for their revival. But in the normal department of the State Industrial University, 53 students were preparing to be teachers; in 3 schools for secondary training there were 258 students; in the preparatory department of the university and 2 colleges, 248; in collegiate classes, 119.

In *Mississippi* the opposition to the public-school system is said to be steadily diminishing, the idea of popular education to be more and more favorably entertained, and the free schools to be now receiving very general support. The receipts for these schools were over $900,000 for the year; the number of schools, 3,846; the average attendance, about one-third of the children of school age; the value of school property, $505,790.56. In 2 normal schools there were 300 students. Returns from 2 out of 8 schools for secondary training show 117 pupils; preparatory schools of colleges, 553. In 6 colleges there were 292 students; in 7 institutions for superior instruction of females, 789; and in 1 school of theology, 10.

Tennessee reports a receipt of $998,459.10 for public schools, more than half the school population enrolled in them, and more than one-third in average daily attendance; the number of teachers, 5,551, and their average salary, $33 per month. The city school systems appear to be working well, through extra aid received from the Peabody fund. Through the same means 10 teachers' institutes were held during the year, doing much toward training good school-teachers, there being yet no normal school under State direction. In 3 city high-schools there were about 500 pupils; in 46 private schools, 4,866; in 4 business colleges, 554; in preparatory schools of colleges, 1,920; in 15 colleges, 699; and in 6 professional schools, 471.

Kentucky presents imperfect statistics, owing to the meagre returns from local officers to the State Superintendent; but enough appears to show that although, from want of funds, her school term has been short, and the enrollment in schools proportionately less than in Tennessee, still, there has been a perceptible advance. Public sentiment is more in favor of free schools; provision for the education of the colored population in them has at last been made, so far as the income from tax on the property of colored persons and any moneys that may be received from the United States will go; 141 new schoolhouses have been built; a more general organization of teachers' institutes has been effected; the establishment of a State Normal School has been pretty well resolved upon; in 3 private normal schools, 2 colleges, and 2 city training-schools, about 300 persons have been preparing to teach; about 4,000 have received secondary training; about 1,000 appear in 12 colleges, not counting in the female colleges; and in 11 professional schools were 225 students of theology, 16 of law, and 616 of medicine.

West Virginia reports a receipt of $740,938.69 for public schools, an expenditure greater by $138,689.40 than in 1873, a school attendance 27,256 greater, 218 more school-buildings, 357 pupils in 4 of the 7 normal schools, 834 in secondary schools, 414 in college studies, and 43 in theological.

It should be observed in general, with reference to the Southern States, that much aid is received from other quarters. Considerable donations have been

made to higher institutions of learning. Several religious denominations have been active in organizing schools of all grades; among the most notable are those of the American Missionary Association. The Peabody fund has continued to extend its most efficient aid in the States designated for its benefactions.

GREAT LAKE AND NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI STATES.

A prominent educational feature in these States, with the exception of Ohio and Illinois, is their crowning of the free-school system with State universities, to which graduates from the higher grades of free schools may be admitted without other examination than they have passed with approval in the schools.

Ohio reports a school population of 985,947; an enrollment in public schools of 707,943; an average attendance of 429,680; receipts, $8,300,594; expenditure for school-buildings, $1,474,083. There are no State normal schools, but 10 under private or collegiate or city auspices report 2,220 pupils; high-schools, 24,229; private academies, 5,151; preparatory schools, 4,771; business colleges, 2,441; 13 higher schools for women, 1,342; 2 scientific schools, 148; 12 schools of theology, 332; 2 law schools, 67; 11 medical schools, 1,177.

Michigan shows an enrollment in public schools of about 330,000 out of 436,694 of school age; an average attendance of 170,000; a sum of $4,094,776 received for school purposes, and $536,307 expended for school-buildings. Among the signs of progress are better school-buildings, improved school-furniture, and increased pay to more fully-educated teachers. The State Normal School has had 329 pupils, and the State University and 4 colleges have maintained normal classes. In private and parochial schools there have been some 20,000 pupils; in schools for secondary training, 8,286; in the State Agricultural College, 121; and in 6 professional schools, 826.

Indiana reports 489,044 pupils enrolled in public schools, only 2,010 less than the whole number between 6 and 16. The school fund reached $8,711,319; the school revenue, $2,211,328; the number of schools, 9,105; the number of teachers, 13,005; and 479 schoolhouses were built during the year. In 2 normal schools there were 1,026 pupils, and 19,033 in schools for secondary training. The State University and 16 colleges report 1,613 students; 9 institutions for superior instruction of females, 149; the State Agricultural University, 19; 2 law schools, 58; 2 medical schools, 133.

Illinois reports an increase of $191,556 in her permanent school fund, but shows the effect of the financial troubles of the year in a decrease of $1,365,-850.80 in receipts for public schools and a decrease of $1,393,759.80 in expenditures. Still, $1,009,960 were expended on school sites and buildings, and there was an increase in enrollment of 17,466, in average attendance of 31,830, and in the number of teachers of 354. The whole number of public schools was 11,649, with an average daily attendance of 383,334; the number of pay-schools, 541, with an enrollment of 51,022. In the two State normal schools and others there were 1,800 normal pupils, and 11,386 in schools for secondary training, exclusive of high-schools, in which there were probably as many more. In colleges there were 2,835 students; in schools of science, 486; in schools of law, theology, and medicine, 985.

Wisconsin raised for her 5,113 public schools $2,667,050; employed in them, notwithstanding a somewhat less attendance, 429 more teachers than in 1873; increased her school sittings by 4,306; trained in her 3 State normal schools about 700 pupils; in secondary schools, 2,200; in college classes, 405; in professional schools, 150; and in special schools, 556.

Minnesota reports an increase of $122,502 in her permanent school fund, of $19,205 in the interest of this fund apportioned to the schools, of $368,478 in total receipts for school purposes, of $202,497 in expenditure for them, of 14,129 in school population, of 4,319 in attendance upon public schools, of 276 in the number both of schools and teachers, of 187 in the number of schoolhouses, and of $1.48 to $4.46 in the monthly pay of teachers. The number of pupils in public schools is 128,902; in normal and other schools for secondary training, 4,920.

Iowa reports an increase of $307,598.62 in receipts for public schools, and of $200,423.62 in expenditures. The increase in school population was 15,-001; in the enrollment in public schools, 17,553; in average attendance, 22,947; in number of schoolhouses, 352; in value of school property, $1,337,-750. The normal departments of the university and Whittier College had 63 students; such secondary schools as were reported, 5,543; colleges, 1,127; professional schools, 414; 3 special schools, 284.

MISSOURI RIVER STATES.

The system here continued in 1874 the same as in the preceding year, a State Superintendent of instruction, with county superintendents under him, presiding over and supervising public schools in each State, while a State university, as in the last-named section of States, stood at the head of the free schools to receive their graduates, though with less definite arrangements in respect to their admission.

Missouri shows an increase of 2,537 in school population, of $72,198.41 in receipts for school purposes, and of $714,548.83 in permanent county school funds. But in other particulars there appears no change, except in St. Louis, where the advance is continuous and great. The normal schools (State, city, collegiate, and independent) had 1,887 pupils; the secondary schools, including business colleges, 9,765; the university and colleges, 1,258 collegiate and 145 scientific students; professional schools, 844; two special schools, 246.

Kansas reports a decrease of $18,340.28 in receipts for public schools, but an increase in expenditures of $7,282.19 in permanent school fund, of 410 in the number of schoolhouses, and of 1,020 in the number of teachers. In four normal schools, one of them for the colored race, there were 574 pupils; in secondary schools, 2,215; in collegiate classes, 415; in the institution for the blind, 40.

Nebraska increased her receipts for public schools from $901,190 in 1873 to $988,740 in 1874, and the expenditure for them from $751,904 to $1,004,957. The number of schoolhouses was increased by 375, the number of teachers by 513, and the number of enrolled pupils by 9,846. The State Normal School had 87 pupils, and, as far as can be gathered from returns received, there were 786 students in secondary schools, 67 in collegiate classes, and 2 in a professional school, with 53 in the State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

STATES ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Nevada, in her third biennial report, shows improvement in almost every particular. The school funds have increased from $104,000 to $250,000; the school population from 5,675 to 6,315; the school attendance from 77 to 84 per cent. More than $50,000 has been expended upon schoolhouses; 13 new districts have been formed; 39 more teachers employed; a preparatory school for the future university erected, and the few deaf and dumb trained in the school at Oakland, Cal.

Oregon.—The first biennial report from Oregon states that, notwithstanding great embarrassments growing out of the scattered settlement of a comparatively poor and scanty population over a large extent of country, the public schools have enjoyed considerable prosperity and have made commendable progress. The work of organization is going forward; the examination of teachers is being made

more uniform; $46,608.96 was spent on schoolhouses in 1873–'74, against $4,352.45 the preceding year; and out of a school population of 40,898 there were 20,680 enrolled in schools, a larger proportion than in several much older States In her colleges were 736 preparatory students, 235 collegiate, and 14 medical.

California, with a population spread over a vast territory, but with several well-grown cities, reports 117,870 enrolled in schools out of 159,427 of school age. The increase of enrollment over 1873 was 20,189, about keeping pace with the growth of population. There was a decrease of $73,734.94 in the receipts for public schools, and of $34,982.09 in expenditures. The State Normal School reported 234 pupils; secondary schools, 3,077; the university and colleges, 682 preparatory and 752 collegiate, besides 131 in the agricultural department of the university, and 114 professional students.

THE TERRITORIES.

For the second time every Territory has been heard from, and the report is, on the whole, encouraging. In all, except Alaska, some school system is in operation, with a Territorial Superintendent of Instruction, and generally county superintendents also, while in the newly-settled ones the citizens seem to be manfully contending with the great difficulty of educating children in regions where wide, waste areas form the rule and fixed settlements the few exceptions.

The *District of Columbia*, compact and populous, led the list last year in enrollment of children in schools, and Colorado in the amount raised for educational purposes. This year, Utah, vast in territory but scanty in population, reports 10 more than the District on her list of pupils in the public schools and 308 more in average daily attendance, while Colorado, rich as she is in mines, falls not only below her former self, but also below the District in school revenue.

The enrollment in the Territorial schools is, as reported—though the returns are said to be in some instances imperfect—for Arizona, 343 out of 2,584 children of school age; for Colorado, 9,995 out of 19,309; for Dakota, 4,006 out of 6,312; for the District of Columbia, 17,839 out of 31,671; for Idaho, 2,030 out of 4,010; for Montana, 1,935 out of 3,758; for New Mexico, 5,420 (in all schools, 6,578) out of 23,000; for Utah, 17,849 out of 33,297; for Washington, 7,592 out of 11,937; for Wyoming, 1,000 out of 1,100. The returns from the Indian Territory are too meagre to admit of a comparison of them with others, each Indian tribe there acting independently.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN CITIES.

A summary is presented of the statistics of the public schools in 127 cities with a population of 6,637,905. The summaries in the twenty different items reported for each city contain some most suggestive lessons. Some cities cannot tell the number of their school population; some have not counted their sittings, and do not know whether they are adequate to their necessities. The number enrolled in private schools can only be approximated. The statistics show that these cities contain 1,344,028 children of school age, and 2,136 school buildings, having 621,498 sittings, or not quite half enough for the children entitled to attend school. This apparent deficiency is in part due to the fact that twenty-five cities are unable to tell their sittings. The amount expended in these cities for public schools for the year was $19,122,323, while the total receipts for the year were $19,150,514.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Statistics are given of 124 normal schools, having 968 instructors and 24,405 students. Of these schools, 73 are supported by State appropriations. The largest appropriation for any one normal school for the year was for the Normal University of the State of Illinois, $28,987. Next to this is the appropriation for the State Normal School of New Jersey, $20,000. Each of the 6 State Normal Schools of New York received $18,000, and the Michigan State Normal School $17,500. The other appropriations range from $1,000 to $15,000. Pennsylvania claims the largest number of normal schools, reporting 11; Ohio, 10; New York, 9; and Illinois and Missouri, 8 each.

COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Statistics have been received of 125 institutions of this character, having 577 instructors and 25,892 students, an increase over the number reported last year of 14 institutions, 63 instructors, and 3,495 students. In the number of schools New York takes the lead, reporting 17; Illinois, 16; Ohio, 13; and the remainder are distributed among 24 States and 2 Territories.

KINDERGÄRTEN.

Information is given in a table of 55 of these schools, having 125 teachers and 1,635 pupils. Of the whole number of these gardens reported, Massachusetts claims 14 (6 of which are in Boston) and New York 10.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

The report presents a summary of the statistics of 1,031 of this class of schools, having 5,466 instructors and 98,179 students. Of the whole number of schools, 195, with 13,592 pupils, are for boys; 275, with 20,458 pupils, are for girls; and 561, with 64,129 pupils, for both sexes. It is noticed that although 1,031 institutions, with 408 more teachers, are reported in 1874, as against 944 in 1873, there were 20,391 less students. This diminution of the number of students is probably attributable to the financial embarrassments of the year, which have, in many States, largely affected the attendance on private schools of the academic class.

The Commissioner, alluding to the efforts of the Bureau to collect full statistics of secondary instruction, says: "At present there is a painful deficiency of information respecting secondary instruction in State and city systems.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

The number of these schools reporting to the Bureau for 1874 is 91, with 697 instructors and 11,414 students. This is an increase over 1873 of 5 institutions and 7 instructors, but a decrease of 1,073 students. The number of students preparing for the classical course in college is 3,655; for the scientific course, 951.

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

The report embraces statistics of 209 of these schools, 4 more than in 1873. The number of instructors reported is 2,285, 165 more than in 1873; and the number of students, 23,445, a decrease of 1,168.

Six thousand one hundred and ninety of the students were in the preparatory departments, 10,750 in the regular collegiate course, 1,093 in special or partial courses, and 138 in the post-graduate course.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Statistics of 343 colleges and universities are given. The number of instructors reported is 3,783; the number of students, 56,692. The number of institutions reported is greater by 20 than in 1873, the number of instructors by 677, and the attendance by 4,639. The number of students in preparatory classes was 28,529; number of unclassified students, 1,648; number of students in regular college classes, 26,515, of whom 15,598 were in the classical course, 4,664 in the scientific course, and 283 in post-graduate studies. The number of females in preparatory classes was 6,585; in collegiate classes, 2,787.

Of the 343 colleges, 300 report libraries, the aggregate number of volumes being 1,880,455; 158 report 406,144 volumes in society libraries; 152 report an increase in libraries during the year of 78,495 volumes. The value of grounds, buildings, and apparatus reported by 303 colleges was $39,170,223; the amount of productive funds reported by 178 colleges, $28,080,309; the income from productive funds reported by 168 colleges, $1,801,890; the receipts from tuition fees for the last year in 208 colleges, $1,768,929; the amount of State appropriations received by 25 colleges, $611,676; and the aggregate amount of scholarship funds reported by 58 colleges, $1,999,338.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

The whole number of students reported in institutions for superior instruction is 48,855; of whom 26,515 are in colleges, 5,085 in schools of science, and 17,255 in schools for the superior instruction of women.

In connection with these statistics is presented a summary of students in classical and scientific preparatory courses. The number preparing for a college course is 11,032; preparing for classical course in college: in academies 5,112, in preparatory schools 3,655; preparing for scientific course in college: in academies 2,705, in preparatory schools 951, in preparatory departments of scientific schools 1,584—total number in preparatory courses, 25,039.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

In 1871, an effort was made to collect statistics of college entrance examinations. It turned out, however, that very few colleges kept a record of such facts; only six colleges were able to report with any degree of definiteness. This year the effort has been renewed, with the following valuable result from 62 universities and colleges. It appears that the total number of candidates for these several institutions was 3,515; that of the total number admitted without conditions was 2,015; that 486 were conditioned in Latin, 471 in Greek, 559 in mathematics, 227 in history and geography; and that, of those rejected, 58 failed in Latin, 62 in Greek, 144 in mathematics, 74 in history and geography, and 346 in two or more subjects of examination.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

The number of institutions and departments of this class, as reported to the Bureau, is 72; the number of instructors, 609; number of students, 7,244. The number of institutions reported in 1874 is greater by two, the number of instructors less by 140, and the attendance less by 1,606, than in 1873. The number of students in preparatory courses is 1,252; in regular courses, 4,037; in partial courses, 268; in post-graduate courses, 51.

The Commissioner alludes to an inquiry instituted by order of the House of Representatives into the condition and management of the colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under act of Congress, July 2, 1862, and gives some facts furnished by the committee concerning the sales of land and land-scrip, and the investment of the proceeds in the different States. The following States are mentioned as having received noticeably large prices for their lands: Minnesota, $5.62 per acre; California, $5; Michigan, $3.25; Iowa, $2.27; Missouri, $1.84; Wisconsin, $1.25. The price for which land-scrip was sold ranged from 41½ cents per acre, in the case of Rhode Island, to 95 cents per acre, in the case of Virginia. The interest has been paid in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Virginia, while in Tennessee, by the failure of the State to pay the interest, a loss of $10,065.25 was incurred. In North Carolina the bonds have yielded no income. In South Carolina the committee find that the management of this trust has been equally reprehensible; and that in the States of Nebraska, Nevada, and Oregon, the lands granted by the United States have not yet been sold, and consequently no investments have yet been made. The colleges are generally free from debt.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

The number of schools of theology, including theological departments, reporting to the Bureau in 1874, was 113, with 579 professors and 4,356 students. The number of institutions is three more than in 1873, the number of professors six more, and the attendance 518 greater.

These theological schools and departments are distributed among the denominations as follows: Roman Catholic, 18; Baptist, 16; Presbyterian, 15; Lutheran, 13; Protestant Episcopal, 12; Congregational, 8; Methodist Episcopal, 7; Reform, 3; United Presbyterian, 3; Christian, 2; Free Baptist, 2; Methodist, 2; Universalist, 2; African Methodist, Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterian, German Reformed, Methodist Episcopal (South), Moravian, New Jerusalem, Union Evangelical, United Brethren, Unitarian, and unsectarian, 1 each—total, 113.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

The Commissioner furnishes statistics of 38 schools of law, having 181 instructors and 2,585 students, one more school than in 1873, 23 more instructors, and 411 more students. The number of students who have received a degree in letters or science is 546. The number of graduates in 1874 was 917.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

The number of schools of medicine (including dentistry and pharmacy) appearing in the report is 99, with 1,121 instructors and 9,095 students. The year shows an increase of 5 schools, a decrease of 27 instructors, and an increase of 414 students. The schools are classed as follows: 63 "regular," with 780 instructors and 6,888 students; 4 "eclectic," with 36 instructors and 303 students; 7 "homœopathic," with 122 instructors and 565 students; 11 "dental," with 133 instructors and 431 students; 14 "pharmaceutical," with 50 instructors and 908 students.

The Commissioner remarks that, considering how closely these schools affect the life of every individual in the country, many of the details reported will excite surprise. Of the 9,095 students reported, only 733 are shown to have received a degree in letters or science. The total number of volumes for consultation in these schools is only 66,611. In contrast with these, the library of the Surgeon-General's Office at Washington has 37,000 volumes and 30,000 pamphlets.

While the total benefactions to education in the country for the past year were, so far as ascertained, $6,053,304, these several schools, which so directly affect human life, have received for the year only $308,466, and a total income of $24,219 from permanent funds, being almost entirely dependent upon their tuition fees, which amount to $520,593.

LIBRARIES.

The number of libraries reported in 1870 was 152; in 1871, the number was 180; in 1872, 251; in 1873, 351. In the report for 1874, information is presented in regard to 340 libraries, embracing 1,091,599 volumes, 88,740 pamphlets, and 11,545 manuscripts, concerning which no detailed statistics have been previously given in the reports, and 336 libraries which furnished detailed statistics in 1872 or 1873. The number of volumes in these libraries is 4,666,166; the number of pamphlets, 764,944; the increase in books during the last fiscal year was 299,767, and in pamphlets, 88,423.

RELATION OF ART TO EDUCATION.

A list of 27 art museums and art collections of colleges, historical societies, etc., is given. Of these, 7 are in New York, 6 in Massachusetts, 2 each in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and 1 each in Il-

linois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia. The 7 in New York report an income the past year of $94,268; the 6 in Massachusetts, $16,137; 1 in Connecticut, $13,180; 1 in Illinois, $2,500; 1 in New Hampshire, $469; 1 in Ohio, $800; 1 in Vermont, $750; while the 1 in the District of Columbia reports the princely amount of $70,000.

These reports of income, however, are not in all cases reports of annual fixed incomes, but of exceptional contributions or gifts.

The Corcoran Art Gallery has a productive fund of $1,000,000; the Metropolitan Museum of New York reports an expenditure of over a quarter of a million in the purchase and care of its collections; the Yale School of the Fine Arts reports an endowment fund of $88,000; the National Academy of Design, New York, one of $50,000; Vassar College, one of $50,000.

As showing the very recent awakening and rapid growth of interest in art in this country, it is observed that, with the exception of the Boston Athenæum, founded as a library in 1807; the New York Historical Society, 1804; the Penn Historical Society, 1824; and the Redwood Library, 1730, none of which were founded as art museums, the 27 institutions reported have all been established since 1842, with the very important exceptions of the two great art academies, that of Philadelphia having been founded in 1805, and the present National Academy of New York in 1826. Of the 11 collections enumerated as connected with colleges, 5 were established since 1872, and 8 since January, 1864.

A list of 26 institutions affording art instruction is given. Of these, 10 are for special training of artists. These art-schools, exclusive of the Pennsylvania Academy and the Chicago schools, report 56 instructors and 594 pupils. This portion of the report closes with facts and statistics concerning some of the schools for art-training in the United States.

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Forty of these schools are reported, with 275 instructors, of whom 37 are semi-mutes, and 4,900 pupils. The whole number who have received instruction in these institutions since their organization is 14,782. The State appropriations for the support of these schools during the past year amounted to $1,044,406, and the sum received from tuition fees was $127,946. The value of grounds, buildings, etc., is reported as $6,185,264.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND.

Twenty-seven States report 29 schools for the blind, having 525 instructors and other employés, and 1,942 pupils. The whole number of persons who have been under instruction in these schools since their opening is 6,684. There are, in the various institutions, 137 blind employés and workmen.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

Statistics are given of 56 of these schools. The number of commitments during the year was 9,846; the whole number since the schools were established, 110,622. The number of inmates at the time of reporting was 10,848. The cost of 54 of these institutions for the year was $1,541.799; the earnings of 49 of them, $305,127. The number of volumes reported in the libraries of 54 schools was 35,012.

The Commissioner reviews the special educational and reformatory features of several of these schools, giving prominence to what the history of a number of them has established as a fact, that "education is reformatory."

Statistics indicate that 75 per cent. of all the youth sent to these institutions have been reclaimed and restored to society; and they also show that the greatest success is achieved in efforts for the reformation of those under 14 years of age.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS, MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES, ETC.

The Commissioner presents in a table statistics of 269 institutions, of which 156 are classed as orphan asylums, 21 as soldiers' and sailors' orphans' homes; 9 as infant asylums, 26 as industrial schools, and 57 as miscellaneous charities. The whole number of inmates of these institutions, as reported, is 26,360, under the supervision of 1,678 teachers and officers. The income for last year, as reported, was $2,725,-616, and the expenditure, $2,169,079. These fall short of the real amounts, as several institutions failed to report receipts and expenditures.

The peculiar features of several of these institutions are presented, those in which industrial training is afforded being especially noted. These, however, are few in number; and the Commissioner, after referring to the large number of institutions which take children from the lowest classes, give them the rudiments of an education, teach them sewing, etc., says: "The great need now seems to be that these schools, which lay so good a foundation, shall be supplemented by special training-schools, where instruction shall be given in various industries."

CRIME AND IGNORANCE.

The Commissioner's reports from year to year have contained statements concerning the relations between crime and ignorance. These reports afford special facilities for collecting the educational facts respecting forty millions of people, and contrasting them with the records of crime. If these facts are kept, reported, and generalized with sufficient accuracy and fullness, they will eventually furnish a safe basis for inference. Facts can alone settle the question whether education, used and applied in its largest sense, renders the industry of the hand and brain more productive, prevents pauperism, crime, and other ills, or affords a means of avoiding them.

Place is given to extracts from the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspector of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, of which the Commissioner says: "It is doubted if in any State, or indeed in any country, forty-four volumes containing the annual statistical tables of a penal institution, covering nearly half a century, can, on examination, be regarded as more complete. Crime, crime-cause, social conditions, individual character, are ascertained, recorded, and treated as constitutional, chronic, or sporadic superinducements to that abnormal state in each individual convict which produced or resulted in crime-punishment. It is believed no more interesting study can be given to the scientist than the results which are collected in these reports. They touch upon the limits of two generations of people, and exhibit in some degree the effects of that social condition called civilization which has grown up and out of the means adopted for its advancement."

Allusion is also made to the labors of Dr. Elisha Harris and Mr. R. L. Dugdale, in investigating the genealogy of a family of ignorant criminals and paupers, from which it is shown that the proportion of paupers in the family under consideration to the whole number in the family was seven times as great as the proportion of paupers in the State to the total population in the State, and similarly that the proportion of criminals in the family to the whole family was ten times as great as that of criminals in the State to the population of the State. Certain cases in this family of effectual reform to reputable life occurring before the thirty-fifth year of age are also noticed as of great significance, because the facts accord with the laws of mental development, under which the will and moral force are the last faculties to mature, and are therefore longer amenable to the processes of regulation.

SCHOOLS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Statistics are presented of nine schools for the instruction of feeble-minded youth, having 1,265 in-

mates, under the care of 312 instructors and other officers. The whole number of inmates since the opening of these institutions has been 3,403. The expenditure for seven of these schools during the year was $256,134. Three are located in Massachusetts, and one each in Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFACTIONS IN 1874.

The whole amount of benefactions for educational purposes, of which the Bureau has received information, is $6,053,304, against $11,226,977 in 1873. Of the benefactions in 1874, universities and colleges received $1,845,354; schools of science, $481,804; schools of theology, $1,111,629 (the one point of increase, the amount in 1873 having been only $619,801); schools of medicine, $44,531; institutions for the superior instruction of women, $241,420; preparatory schools, $723,040; institutions for secondary instruction, $272,281; libraries, $75,422; institutions for the deaf and dumb, $7,323; miscellaneous, $1,250,500.

EGYPT,* a country of Northeastern Africa, nominally a pashalik of the Turkish Empire, but virtually an independent state since 1811. The ruler of Egypt, who has the name of Khedive, is Ismaïl Pasha, born at Cairo in 1830, second son of Ibrahim, the son of Mehemet Ali; succeeded to the government at the death of his uncle, Saïd Pasha, January 18, 1863. The eldest son of the Khedive, Mohammed Tefwick, born in 1852, is President of the Privy Council; his eldest son, Prince Abbas Bey, was born July 14, 1874. The second son of the Khedive, Prince Hussein Kamil, born in 1853, is member of the Privy Council, and Minister of War and Colonies. The third son, Hassan, also born in 1853, is lieutenant *à la suite* in the Prussian army.

By the annexation of Darfour and other territories Egypt has largely increased in both area and population. At the beginning of 1875 the area and population of the large divisions of which Egypt is now composed were as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Square Miles.	Population.
1. Egypt Proper	212,606.7	5,252,000
2. Nubia	333,792.52	1,000,000
3. Egyptian Soudan	322,992.10	10,670,000
Total	869,331.32	16,922,000

The population of that part of Soudan which belonged to the Khedive previous to the recent annexation was estimated, in 1874, by Munzinger Bey, the governor of the coasts of the Red Sea, at 5,000,000, divided as follows:

Khartoom	750,000	mostly Arabs.
Farshoda	250,000	mostly negroes.
Sennaar	500,000	Arabs and negroes.
Fasogi	500,000	Arabs and negroes.
Kordofan	1,000,000	one-half Arabs and one-half negroes.
Berber	250,000	Arabs.
Dongola	250,000	Arabs and Barabra.
Taka	1,000,000	three-fourths Hadendoa, one fourth Tigré.
Suakin	250,000	Hadendoa.
Massowah	250,000	mostly Tigré; a few Dankali.
Total	5,000,000	

* For latest statistics of foreigners, of population of large cities, of exports, of commerce of Alexandria, of movement of shipping in the principal ports, see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

The new acquisitions of Egypt in Soudan embrace the land of the Bari, of which Colonel Baker took possession on May 26, 1871; of Darfour, annexed in 1874; of Shegga, with the neighboring districts, which, in 1874, was transferred by its ruler to the Khedive; the Basen or Kunama country; the Danakil coast as far as Bab-el-Mandeb, with Berbera (occupied in 1873), and other points on the coast near Berbera. The area and population of these territories, according to the latest estimates,* were as follows:

TERRITORIES.	Area.	Population.
Land of the Bari	6,878.20	120,000
Darfour	106,808.25	5,600,000
Shegga and neighboring districts	85,042.68	400,000
Land of the Basen	6,208.11	15,000
Danakil coast, with Berbera	6,878.20	.....
New acquisitions	210,810.54	5,670,000
Former possessions	112,681.55	5,000,000
Total	322,992.09	10,670,000

The revenue of Egypt for the financial year commencing September 11, 1873, and ending September 10, 1874—year 1590 of the Coptic calendar—was calculated in the official budget estimates at 1,982,200 purses (1 purse = $21), and the expenditure at 1,763,200 purses, leaving a surplus of 219,000 purses.

The public debt of Egypt is divided into two classes, the funded debt of the state and the personal debt of the Khedive. There is, besides, a floating debt. In October the funded debt was estimated at £49,000,000, the floating debt at £7,000,000; total state debt, £56,000,000. The personal debt of the Khedive was estimated at £13,000,000. The real amount of his debt is, however, not yet fully known. On August 1, 1875, an English authority estimated the floating debt at £15,900,000, or, including the floating debt of the Khedive, secured on his personal property, the "daira," at £22,000,000.

Egypt is bound to pay an annual tribute of £700,000 to Turkey. She has also to furnish a contingent of 15,000 men to the Turkish army. She cannot make treaties other than those of a commercial character, name embassadors at foreign courts, or build iron-clads; but she raises and expends her own revenue, appoints her own officials, from ministers down to policemen, and, in fact, in all that relates to her home government she is entirely free.

In 1874, the aggregate length of railways which were in operation was 1,528 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile). The telegraph-lines had, in 1873, a length of 6,486 kilometres, and the telegraph-wires of 13,750 kilometres.

The aggregate number of letters and newspapers received and dispatched were:

MAIL.	Letters.	Newspapers.
Egyptian	1,696,857	373,957
Austrian	273,168	.....
Italian	324,500	186,100
Grecian	58,722	27,272

* See Behm and Wagner, "Bevölkerung der Erde," iii. p. 112.

The following table exhibits the nationality, number, and tonnage of the vessels passing through the Suez Canal in the year 1874:

NATIONALITIES.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
English	898	1,797,795
French	87	222,945
Dutch	53	106,422
Austro-Hungarian	61	84,159
Italian	62	84,496
Spanish	27	50,417
German	31	89,842
Turkish	15	18,792
Russian	7	11,978
Norwegian	8	13,489
Others	25	19,635
Total	1,274	2,423,970

The movement of shipping in the preceding years was as follows:

YEAR.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1870	486	435,911
1871	765	761,467
1872	1,082	1,489,169
1873	1,178	2,085,078

The total expenditures for the construction of the canal and the first arrangements amounted, up to the close of the year 1873, to 471,769,980 francs. The value of the buildings and the inventory belonging to the company was estimated in 1874 at 21,795,545 francs. The income of the company was, in 1871, 13,276,000 francs; in 1872, 18,325,000; in 1873, 24,831,127; in 1874, 26,726,145. The expenditures were, in 1871, 15,918,000 francs; in 1872, 16,253,000; in 1873, 17,346,109; in 1874, 18,667,568. Surplus in 1872 (the first year which showed a surplus), 2,071,279 francs; in 1873, 7,485,077; in 1874, 8,059,577.

The dispute about the frontier line between Abyssinia and Egypt led, in 1875, to a new war between the two countries. In August, three men-of-war, with a force of troops and marines aboard, were dispatched hastily to that portion of the Egyptian coast bordering on Abyssinia, to punish a body of Abyssinians invading Egyptian territory. The Egyptian force numbered about 2,000 men, armed with the Remington rifle, and commanded by Colonel Arendrup, a Danish officer in the Egyptian service, much esteemed for his military capacity. The troops were landed at Massowah, at the entrance of the Red Sea, and ordered to march into the interior. Rakel Bey, the Governor of Massowah, and nephew of Nubar Pasha, commanded the rear-guard, Colonel Arendrup, the leader of the expedition, having charge of the main body, while Count Zichy, an Austrian officer, the nephew of the Austrian embassador at Constantinople, who accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, led the van. They reached Gundet, ten days' march from Massowah, without difficulty, and there they received orders to march on Asawa, in the interior of Abyssinia. On the way they encountered the whole Abyssinian army, stated to consist of 30,000 men, armed, many of them, with the Snider rifle, and led by King John in person, who was accompanied by his English General Kirkham, an English noncommissioned officer who fought under Gordon in China, and subsequently, having come to Abyssinia with the English, remained behind after the taking of Magdala. The Egyptian vanguard was first attacked. Colonel Arendrup pushed forward with two companies to their assistance, but he could not make head against the superior numbers, and fell back, followed by the enemy. The fighting was severe, and when with difficulty he reached his main body he had only five men left. Rakel Bey, in the rear, was attacked, and fell fighting bravely at the head of his men. Then Arendrup, with the remainder, formed in square, and the Egyptians held their own as long as their ammunition lasted. The enemy was well armed and the carnage was great. Finally Arendrup fell, shot dead in the breast; but, notwithstanding the loss of their leader, the Egyptian troops stood firm, and at last, when the cartridges were all expended, an Arab colonel, though already wounded, led them on against the enemy in the final bayonet charge, and was killed at the head of his men. They were almost all shot down or cut to pieces.

The Abyssinians suffered severely, and, had the numbers been at all equal, Egypt must have won the day. As it was, they fought without hope from early morn to afternoon, and only a mere handful was taken prisoners. These, with unusual magnanimity, were sent to Massowah to tell the tale by way of warning. Egypt suffered almost more by the loss of officers than by the loss of troops. Rakel Bey was one of the most promising of the younger generation of Egyptian officials. He was a man of education, and possessed of great courage and determination. Colonel Arendrup was a man of great capacity. He had a thorough military training as an engineer in Denmark, and, having come to winter in Egypt for his health five years ago, he was induced to enter the Egyptian service. His military training and capacity at once secured him the confidence of the Government, who showed the trust they placed in his powers by giving him the command of the troops in this unfortunate expedition. On receiving the news of the disaster, great efforts were at once made to concentrate all available troops at the seat of war. Five thousand men left Suez, with some elephants recently imported from India. Two American generals, Loring and Reynolds, went in command.

A still greater loss for Egypt was the death of Munzinger, the Governor-General of the coasts of the Red Sea, who, on a march from Tajurra to Cuhuosa, was, in November, led by the treachery of his guides into an ambush, surprised by hostile Gallas tribes, and slain with about 140 of his men. (*See* MUNZINGER.) The remainder of his forces, which consisted of about

3,000 men, succeeded, after an uninterrupted struggle of five days, in returning to Tajurra.

Another Egyptian corps, which was destined to extend the Egyptian frontier in the south, occupied on the 11th of October Harrar, in the Somauli country. A circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nubar Pasha, officially informed the representatives of the foreign powers of the conquest of the country. It states that the troops which occupied the town, about 1,200 in number, left Zeyla on the 19th of September, under the command of Reuf Pasha. The Emir of the country did not await the arrival of the Egyptians, but sent his son to meet them and to announce to them his submission. In accordance with his request, he was appointed by the Egyptian Governor as president of a court of justice. Several other tribes, through whose territory the expedition had to march, also announced their submission. The Gallas twice attempted an armed resistance, but were defeated, and sent their wives to sue for peace. The town of Harrar has a population of about 80,000 persons. The population of the territory consists chiefly of Somaulis, and a mixture of Arabs and Gallas, in all about one and a half million. The population is industrious and devoted to commercial pursuits. The country is fertile, and produces, besides all the products of Egypt, myrrh, incense, and an excellent kind of coffee.

The port of Zeyla, opposite Aden, was in 1875 placed under the suzerainty of the Khedive of Egypt by the Sultan. Zeyla is situated on the Somauli coast, and is a place of some importance, being the only port on what is known as the Essak coast—from one of the two great divisions of the Somauli family, the Essak being again divided into three tribes—and has some trade with Mocha and neighboring ports. It is built on a low, sandy point, called Ras Hamar, and consists of a mosque, twelve to fifteen stone houses, and probably two hundred huts, the whole inclosed within a mud wall, which is in a most ruinous state. The population was, some years ago, something under 1,000 souls. Its chief importance lies in the fact of its being considered the port of Harrar, a city larger than Mocha, the capital of the province of that name, from which it is distant eight days' journey for camels. Large vessels cannot, however, approach within a mile of the town, as the anchorage is shallow. The old Sheik of Zeyla, Shirmaki, was well known to the officers of the Indian Navy frequenting the coast, and often proved his friendship for the British Government by keeping the peace among his savage and restless subjects, and saving shipwrecked crews. The town is now under the authority of the Scherif of Mocha, who has the power of displacing the Governor, should he think fit, but receives no part of the revenue, the Governor paying a tribute of 750 German crowns.

In November, Egyptian troops occupied the districts of Juba and Kismayo, belonging to the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. They disarmed the Zanzibar forces and hoisted the Turkish flag. When they occupied the town of Brava, Mr. Kirk, the British consul in Zanzibar, who went to seek explanations, was obstructed, in entering the town, by Egyptian troops. As the commandant refused to apologize for the insult, Mr. Kirk threatened to order up the British man-of-war Thetis, and bombard the town. The Egyptian commandant sent an apology to the consul an hour before the notice of bombardment expired. The Thetis had already taken up her position, and was cleared for action.

The solemn inauguration of the new International Court of Appeal, in Alexandria, was held on the 28th of June. The Khedive, who was surrounded by his ministers and other officers of state, delivered an address to the judges, in which he said:

> With the aid of the Sultan and the support of foreign powers, I have been able to install the new tribunal. I rejoice to see around me so many eminent and honorable men to whom I can, with every confidence, intrust the administration of justice. I am convinced that all interests will find in their wisdom perfect security, and that the new tribunal will thus obtain obedience and respect. This is a day that will be marked in Egyptian history as the commencement of a new era of civilization. God aiding, I am persuaded that the prosperous future of this great work is assured.

The Khedive then received the congratulations of the representatives of foreign powers and the diplomatic body. A reception was held subsequently, which was very numerously attended by the leading members of the banking and commercial community, all of whom offered their congratulations to the Khedive. The success of the scheme for the establishment of the International Court of Egypt has been due in a great measure to the action of the British Government, whose confidence has not only reassured the British subjects abroad, but induced other nations to withdraw their objections. It has long appeared possible to obtain the willing submission of the various foreign communities to a single system of law. The interests of the residents and traders are almost wholly commercial, and no one would have any difficulty in adapting his transactions to any reasonable provisions, provided the latter were plainly laid down and consistently acted upon. In fact, custom has already made particular methods prevalent, and transactions are generally carried on in conformity to French law. The real opposition has been to the transfer of power from tribunals which seemed to represent national independence, and the country the jurisprudence of which would be dominant under the new system has been one of the last to accept the change. It is a singular comment upon the international legal condition of the world that the first great step—having a truly international and official character, and having for its object the establishment of a permanent court of inter-

national law, composed of members representing the principal civilized nations—should have been taken in Egypt.

On the 26th of November it was officially announced that the British Government had purchased, for £4,000,000, from the Khedive, 177,000 of the 400,000 shares into which the capital of the Suez Canal is divided. The news created an extraordinary excitement, and was no less a surprise to England than to Germany, France, Russia, and other countries. An official account of the negotiations preceding the purchase had not been published at the end of the year. It was reported that the Khedive had offered his shares also to the French Government, which, according to a statement made by M. Décazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, refused to purchase them, from fear that such an act might lead to fresh complications with Germany. The French embassador in London, the Duke d'Harcourt, in a dispatch to the Duke Décazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that Lord Derby told him England had bought the Khedive's shares solely to prevent a preponderance of foreign influence in the Suez Canal, and would neither propose nor oppose an arrangement to place the canal under the management of an international syndicate.

The purchase of the shares by the English Government is subject to parliamentary approval, but the announcement was received in England with so universal favor that the consent of Parliament was looked upon as certain. The comments of the French, German, and Russian papers expressed fear that the possession of this important canal would give to England the virtual suzerainty of Egypt. Much regret was expressed by the English at the very limited representation England is entitled to under the statutes of the company.

Besides selling the shares of the Suez Canal to the English Government, the Khedive also applied officially to England to send him two gentlemen competent to undertake the full charge of Egyptian finances. The fullest power and every information were promised to the new officials. The English Government complied with the request, and intrusted the mission to Mr. Cave. The commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Stokes, one financial and two political secretaries, and a number of clerks, arrived at Alexandria in the latter part of December, and was received with great marks of honor. The Governor of Alexandria waited upon him immediately on arrival, and the Minister of Finance came down from Cairo with a special train, which he placed at his disposal, and by which he proceeded at once to the capital.

The Sultan of Darfour, who is now a captive of the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived in Cairo on June 17th, after a journey of four months by way of Khartoum, Suakin, and Suez. He is tall of stature, very intelligent in appearance, and of dignified demeanor. He wore wide trousers drawn together at the ankles, red slippers, and a long scarlet coat of silk, handsomely embroidered in gold. Over his shoulder hung a long white scarf, also richly embroidered. He was received at the railway-station by the prefect of the town, who escorted him and the three princes who accompanied him to a carriage, where a photographer was in waiting to take his portrait. The Sultan had brought his wives with him. They wore their hair in short woolly locks, and their ornaments consisted of glass beads, large silver rings, and corals fastened to the right nostril. They were all besmeared with cocoanut-oil, the odor of which filled the station. After some debate between the officers and the railway officials it was ascertained that the women refused to leave their carriages until all the men had left. Every man in the station was then sent away, and the women, accompanied by their eunuchs and children, entered the closed carriages which were to take them to the Sultan's palace at Darb-el-Achmar. This building has been painted in very bright colors to suit the taste of the Darfourians.

The United States consul at Cairo has written to the State Department at Washington, reporting the preparations which are being made in Egypt for a representation at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. He states that a commission has been appointed to attend to the matter in Egypt, for which $5,000 has been appropriated; also one to attend in Philadelphia, for which $60,000 has been appropriated, and if this sum is insufficient more will be added. One of the commissioners is now in Vienna, taking casts of all the specimens of art which were left in that place after the close of the exhibition there, and they will be forwarded to Philadelphia. All the arts, products, and industries of Egypt will be represented, as well as many things pertaining to her ancient history. The Egyptian Government regrets that it cannot erect separate buildings at Philadelphia as it did at Vienna, but has abandoned that purpose chiefly for lack of a competent person to send there to superintend their construction.

ELLIOT, Sir CHARLES, an English admiral, born in 1801; died September 9, 1875. He entered the Royal Navy in 1816, took a part in the battle of Algiers, and served afterward in India, on the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies. In 1835 he was appointed Chief Superintendent of Trade and British minister in China, and as such was present at all the operations in that country during the following years. He was *chargé d'affaires* in Texas from 1842 to 1845, Governor of Bermuda from 1847 to 1852, of Trinidad from 1853 to 1856, of St. Helena from 1863 to 1869, when he retired from the service. He was created a K. C. B. in 1856.

EUROPE. The relations between the great powers of Europe continued in 1875 to be of a friendly character, and no international war

disturbed the general peace. The official papers of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, represented the three Emperors as being in full accord on all questions of an international character, and as fully determined to maintain the continuance of peace in Europe. The interviews of the Emperor of Austria with the King of Italy and the Emperor of Russia, and of the latter with the Emperor of Germany, strengthened the belief in a peaceful future.

The most important war-cloud on the political horizon of Europe was the insurrection of the Christians in the Turkish province of Bosnia. It seemed to reopen the intricate Eastern question, and to be another step toward the overthrow of Turkish rule in Europe. Embarrassed by financial difficulties, the Government in Constantinople was at first disposed to regard the insurrection as a local disturbance without any importance, and not needing any serious military effort for its suppression. Thus the insurgents gained time to organize and to develop a strength which not only successfully resisted the Turkish army, but compelled the great powers to step in and to prevent by diplomatic interference more general and serious complications. The sympathy of the Governments and the entire population of Servia and Montenegro was so outspoken that it needed the threats of Austria, Russia, and Germany, to prevent them from openly supporting the cause of the insurgents and declaring war against Turkey. As the Turks were unable to put down the rebellion, unsupported as it was by any foreign power, it cannot be doubted what would have been the issue if Servia and Montenegro had been permitted to carry out their intentions. The three Emperors do not believe the time to have yet come when the dissolution of the Turkish Empire can be allowed to take place, and a proposition emanating from Austria met their approval, according to which some kind of provincial self-government, under the direction of a Christian governor, was to be conceded to Bosnia. The Christian insurgents are far from being satisfied with this progress, and indulge the hope that in the spring of 1876 disturbances will break out in the other provinces of European Turkey, and that the Governments of Servia and Montenegro will be compelled by public opinion to join them. Their hope is greatly encouraged by the financial troubles of the Turkish Government, which alone are great enough to drag a country to the brink of ruin. (*See* TURKEY.)

While the three Imperial Governments of Europe appeared to be desirous to postpone the overthrow of Turkish rule in Europe, the English Government surprised the world by purchasing from the Khedive of Egypt his shares of the Suez Canal Company. This movement, which was entirely unexpected, was generally construed as a determination to secure a controlling influence upon Egypt, and to retain a firm hold of the shortest route to India. In order to strengthen the influence of England in its Indian possessions, the Prince of Wales was prevailed upon to undertake a voyage to India. The English Government claimed to be entirely satisfied with the reception which the native population gave to the first representative of the royal house of England who has crossed the ocean to visit them. The complications which England had with the Governments of China and Burmah were likewise solved to the satisfaction of the English Government. These successes in foreign questions to some extent calmed the dissatisfaction with the home policy of the ministry, which appears to be on the increase, and which might have proved a serious danger, if the division of the opposition into Liberals and Radicals had not for the present made the overthrow of the Tory cabinet impossible. (*See* EGYPT, BURMAH, CHINA, and GREAT BRITAIN.)

In France the Monarchists have found it impossible, in consequence of their division into three irreconcilable parties, to restore any form of monarchy; and the outspoken Republicans, strengthened by a moderate wing of former liberal Monarchists, have succeeded in finally securing the adoption of a definite republican constitution. Though this constitution contains a clause regulating a revision and leaving the way open for a restoration of monarchy whenever the Senate and the Legislative Assembly agree upon it, the republican form of government has undoubtedly gained many friends, and was at the close of 1875 considerably stronger than at any previous time since the overthrow of the Napoleonic rule. An important event in the current history of France is the remarkable increase of the influence of the Catholic Church upon society, which is particularly noticeable in the department of instruction. (*See* FRANCE.)

In Germany, on the other hand, the Catholic Church has been unable to obtain the least concessions from the Imperial Government, and finds it difficult to maintain her ground. Several bishops of Prussia were again, as in 1874, sentenced to imprisonment for refusing to comply with the laws of the state, and two of them left the country. A number of priests have submitted to the Prussian church laws, notwithstanding their condemnation by the Pope and the bishops. The Catholic party in the German Reichstag has, however, not lost any of its strength, and in Bavaria it even succeeded, at the general election, in securing a majority in the new Second Chamber. The King, however, emphatically refused to dismiss his Liberal ministry, and the Liberals find a consolation for their defeat in the fact that the Ultramontane majority in the Chamber is only two, and that the representatives of all the large towns are Liberals. (*See* GERMANY.)

The Government of Austria is still conducted by a ministry taken from the ranks of the Liberal party, but it is anxiously intent upon avoiding any open conflict with the Church. The

influence of Austria in general questions of European politics has considerably increased in consequence of the skillful moves of the Austrian Chancellor, Count Andrassy, and, in the serious complications arising in Turkey, Austria even succeeded in taking the lead. In Hungary the leaders of the former opposition, who refused to recognize the present dualistic basis of the empire, are now at the head of the Government, and have given their entire adhesion to the permanence of the intimate relations between cis-Leithan Austria and Hungary. (*See* AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.)

In Switzerland the general elections have left the ascendency of the Liberal party in the Federal Council unchanged. The same policy as before will, therefore, be pursued in Church questions, and the legislation on this subject will continue to be fully as unfavorable to the demands of the Catholic Church. In the Catholic districts the Catholic party appears, however, not only to hold its own, but to make steady progress, and the most liberal of all the Catholic cantons, Ticino, was by the cantonal election, in 1875, lost to the Liberal party.

In Belgium the Government and the majority of both Chambers still belong to the Catholic party, and their ascendency remained unchanged. The encouragement given by Belgian bishops to the Catholic party of Germany, the violent attacks made by the Catholic press of Belgium upon the German Government, and the outspoken design of a Belgian mechanic to assassinate Prince Bismarck, led to sharp diplomatic remonstrances on the part of Germany. The threatening complication was, however, peaceably adjusted.

The relations of Italy to Germany and Austria appeared to assume a still more friendly character than before in consequence of the visits paid by the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy. The relations between Church and state cannot be expected to become of a friendly character as long as the Government is determined to maintain and strengthen the national unity, and to reject all demands for a restoration of the temporal power of the Popes. The Government is, however, anxiously intent upon avoiding harsh measures, like those adopted by the Governments of Germany and Switzerland, and it is only the party of the Left which unreservedly approves the Church policy of the German Government. (*See* ITALY.)

The restoration of the Bourbons in Spain has not produced any change in the disorganized condition of the country. The Carlist war continued throughout the year, and at its close the country was no nearer the restoration of peace than it had been at any time during the short existence of the republic. The young King deemed it safest to postpone the election of the new Cortes, and the year closed without any sanction of the *coup d'état* to which the King owes his throne by the representatives of the people. (*See* SPAIN.)

The war of the Netherlands against Acheen was not yet brought to a close, and, although it can hardly be doubted that the ultimate result of the war will be the annexation of the whole island of Sumatra to the Dutch dominions, the sacrifices required for this purpose prove to be much greater than was expected. Difficulties with the republic of Venezuela led to a rupture of diplomatic negotiations between the two states. (*See* NETHERLANDS.)

The Scandinavian states, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, are in a very flourishing financial condition. Sweden and Denmark no longer agree in the policy pursued with regard to Germany. The King of Sweden exhibits an earnest desire to enter into the closest and most friendly relations to Germany, and has thereby given great offense to the Danes. (*See* SWEDEN AND DENMARK.)

The Government of Roumania is making great progress in developing the resources of the country. By concluding a commercial treaty with Austria, in spite of the protests of Turkey, Roumania for the first time exercised the rights of an independent state. (*See* ROUMANIA.)

The area and population of the geographical and political divisions of Europe were, according to the latest dates, as follows (*see* "Bevölkerung der Erde," iii., 1875):

EUROPE.

STATES.	Square Miles of Subdivisions.	Square Miles of Divisions.	Population of Subdivisions.	Population of Divisions.
German Empire	208,744	.....	41,060,846 (1871)	.....
Coast-Waters of the Baltic	1,701	.....	.....	.....
Austro-Hungary	240,954	.....	35,904,435 (1869)	.....
Liechtenstein	68	.....	8,060 (1868)	.....
Switzerland	15,924	.....	2,669,147 (1870)	.....
Lake Constance	208	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	12,680	.....	3,716,002 (1873)	.....
Luxemburg	999	.....	197,528 (1871)	.....
Heligoland	0.21	.....	1,918 (1871)	.....
CENTRAL EUROPE	.....	481,279	.....	83,558,000
Russia in Europe	1,980,459	.....	71,780,980 (1870)	.....
Sea of Azov	14,213	.....	.....	.....
Finland	144,228	.....	1,832,188 (1872)	.....
Sweden	171,750	.....	4,297,972 (1873)	.....
Norway	122,280	.....	1,768,000 (1872)	.....
Denmark	14,764	.....	1,861,000 (1874)	.....
NORTHEASTERN EUROPE	.....	2,397,699	.....	81,435,000

EUROPE—*continued.*

STATES.	Square Miles of Subdivisions.	Square Miles of Divisions.	Population of Subdivisions.	Population of Divisions.
Brought forward	.....	2,878,978	.....	165,043,000
Belgium	11,373	.....	5,258,821 (1873)	.....
France	204,092	.....	36,102,921 (1872)	.....
Great Britain	121,608	.....	32,778,000 (1874)	.....
Faroe Islands	514	.....	10,500 (1874)	.....
Iceland	39,545	.....	70,900 (1874)	.....
WESTERN EUROPE	.....	377,132	.....	74,211,000
Spain (without the Canary Islands)	192,967	.....	16,551,647 (1870)	.....
Andorra	149	.....	12,000	.....
Gibraltar	2	.....	25,216 (1871)	.....
Portugal	34,501	.....	3,990,570 (1871)	.....
Azores	996	.....	258,988 (1871)	.....
Italy	114,408	.....	26,801,154 (1871)	.....
Monaco	6	.....	5,741 (1873)	.....
San Marino	24	.....	7,816 (1874)	.....
Turkey in Europe	140,561	.....	8,500,000	.....
Roumania	46,710	.....	4,500,000	.....
Servia	16,817	.....	1,338,505 (1873)	.....
Montenegro	1,709	.....	120,000	.....
Greece	19,358	.....	1,457,894 (1870)	.....
Malta	143	.....	149,084 (1871)	.....
SOUTHERN EUROPE	.....	568,846	.....	63,718,600
Total	.....	3,824,456	.....	302,972,600

The following table (from Behm and Wagner, "Bevölkerung der Erde," ii.) gives a very full exhibit of the various density of population in the several countries of Europe. It will be seen that the densest population is found in Belgium, where 64 per cent. of the total area has more than 400 persons to the square mile, and the aggregate population of this part of the area is 86 per cent. of the total population. The remainder of the area (36 per cent.) has an average population of from 100 to 400 persons to the square mile. The last country of the table (Iceland) has nowhere more than two persons to the square mile:

EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	OVER 400 INHABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE.				100 TO 400 INHABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE.				LESS THAN 100 INHABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE.				Average Density of the Country.
	Population.	Percentage.	Sq. Miles.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.	Sq. Miles.	Percentage.	Population.	Percentage.	Sq. Miles.	Percentage.	
Belgium	4,367,460	86	7,323	64	719,645	14	4,051	36	.....	....	.....	....	473
Great Britain	15,916,689	50	18,326	15	14,668,583	46	76,995	68	1,210,641	4	26,582	22	266
Netherlands	1,313,292	36	2,209	17	2,361,110	64	10,470	83	.....	....	.....	....	256
Germany	8,198,193	20	12,240	6	31,433,712	76.5	178,365	85	1,428,790	3.5	18,183	9	196
Switzerland	528,638	20	1,052	6.5	1,921,318	72	9,541	59.5	219,191	8	5,399	34	147
Portugal	781,597	18	1,199	3	2,733,072	62.5	17,421	49	852,853	19.5	17,192	48	111
Italy	4,513,751	17	7,249	6	21,482,045	80	94,712	83	855,358	3	12,335	11	235
France	4,338,071	12	3,455	1.7	30,812,395	85	185,823	91.5	952,455	3	13,814	6.8	177
Denmark	181,291	10	.....	....	1,189,204	64	7,811	58	464,246	26	6,942	47	188
Turkey	685,000	7	984	0.7	3,895,046	40	38,308	26.8	5,211,586	53	103,663	72.5	69
Spain	953,321	6	.....	....	9,072,979	54	68,558	35	6,809,206	40	127,214	65	35
Austro-Hungary	1,993,708	5.6	2,112	1	30,785,843	85.6	190,713	79	3,174,884	8.8	48,129	20	149
Roumania	187,479	4	.....	....	1,793,874	40	15,069	32	2,518,647	56	31,640	68	97
Norway	57,382	3.4	.....	....	85,432	5	864	0.7	1,558,942	91.6	121,416	99.3	14
Sweden	143,735	3.3	.....	....	656,951	15.6	4,986	3	3,563,451	81.1	165,656	97	25
Russia and Poland	1,423,253	2	2,388	....	19,507,400	28	169,170	8.9	48,433,888	70	1,752,838	91	36
Luxemburg	.....	....	.....	....	197,528	100	999	100	.....	....	.....	....	200
San Marino	.....	....	.....	....	7,308	100	22	100	.....	....	.....	....	335
Monaco	.....	....	.....	....	3,127	100	21	100	.....	....	.....	....	153
Liechtenstein	.....	....	.....	....	8,320	100	62	100	.....	....	.....	....	132
Greece	.....	....	.....	....	472,595	32	3,159	16	985,299	68	16,194	84	76
Servia	.....	....	.....	....	375,758	31	4,040	24	840,248	69	12,778	76	70
Montenegro	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	120,000	100	1,709	100	71
Andorra	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	12,000	100	149	100	81
Finland	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	...	1,809,657	100	142,367	100	13
Faroe Islands	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	9,992	100	510	100	19
Iceland	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	69,768	100	39,757	100	2
Europe	45,583,170	15	58,587	1.5	174,038,240	58	1,082,010	28.5	81,101,227	27	2,664,367	70	80
China	249,620,000	61.6	466,849	29	124,300,000	30.7	6,388,576	42	31,000,000	7.7	449,812	29	264
United States	4,947,819	12.7	64	....	2,540,082	6.6	22,175	0.6	31,437,697	80.7	3,581,653	99.4	11

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. A special meeting of the council of the *British Branch* of the Evangelical Alliance was held in London, February 22d, when the report of a deputation who had been appointed to visit Constantinople for the purpose of presenting a memorial on the subject of persecutions which had been suffered by Christian converts at Latakia and Marash, in

Turkey, was read. The petitions related particularly to the cases of two Christians who had been expelled from their home at Marash and were not permitted to return, and to those of certain Ansairyeh, or Christians of Ansairyeh —Christians who had been seized and punished as deserters from the army for not having presented themselves for enrollment, while it was claimed in their behalf that they were not liable to conscription. The deputation sailed from Marseilles on the 16th of January, having letters of introduction from official personages in England to the representatives of different courts at Constantinople. They arrived at Smyrna, January 21st, and had an interview with the two Christians who had been expelled from Marash, obtaining from them their statement of their own case. They reached Constantinople January 23d, and through the British minister sought a direct audience with the Sultan. They had been promised such an interview, but the minister who had given them the promise was now out of office. On the same day, they received a deputation and an address of welcome from the Protestant community of Constantinople. Monseigneur Étienne Azarian, head of the Armenian Roman Catholic Church, also called upon them with complaints of persecutions and annoyances suffered at the hands of the Turkish authorities at Erzeroum and Angora. They received assurances of sympathy and approval of the object of their visit from the American, French, German, Austrian, and other embassies.

The deputation had an interview on the 26th of January, at the Sublime Porte, with Safvet Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. Relating the object of their mission, they represented that very serious feelings of indignation had been aroused in England and other countries by what had recently taken place in the Turkish Empire, and suggested that it was desirable, in the interest of Turkey, that the deputation or some members of it should have the opportunity of presenting to his Imperial Majesty in person the document, which, they stated, bore the signatures of eminent personages well known in connection with the affairs of Turkey.

The minister replied that for his Majesty to receive a foreign deputation was without precedent, and might be followed by consequences which the committee themselves would be the first to reject; that religious liberty was guaranteed throughout Turkey, and that the Turkish army must be maintained, and no exemption on religious grounds could be admitted. With all respect to the deputation, only two cases had been mentioned in the memorial, and these were not sufficient, in the judgment of the Turkish Government, to cause them to depart from established usage, as they were small matters about which to trouble his Majesty.

On the 28th of January, the Grand-Vizier gave his decision, to the effect that his Majesty the Sultan, being Caliph, or religious head of the Mohammedan religion, could not receive a foreign deputation coming to him on religious grounds without seriously offending his Mussulman population; and that, as regards the cases of alleged persecution, the Turkish Government would now give orders that Mustapha and his family (the Christians expelled from Marash) should be allowed to leave Smyrna for any other place they pleased, but not to return to Marash for the present. With regard to the Ansairyeh conscripts, no alteration in their condition could be promised.

The deputation then addressed a remonstrance to the British minister, and subsequently one of the same effect to the Grand-Vizier, expressing their disappointment at the refusal of the latter officer to solicit for them an audience with his Majesty, especially after an assurance had been officially communicated to the Earl of Derby by the predecessor of his Highness that such an audience should be arranged for them, and protesting against the refusal as disrespectful to the distinguished noblemen and gentlemen who had signed the address which they brought with them. They said, furthermore, that they could not hold themselves responsible for the unfavorable impression that would be produced in England and elsewhere by the failure of their mission.

On the 2d of February the British minister informed the deputation that the Porte declined to modify its resolution, as already communicated to them, saying further:

> The Sultan having been duly informed of your arrival, and of the object of your mission, left it to his ministers to follow the course which they might think proper, and they do not consider it expedient to recommend to his Majesty so great an innovation upon established usage as to consent that an address to his Majesty, in reference to matters belonging to the internal administration of his empire, should be personally delivered to him at an audience granted to a foreign deputation. The Porte, in declining to accede to your request for an audience, are anxious to disclaim all intention of showing the slightest discourtesy to yourselves, or disrespect to those who signed the address, but they have felt it incumbent upon them to avoid establishing a precedent likely to be productive of much inconvenience. Although you have been denied the privilege of personally presenting the address to the Sultan, you may at least have the satisfaction of feeling that the principal object of your mission will have been attained. The evidence that has been afforded of the indignation with which everything approaching to religious persecution is regarded by the best friends of Turkey, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the Ottoman authorities throughout the empire, and the Government will be desirous of preventing them from giving cause for further remonstrance.

The committee remarked, at the conclusion of the report:

> We desire to remind our Christian brethren of the pledge given by Sultan Abdul Medjid, that "no subject of the empire shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion that he professes, nor shall he be in any way molested on that account;" and that upon this pledge Turkey was regarded as having adopted the sentiments of the most civilized nations, and has largely profited by her alliance with

Christian powers of Europe. This pledge, as we were informed, had been repeated on several occasions by the reigning Sultan, and to this day the Turkish Government declares its policy to be one of perfect religious liberty. Judging from the reception our respectful representations met with, and from the information obtained during our stay in Constantinople, we are constrained to record the deliberate conviction that this policy is not carried out—that the treatment of Christian converts on the part of local authorities is often insulting, and, at times, in the highest degree cruel, and that there is a failure on the part of the officers of the Porte to rebuke their subordinates when convicted of intolerance and an abuse of the powers intrusted to them.

The report of the deputation was formally communicated to the council at its regular meeting held on the 3d of March. At the same time a letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Beattie, of Latakia, sustaining the positions taken by the deputation as to the unlawfulness of the seizure of the Ansairyeh Christians. The council decided to call a meeting of the persons who had signed the memorial intrusted to the deputation, for the purpose of seeking their counsel as to what further action should be taken on the matter. This meeting was held March 18th. Resolutions were adopted opposing the course of the deputation in leaving the address in the hands of Sir Henry Elliot, British minister at Constantinople; directing that the Earl of Derby be communicated with and requested to instruct Sir Henry to present the address to the Sultan, and support the prayer of the memorial; recommending that a public meeting be held to call general attention to the subject; and requesting the council of the Alliance "to continue their efforts for the release of their persecuted brethren in Syria, and for the maintenance of religious liberty throughout the Turkish Empire."

The deputation appointed for that purpose called on Earl Derby, April 6th, to represent that the deputation of the Evangelical Alliance had been refused an audience with the Sultan, and to request him to instruct the British embassador at Constantinople to present a memorial to the Sultan against the persecution of Christians in the Turkish dominions. Earl Derby replied that he apprehended that he had no right to insist upon the Sultan's receiving a deputation. The Sultan never received deputations of his own subjects, but lived a very secluded life, seldom transacting business with any but his own ministers. Lord Derby said the deputation could not doubt his own sympathy with their object. Freedom of thought, of speech, and of action, so far as that was compatible with the requirements of civilized society, was the very basis of English society, and Englishmen were naturally anxious that those principles should be extended as far as their influence could be felt. At the same time, it must be recognized that in a vast empire, not having an effective system of police, not having a strong central authority, an empire in which religious and national sentiments were blended, as it were, in one, and in which very strong, even fanatical, feelings prevailed among the mass of the population, there were very grave difficulties to be encountered, which it was not fair to the Porte and its advisers that the British Government should not bear in mind.

The seventh annual meeting of the *Evangelical Alliance for the United States* was held in New York City, January 25th. One branch Alliance had been formed during the year, that of Wisconsin, organized at Appleton, December 21, 1874. The coöperation of the Alliance had been asked by the British branch in the case of the religious persecution of the converts to the Christian faith in the Turkish Empire. A special committee had been appointed, with power to act in the premises. The committee found, after accurate examination of the subject, that the attitude of the American branch would necessarily differ in some points from that of the British and Continental branches, as the Government of the United States was not a party in the treaties concluded after the Crimean War, for the protection of Christian subjects of the Sultan. They had therefore drawn up a momorial of their own, which was presented to the Turkish minister at Washington by the Hon. Peter Parker and Dr. Joseph Henry, and secured from him the promise of an impartial examination into the nature of the case, and a careful consideration of the argument presented. This paper gave a temperate exposition of the doctrine of the liberty of the conscience as held by American Protestants, with an endeavor to show it to be in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Mohammedan religion. In it the attention of his Excellency was especially called to the fact that—

The interpretation put upon the treaty of 1856 by the British embassador, specially prominent in its negotiation, is the interpretation which Christian men and nations must recognize in its provisions. Its wording must, of course, have been framed in harmony with the traditional policy of the Mohammedan empires, and also in keeping with the precedents of the Turkish dominion. To suppose the contrary is inconsistent with the dignity and self-respect of the Government of the Sublime Porte. Yet more, it is in accordance with natural right, which is the foundation of all law and government.

The committee added:

The stipulations of the Hatti Scherif of 1856 are in fact the restoration of the ancient and traditional Mohammedan policy as interpreted from the first by its wisest and best doctors. If the English Government insist upon this interpretation of the treaty, because of their military alliance with the Turkish power, the American people ask its recognition on grounds of natural right belonging to all men, and of international comity now controlling the counsels of all states.

Subscriptions had been instituted under the direction of the American branch of the Alliance to secure a fund for the relief of the families of the Rev. Messrs. C. Pronier, A. Canasco, and Emile Cook, foreign delegates to the

General Conference of 1874, who died during their return home or shortly afterward by or in consequence of a disaster to the steamship Ville du Havre, on which they were passengers. The funds obtained had been invested in New York City bonds, and amounted, including premiums, at the time of making the report, to the following sums: Cook fund, $3,421.71; Pronier fund, $5,956.18; Canasco fund, $5,914.13. The Alliance expressed its preference for Edinburgh as the place for holding the next General Conference.

The *Annual Conference of the British Branch* of the Evangelical Alliance was held at Belfast, beginning October 19th. The proceedings began with a meeting for prayer, over which Sir Thomas McClure, Bart., V. L., presided. A *conversazione* was held in the evening. Lord Waveney presided, and delivered an address in which he dwelt upon the craving for closer union among Evangelical Christians, and showed how the Alliance satisfied this yearning, while yet fully recognizing individual liberty in thought and action. The Rev. Dr. Henry, of Queen's College, delivered an address of welcome to the foreign delegates and visitors. Replies were made by Lord Alfred Churchill on behalf of the council of the Alliance, the Right Hon. Martin William Brooke for the Irish branch, Mr. Findlay Anderson for the Scottish branch, the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of Paris, for the American branch, Pastor Auguste Fisch for France, Pastor G. Rochedieu for Belgium, Pastor van Audel for Holland, Mr. C. Faithful for Spain, the Rev. J. C. Asten for Germany, and the Rev. Teofilo Gey for Italy. The two succeeding days, Wednesday and Thursday, October 20th and 21st, were occupied with business conferences. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. J. W. McKay. The annual report of the Alliance spoke of the rapid growth of the body and the formation of new branches; of some results of the General Conference held in the city of New York in 1873; of the organization and meeting of the Dominion branch at Montreal in 1874; of the visits of deputations of the Alliance to the embassadores from Japan, the Shah of Persia, and the Emperor of Russia, who had visited England; of the successful results of the efforts which had been made in behalf of a better observance of the Sabbath in Switzerland; of efforts which had been made in behalf of religious liberty or toleration in Russia, Turkey, and Persia; of movements to promote a more free exchange of pulpits between ministers of different denominations; and of other movements in which the Executive Committee had taken a more or less active part. The most important paper presented by the meeting was one which had been prepared by the Dean of Canterbury on the subject, "The Communion and Coöperation of Christians in all Lands an Increasing Obligation on the Universal Church." The dean was prevented by illness from being present, and the paper was read for him by the secretary of the Alliance.

Other papers were read upon "The Life of the Church and how to quicken it" (Rev. J. P. Chown); "The Revealed Will of Christ that his People should be manifestly One, for a Testimony to Doctrine, as well as for United Action in evangelizing the World" (Rev. Donald Fraser, D. D.); "The Headship of Christ in his Church the True Bond of Union among its Members" (Rev. Canon Battersby); "The Signs of the Times as regards the Position and Progress of Evangelical Religion throughout the World" (Rev. Alexander McCauley); "Religious Liberty and the Means of guarding it" (Rev. William Wright, from Damascus); and "Infidel and Superstitious Tendencies of the Present Age, and how best to meet Them."

The Right Hon. Master Brooke gave an account of the Old Catholic movement, and of the congress held at Bonn in the preceding August, which he had attended. The Rev. Dr. Aveling, of London, the Rev. Auguste Fisch, of Paris, the Rev. J. Duncan, laboring for the Spanish Evangelization Society in Spain, the Rev. G. Rochedieu, of Belgium, and the Rev. Teofilo Gey, of Rome, spoke of the state of religion, particularly of Evangelical Protestantism in the countries which they represented. Mr. Gey presented a request in the name of the four thousand Protestants in Rome, to have the next General Conference of the Alliance held in that city. It was referred to the consideration of the council. Mr. Wright, of Damascus, made a strong representation of the persecutions which had been inflicted upon subjects of the Turkish Empire in Syria, who had renounced Mohammedanism and become Christians.

The first *Biennial Conference of the American Branch* of the Evangelical Alliance met at Pittsburg, Pa., October 26th, and continued in session four days; Mr. William E. Dodge, President, was unable to be present, and Mr. Felix R. Brunot presided in his stead. The meetings began on the evening of October 26th, with religious services, addresses of welcome by the presiding officer and gentlemen representing the city in which the conference was held, and replies by members of the Alliance. The regular discussions began Wednesday, October 27th, when papers were read as follows: 1. "Reunion of Christendom," the Rev. W. I. Budington, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Rev. H. D. Ganse, D. D., New York; 2. "Increased Efficiency of Sunday-Schools," Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., Plainfield, N. J.; 3. "Bible Revision," the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, D. D., of Lancaster, Pa., the Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., of New York; 4. "The Best Way of reaching the Masses," the Rev. G. W. Heacock, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y.

The topics and papers for the third day, Thursday, October 28th, were: 1. "Art in Relation to Worship," the Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., of New York; 2. "Ultramontanism and

Civil Power," the Rev. G. W. Sampson, D. D., of New York, the Rev. W. I. Budington D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; 3. "The Suppression of Intemperance," the Rev. James M. Buckley, of Stamford, Conn., the Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D., of New York.

On the fourth day, Friday, October 29th, papers were read on—1. "The Sabbath Question," the Rev. M. Valentine, D. D., of Gettysburg, Pa., the Rev. S. M. Hopkins, D. D., of the Auburn Theological Seminary, N. Y.; 2. "Religion in Common Schools," the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of New York, the Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; 3. "The American Sabbath-School of To-day and the Future," the Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D. It was resolved that the Biennial Conference be continued. The formation of branch Alliances in every community was recommended. Detroit, Michigan, was selected as the place for the meeting of the next Conference (1877).

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION. The following is a summary of the statistics of this denomination as they were reported in September, 1875:

CONFERENCES.	Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Members.	Churches.
East Pennsylvania	102	78	14,780	195
Central Pennsylvania	80	65	11,008	157
New York	37	13	4,056	61
Pittsburg	57	40	7,784	118½
Kansas	27	10	1,876	16
Canada	33	11	3,946	66
Michigan	35	28	4,208	53
Illinois	83	70	8,831	107½
Iowa	69	40	5,700	68
Wisconsin	56	36	9,123	110
Ohio	68	65	7,975	139
Minnesota	36	7	3,076	38
Indiana *	56	52	6,631	112
Germany	36	9	6,083	15
California and Oregon	4	..	175	3
Total	779	519	95,247	1244

Number of Sunday-schools, 1,535½; of officers and teachers in the same, 17,166; of Sunday-school scholars, 92,086; probable value of churches, $3,034,891; number of parsonages, 353; probable value of the same, $418,-935; amount of conference contributions, $4,-698.80; of contributions for missions, $65,-165.40; of contributions for the Sunday-school and Tract Union, $2,108.30; number of children baptized, 7,057; of adults baptized, 1,484. The tables show an increase of 4,998 members from 1874.

The sixteenth session of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association was held in Philadelphia, beginning October 14th. The bishops presided in rotation. An "Episcopal Address" was presented by the bishops, giving a review of the progress of the interests of the Church since the General Conference held five years before. It stated that the statistics of the past four years showed the following increase: in ministers, 164; in membership, 17,350; in churches, 266; in Sunday-schools, 366; in catechumens, 1,000; and proportionately for other items. The ratio of increase, about 22 per cent., was smaller than that for the preceding five years (1867 to 1871, more than 29 per cent.). The Missionary Society had extinguished the debt of former years, and had materially extended its undertakings. The missions on the Pacific coast showed increased strength, and the missions in Europe enjoyed continued prosperity. The number of members had increased 100 per cent., and twice as much territory was occupied as at the preceding General Conference. The publishing interests of the Church, the Sunday-schools, and the Charitable Society, were mentioned as being in a favorable condition.

The Committee on Missions reported upon the missionary money received during the past four years as follows:

For home and German missions	$285,154 91
Heathen mission	5,449 96
Bequests to the standing fund	26,862 15
Total	$287,507 01
Expended for home and German missions	$254,282 19
Total standing missionary fund	$49,167 55

The Conference unanimously decided that a heathen mission be established in Japan.

The report of the Charitable Society showed that it had received bequests since its organization in 1836 to the amount of $23,225.87, and had distributed of interest in the same period, to superannuated ministers and widows of deceased preachers, $20,693.92. It had now assets valued at $23,445.80.

The orphan asylum contained 215 inmates. It had a farm of 170 acres, which yielded yearly $3,000' worth of products. The property was worth $100,000. The Committee on the Orphan Institute were instructed to consider the propriety and practicability of founding a home for the aged and infirm members of the church. Two German Conferences were established: one to be composed of the German appointments in the East Pennsylvania and Central Pennsylvania Conference, and to be called the Atlantic Conference; the other to be composed of the German appointments in the Pittsburg, Ohio, and New York Conferences, and to be called the Erie Conference.

The constitution of the Board of Publication was arranged by a provision, that the territory of the Church be divided into six districts, from each of which should be elected one member, the six district members, with one of the bishops, to constitute the board. Four bishops were elected for the next quadrennial term, viz., J. J. Esher and R. Yeakel (reëlected), R. Dubs, and T. Bowman. The subject of changing the name of the church had been considerably discussed before the meeting of the Conference, and was considered in its deliberations. No name was found on which a majority could agree, and the subject was indefinitely postponed.

* Report for 1874.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association was held in Philadelphia immediately after the close of the session of the General Conference. The reports showed that the total receipts for the year had been $77,000.39, and the total expenditures had been $76,983.05. The total amount of the heathen mission fund was $25,-650.17, and the amount of the standing fund was $49,167.85. The treasury was indebted $8,175.99. The society had received during the year bequests to the amount of $8,335.50. The number of home and foreign missions under the supervision of the denomination was 289, of which 277 were supplied at the sessions of the Conferences within whose bounds they were situated. The number of missionaries in active service was 301. Between twenty and thirty churches had been built on the home and foreign mission fields during the year, and the majority of them had been dedicated free of debt. The prospects of the Church in California and Oregon were more promising, and considerable progress had been made during the year. Two laborers had been added to the force in Oregon. The transatlantic work (in Germany) had been developed to an extent and degree of importance not thought of when it was begun. The number of members had been doubled in four years, and 1,267 new members had been received during the year just past. Measures had been adopted for the location of a mission in Japan.

EWALD, GEORG HEINRICH AUGUST VON, one of the greatest modern Orientalists, born November 16, 1803, in Göttingen; died May 4, 1875. He studied at the university of his native place, where he became extraordinary professor in 1827, ordinary Professor of Philosophy in 1831, and Professor of Oriental Languages in 1835. Travels in search of Oriental manuscripts led him, in 1826, 1829, and 1836, to Berlin, Paris, and Italy. In 1837 he, together with six of his colleagues at the university, protested against the abolishment of the constitutional law of Hanover, in consequence of which he, as well as his colleagues, was dismissed from his professorship. This gave him leisure to visit England to investigate the public libraries, and in 1838 he received a call to Tübingen, as Professor of Theology, where he was ennobled by the King of Würtemberg in 1841. In 1848 he returned to Göttingen, where he published a book entitled "Ueber meinen Weggang von der Universität Tübingen, mit anderen Zeitbetrachtungen." Ewald reappeared prominently in public life in 1866 as a defender of the rights of Hanover. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia as a member of the university Faculty, and in consequence was again removed from his professorship. He was elected in 1869 to the North-German, and in 1871 and again in 1874 to the German Reichstag His principal work is "Geschichte des Volkes Israel" (7 vols., third edition, Göttingen, 1860–'67). Among his theological works are, "Die poetischen Bücher des alten Bundes" (4 vols., Stuttgart, 1835'–37); "Die Propheten des alten Bundes" (2 vols., Stuttgart, 1840); "Die drei ersten Evangelien" (Göttingen, 1850), and "Die Sendschreiben des Apostels Paulus" (Göttingen, 1857). Among his philological works the best known is "Kritische Grammatik der hebräischen Sprache" (1827), an abridgment of which was published in Leipsic in 1835, under the title of "Ausführliches Lehrbuch der hebräischen Sprache," and a still more condensed epitome in 1842, entitled "Hebräische Sprachlehre für Anfänger" (fourth edition, 1874). He also wrote "Grammatica Critica Linguæ Arabicæ" (2 vols., Leipsic, 1831–'33); "De Metris Carminum Arabicorum" (Leipsic, 1825), and "Die Lehre der Bibel von Gott" (Leipsic, 3 vols., 1872–'74). From 1849 to 1862 he published an annual devoted exclusively to Biblical science, entitled "Jahrbücher der biblischen Wissenschaft."

EXHIBITION, CENTENNIAL. The project for holding an International Exhibition in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, in the city of Philadelphia, in 1876, originated with an association of citizens of that place, in 1870. An act of Congress was obtained in 1871 creating a Centennial Commission, consisting of one delegate and one alternate from each State and Territory, to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition. The commissioners were to be appointed by the President on the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories, and were required to fix upon a suitable site and report to Congress, at the first session after its appointment, the time and place of the exhibition, and the general features of the plan adopted. The President was required, whenever officially informed by the Governor of Pennsylvania that provision had been made for the erection of buildings and for giving the commissioners full control of the exhibition, to set forth by proclamation the time, place, and objects of the same, and to communicate the facts to the diplomatic representatives of all nations. In 1872 an act was passed incorporating the Centennial Board of Finance, and giving it the necessary powers to raise funds and direct the financial interests of the enterprise. The capital stock of the corporation was fixed at $10,000,000, in shares of $50 each. The proclamation of the President making formal announcement of the exhibition was dated July 3, 1873, and two days later the Secretary of State made the required communication to foreign representatives. On June 5, 1874, Congress passed an act requesting the President to extend "a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governments of other nations to be represented and to take part in the International Exposition to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Government of the United States." Provision was also made for

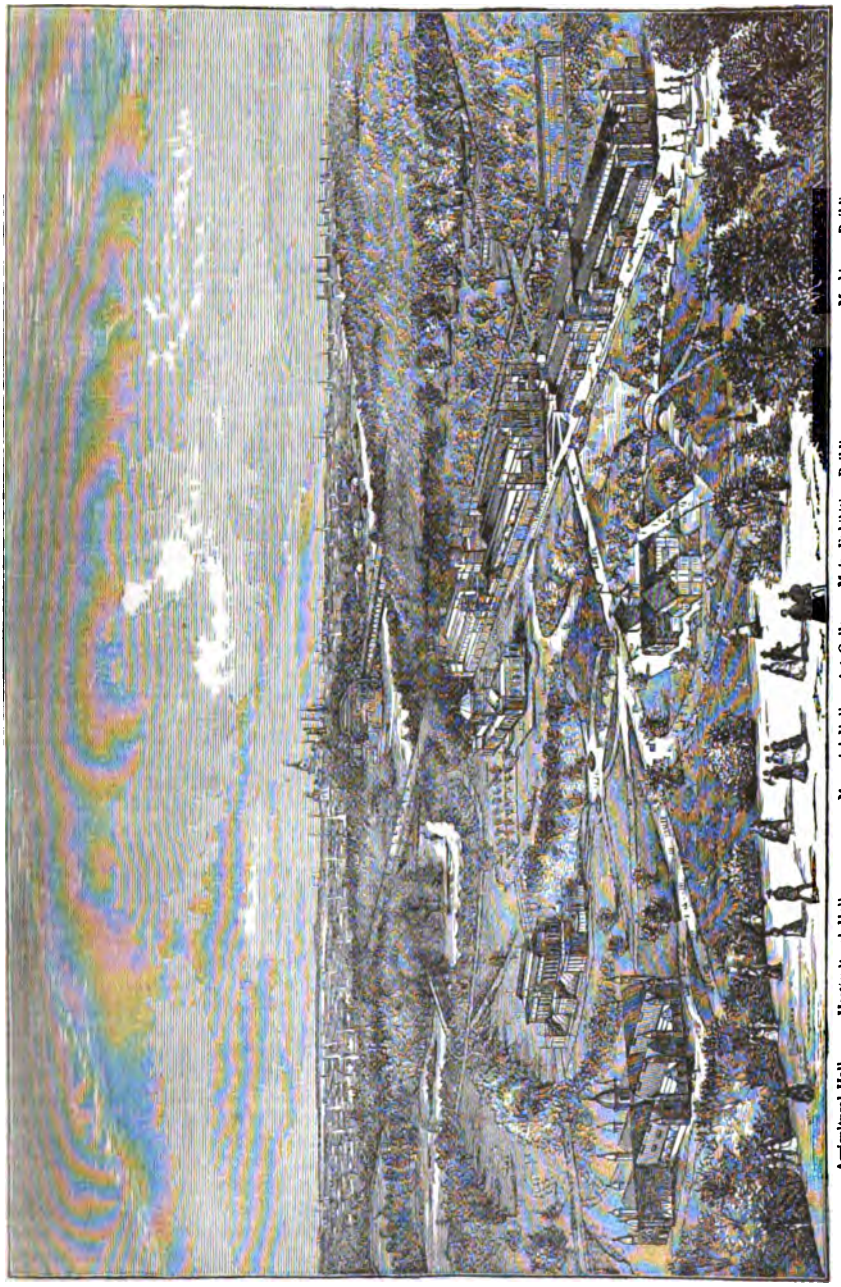
admitting to the ports of the country free of duty all articles intended for the exhibition, unless such article should also be intended for sale in this country.

The Centennial Commission, consisting of one delegate and one alternate from each State and Territory, was duly appointed, and organized in the city of Philadelphia by the election of General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, for president; Orestes Cleveland, John D. Creigh, Robert Lowry, Thomas H. Coldwell, John McNeil, and William Gurney, for vice-presidents; Alfred T. Goshorn, director-general; John L. Campbell, secretary; and John L. Shoemaker, counselor and solicitor. An executive committee of thirteen was appointed, with Myer Asch as its secretary, and several bureaus of administration were constituted under the following chiefs: foreign, A. T. Goshorn, Myer Asch; installation, Henry Pettit; transportation, Dolphus Torrey; machinery, John S. Albert; agriculture, Burnet Landreth; horticulture, Charles H. Miller; fine arts, John Sartain. The corporators of the Board of Finance consisted of two from each congressional district, and four from each State and Territory at large. This body was organized with John Welsh as president; William Sellers and John S. Barbour, vice-presidents; Frederick Fraley, secretary and treasurer; William Bigler, financial agent; Henry Pettit, Joseph M. Wilson, and H. J. Schwarzmann, engineers and architects; and a Board of Directors of twenty-two members.

The site chosen for the exhibition was the most eligible portion of Fairmount Park, in the city of Philadelphia, and it was decided that it should open on the 10th of May, and close on the 10th of November, 1876. The funds have been raised by subscription to the stock issued by the Board of Finance, by public appropriations, private efforts, etc. Congress appropriated $500,000 in 1875, and $1,500,000 more were granted at the session of 1875–'76; the city of Philadelphia appropriated $1,500,000, the State of Pennsylvania $1,000,000, and other States and cities various amounts. The women of the country through their efforts have raised over $100,000. In most of the States and Territories local managers and agents have been appointed to awaken interest, furnish information, and aid generally in securing a creditable representation. All the foreign countries to which invitations were sent have appointed commissioners and will take a more or less prominent part in the exhibition. These countries with the chiefs of their commissions are as follows: Argentine Confederation, Ernesto Oldendorff; Austria, Rudolf Isbary; Africa—Orange Free State—Charles W. Riley; Belgium, Baron Gustave de Woelmont; Brazil, Gaston d'Orleans, Conde d'Eu; China, Edward B. Drew; Denmark, Jacob Holmblad; Ecuador, Edward Shippen; Egypt, Prince Mohammed Tefwink Pasha; France, M. M. Ozenne; German Empire, Dr. Jacobi; Great Britain and Colonies, the Duke of Richmond; Canada, Senator Luc Letellier de St. Just; New South Wales, Sir James Martin Knight; Victoria, Sir Redmond Barry; South Australia, A. Musgrave, Esq., C. M. G.; Honduras, Governor Don Francisco Bardales; Japanese Empire, Okubo Toshimichi; Liberia, J. S. Payne; Mexico, Romero Rubio; Netherlands, Dr. E. H. von Baumhauer; Norway, Herman Baars; Peru, Colonel Manuel Freyre; Russia, Privy-Councilor Boutovsky; Sandwich Islands, S. G. Wilder; Siam, J. H. Chandler; Spain, the Director-General of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce; Sweden, A. Bergstrom; Switzerland, Colonel H. Rieter; Tunis, Sidi Houssein; Turkey, G. d'Aristrarchi; Venezuela, Leon de la Cova.

Fairmount Park consists of 2,740 acres, with a variegated and picturesque surface. The exhibition grounds are at the lower end, and have been inclosed with thirteen entrances from the boundary drive, named from the thirteen original States. Street-railways, from all parts of the city, terminate in the immediate vicinity, and branches from the principal steam railways have established stations near by. The principal buildings provided by the Commission were substantially completed at the opening of the year 1876, and the dates were fixed for the reception of articles in the various departments. The main exhibition building is in the form of a parallelogram extending east and west, 1,880 feet in length, and 464 feet in width. Most of the structure is one story high, the main cornice on the outside being 45 feet from the ground, and the interior height being 70 feet. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and in the centre of the shorter sides projections 216 feet in length. In these projections are the main entrances, provided with arcades on the ground-floor, and with central façades rising to a height of 90 feet. Upon the corners are four towers 75 feet high. The roof, for 189 feet over the central part, is raised above the rest, and has at each corner a tower 48 feet square and 120 feet high. The area of the ground-floor is 20 acres; that of the upper floors in projections, 37,344 square feet; in towers, 26,344 square feet; so that the whole structure covers about 21½ acres. There is a central avenue or nave through the length of the building, 1,832 feet long and 120 feet wide; on either side of this is a side-avenue 1,832 feet long, and 100 feet wide. Between the nave and side avenues are aisles 48 feet wide, and on the outer sides smaller aisles 24 feet wide. Running crosswise is a central transept 416 feet long, and 120 feet wide; on either side of this a side-transept, 416 feet long and 100 feet wide, with aisles running between, 48 feet wide. The main promenades through the nave and central transept are 30 feet wide; those through the side avenues and transepts, 15 feet wide; and the other promenades, 10 feet wide—all leading to exit doors at either

end. In the entire structure are 672 columns, varying from 23 to 125 feet in length. There are numerous offices, galleries, balconies, etc., in the building, which is constructed of brick, iron, and glass. The main building will include the Departments of Mining and Metallurgy, Manufactures, and Education and Science.



THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The Art Gallery is located on a commanding site to the north of the main building, and parallel with it. It is in the modern Renaissance style, of granite, glass, and iron, 365 feet long, 210 feet wide, and 59 feet high, over a spacious basement 12 feet in height, and sur-

mounted by a dome. It consists of a central section, a pavilion at each end, and arcades connecting the pavilions with the centre. The dome rises 150 feet from the ground, terminating with a colossal bell, from which the figure of Columbia rises. A colossal figure typifying one of the four quarters of the globe stands at each corner of the base. It is provided with numerous halls, galleries, and promenades, and the aggregate of wall-space is over 70,000 square feet. The applications for space for fine arts have been so numerous that another building, the exact counterpart of this, is to be erected, and even then it will be barely possible to accept all the applications.

The Machinery Building is located 542 feet to the west of the Main Exhibition Building, with its north front in a line with the north front of that structure. It consists of a main hall, 1,402 feet long and 360 feet wide, with an annex on the south side, 208 by 210 feet, the whole covering an area of 12.82 acres. Including upper floors in portions of the building, there are 14 acres of floor accommodation. There are two main avenues, 1,360 feet long and 90 feet wide, through the building, with a central aisle between, and an aisle on each side, each 60 feet wide. At the centre there is a transept 90 feet wide. Shafting, steam and water power, etc., are provided. The annex on the south side is for hydraulic machinery, and contains a tank 60 feet by 160, with a depth of water of 10 feet.

The Horticultural Building is provided through appropriations of the city of Philadelphia, and is to remain as a permanent ornament of the park. It is situated a short distance north of the Main Building and Art Gallery, overlooking the Schuylkill River. It is in the Moresque style of the twelfth century, and built mainly of iron and glass. It is 383 feet long, 193 wide, and 72 feet high to the top of the lantern. There is a central conservatory, 230 feet by 80, and 55 feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, 20 wide, and 14 high; around this are forcing-houses, galleries, etc. The building is approached by ornamental terraces and spacious stairways, and surrounded by fountains and grass-plots. The Agricultural Building stands north of the Horticultural, and consists of a nave 820 feet long by 125 feet wide and 75 feet high, crossed by three transepts, the central one 100 feet wide and the others 80 feet wide. Both nave and transepts are composed of truss arches of Gothic form, and are built of wood and glass. The whole structure will be a parallelogram 820 feet long and 540 wide, covering over 10 acres. In the immediate vicinity are stock-yards for the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc.

These are the buildings provided by the Commission for the general exhibition, but there are many others designed for special purposes and provided by the representatives of different countries and States, or by associations of exhibitors. Among these is a building erected by the United States Government for a collective exhibition of articles illustrating the functions and faculties of the Executive Departments. The departments taking part are those of War, the Treasury, the Navy, the Interior, Post-Office, Agriculture, and the Smithsonian Institution. There is a Women's Building covering an acre of ground and costing $30,000, in which are to be exhibited the products of female industry in every line. During the exhibition women will be actually employed in the building on the work requiring skill in which they specially excel. Many of the States and foreign countries will have buildings of their own for the accommodation of their representatives and exhibitors, and of their people generally. Thus far (January, 1876) fifteen States have determined to erect buildings. These will generally contain waiting-rooms and various accommodations for visitors, rooms for the meetings of associations, offices for the State managers, post-office and telegraph facilities, etc. The Ohio State building is to be constructed of contributions from all the quarries in the State. That of California will be finished wholly with pine-cones. There will be a building in which the working of the stamp-mills and mining appliances of Nevada and Colorado are to be shown. The British buildings are to be in the exact style of those of Chester in the seventeenth century. There is to be a Vienna bakery with a *café*, the partition being of glass, so that the process of baking can be seen by visitors. The Mexican commission propose to erect a building for the exhibition of Aztec antiquities. Among other foreign buildings will be a Turkish bazaar and coffee-house; a Japanese building, in which the domestic economy of the empire will be illustrated; a Swedish schoolhouse; and others showing characteristics of the architecture and modes of life of different countries. Near the Women's Building is to be a Kindergarten school in operation, under the charge of Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, and a New England farmer's home, exhibiting the kitchen and other appliances of a hundred years ago contrasted with those of the present time. The shoe and leather trade will have a separate building 300 feet by 160, provided by the dealers and manufacturers of the United States, and intended for the exhibition of the products of the world in leather. The Dairymen's Association will also have a building, as will the wagon and carriage manufacturers, and several other special interests. Near the art buildings is a large pavilion devoted wholly to photographs. Among the other features of the grounds will be an observatory 200 feet high, mounted by cars on the outside; a tower for the illumination of the park with the Gramm light, a structure near the river containing pumping machinery to supply the numerous fountains, restaurants in the styles of different countries, etc., etc. A model of Shakespeare's house at

Stratford-on-Avon has been made and sent over by a gentleman of Manchester. The buildings will be about 200 in number, covering nearly 100 acres and grouped around an artificial pond of six acres, stocked with fish, covered with swans, gondolas, and boats of various forms.

The general exhibition is divided into seven departments, and these into numerous subdivisions. The seven departments are Mining and Metallurgy, Manufactures, Education and Science, Art, Machinery, Agriculture, and Horticulture. There will be besides various special exhibitions, some of which have been already mentioned. In connection with the agricultural department there is to be in September and October a grand live-stock display, including horses, mules, and asses, from September 1st to 15th; horned cattle from September 20th to October 5th; sheep, swine, goats, and dogs, from October 10th to 25th, and poultry from October 28th to November 10th. Living fish are also to be exhibited in both salt and fresh water aquaria. A plot of 46 acres has been secured two miles from Bristol on the Trenton Railroad for the trial of agricultural implements and machinery. In many cases collective exhibitions will be made; for instance, the manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., join in exhibiting their products, and the same thing is done in many other cases. The book-trade of the country unites in a special display of publications.

Every possible arrangement has been made by the Bureau of Transportation to facilitate the work of shipping, receiving, and disposing of articles sent to the exhibition. The city of Philadelphia has, at large expense, improved the approaches to the park, and constructed a new avenue, including a bridge over the Schuylkill, which cost over $1,000,000. Several new hotels have been erected in the neighborhood of the park, and every effort has been made to provide amply for the accommodation of visitors. Arrangements have been made with all the leading railroads of the country for the transportation of visitors at special rates during the exhibition. Among the special arrangements worthy of mention are those of the managers of Cook's excursions, who will sell tickets good over various lines to Philadelphia with coupons attached entitling the holder to a specified number of days' accommodations at hotels named thereon.

The responses and applications which have been made quite exceed the expectations of the projectors and managers. The applications for space for machinery number 1,251, which is 300 more than have been made at any previous exhibiton of the kind, though some American inventors and manufacturers have held back from sending contributions for fear of having their devices copied. France has shown special interest and activity in preparing to contribute. Her commissioners at first applied for 10,000 feet of space, and afterward increased the demand to 16,000 feet. Two thousand applications for the department of fine arts alone have come from that country. Russia was late in accepting the invitation, but will make a choice display in iron-work, precious minerals, furs, and costumes. In Greece an Olympian exhibition was held at Athens, as a preliminary to contributing to this display, and a selection of articles was made from it to send to Philadelphia. Preparations were made by similar home exhibitions in Egypt and Australia. The little kingdom of Siam appropriated $600,000 to secure a representation of its arts and industries. Tunis will make a choice display of silks, essences, gilt brackets, jewelry, arms, costumes, and saddlery, and sends two Arab tents to be pitched in the park. The various States of the Union will be represented by illustrations of their geology and minerals, vegetable products, wild and cultivated, animals, birds, and fishes, mechanical products in iron, wood, and fabrics, the results of skilled and artistic labor, literary productions, pictorial representations of scenery and buildings, historical and statistical information, educational appliances, associations for various purposes, etc. As incidental to the general celebration may be mentioned the erection of a monument in New York harbor, consisting of a colossal figure of Liberty, with an illuminating aureole about the head, to serve as a beacon, the figure being contributed by the French from popular subscriptions, and the pedestal being furnished by Americans. During the course of the exhibition there will be an international regatta on the Schuylkill, and other athletic sports. The opening exercises on the 10th of May have not been fully determined upon at this writing (January, 1876), but there are to be an oration by William M. Evarts, of New York; a poem by Henry W. Longellow, of Cambridge, Mass.; and musical performances under the direction of Theodore Thomas, of New York. The awards are to be decreed by the Centennial Commission on written reports of the judges, and are to consist of a diploma and uniform bronze medal, with a special report of the judges on the subject of each award. The judges are to be two hundred in number, one-half foreigners and one-half citizens of the United States, to be selected for their known qualifications, and to be experts in the several departments to which they are assigned. The judges from the United States are to be appointed by the Centennial Commission, and those from foreign countries by the commission of each country, in accordance with an allotment to be made to each.

F

FERDINAND I., ex-Emperor of Austria, was born in Vienna, April 18, 1793, and died June 29, 1875. He was the eldest son of Emperor Francis I., and his second wife, Maria Theresa, Princess of the Two Sicilies. His health was always very delicate, and his education was confided to two incompetent governors. He showed at an early age great kindness of disposition. In 1815 he undertook a journey through Italy, Switzerland, and France, which greatly benefited his health and improved his mind. After his return he devoted his time to the study of heraldry and technology, and kept aloof from public affairs. In 1830 he was crowned King of Hungary, in Pressburg, under the title of Ferdinand V., but did not take an active part in the affairs of the state. In 1831 he was married to Princess Caroline, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia. In 1832 he escaped assassination at the hands of Franz Reindl, a pensioned captain, who was incited to attack him by a refusal of some money for which he had asked the Emperor. Having succeeded his father as Emperor of Austria on March 1, 1835, one of his first acts was to relieve the condition of his Italian subjects, many of whom had been imprisoned for state offenses. Otherwise he made no change in the policy of the empire, and left its affairs in the hands of the Archduke Louis and of Prince Metternich. He was crowned King of Bohemia in Prague, in 1836, and, as he had done in Pressburg, he devoted the customary crowning-present of the Diet to objects of public charity. On the day of his coronation as King of Lombardy (September 6, 1838) he issued an almost general pardon for all state offenses committed in his Italian provinces up to that date. The revolt in Galicia, in 1846, was followed by the annexation of the free city of Cracow to Austria. During the revolutionary movement of March, 1848, he granted the dismissal of Metternich, a more liberal constitution, and the appointment of a responsible ministry. But, as these concessions were deemed insufficient by the people, they revolted in May, and the Emperor fled to Innspruck. He returned in August, but, in consequence of the revolt of October, he went to Olmütz, where he abdicated in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, on December 2, 1848. After that he made his permanent residence at Prague, where he died. His funeral took place at Vienna, July 5th. For forty years no Emperor's funeral had taken place in that city. Immense crowds filled the streets from the Imperial Castle to the Convent of the Capuchins, the vaults of which contain all the deceased members of the Hapsburg family. The public buildings and principal streets were heavy with huge black flags. The balconies were hung with black and silver. All the military wore mourning emblems. The coffin was brought from the Imperial Castle, the state hearse being drawn by eight black horses. Every regiment was represented. The procession went through long files of troops amid the deep, respectful silence of thousands of spectators. In the convent church the coffin, which was covered with a black-and-yellow velvet pall, was placed on a dais of gold brocade. All the Austro-Hungarian ministers were present, as well as most of the members of both of the Diets, and all the embassadors and generals. The church was draped in black, emblazoned with the arms and titles of the late Emperor. Cardinal Rauscher, assisted by fifteen bishops, celebrated the funeral mass, and blessed the coffin. The religious exercises were attended by the Emperor and Empress, the Archduke Francis Charles, brother of the deceased, and father of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and nearly all the other members of the imperial family, by the German crown-prince, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Duke William of Mecklenburg, and Prince William of Würtemberg. The coffin was lifted from the dais, and intrusted to the Capuchins, who carried it into the old imperial vault behind the altar.

FERRY, ORRIS S., United States Senator for Connecticut, born in Bethel, Conn., August 15, 1823; died in Norwalk, Conn., November 21, 1875. He was graduated at Yale College in 1844, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1847 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Connecticut militia, and in 1849 he was appointed Judge of Probate for the District of Norwalk. After serving two years in the State Senate, he was in 1866 appointed State's attorney for the county of Fairfield. He retained this position until 1859, when he was elected member of Congress for the Fourth District. In the House he supported the Republican party. At the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Ferry zealously supported the Union, and labored ardently to organize troops. He went to the field himself, and by the exhibition of his military qualities he attained the rank of brigadier-general. In May, 1866, Mr. Ferry was elected United States Senator, to succeed Lafayette S. Foster. The Republicans had at the time a majority of 51 on joint ballot. His chief competitors were Senator Foster and Governor Buckingham. During the latter part of the reconstruction period, he opposed President Johnson, and was one of the Senators who voted "guilty" at the impeachment of Mr. Johnson. In 1872 he was reëlected by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats, defeating Mr. Hawley, the candidate of the regular Republicans. Subsequently, Mr. Ferry disappointed a section of his supporters by his adhesion to the Admin-

tration and opposing the "Liberal" candidates at the presidential election of 1872. He opposed the civil rights bill on the ground that it would prejudice the cause of public education. He spoke but seldom. Mr. Ferry had been in feeble health for some years, and was able to be in his seat in the Forty-third Congress only a few weeks.

FIELD, MAUNSELL B., born in 1821; died in New York City, January 24, 1875. He was the eldest son of the late Moses Field. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but, possessing a fortune, he preferred to travel. He spent some time in London, Paris, and Madrid. For a period he acted as secretary of legation at Paris. During the civil war he held an official position at Washington, and was for several years on intimate relations with Secretary Chase. He was appointed by Governor Dix Justice of the Second Judicial District Court of New York City. In 1874 he published "Memories of Many Men and Some Women," a record of the people he had met and the entertaining incidents of his life in Europe.

FIELD, Mrs. HENRY M., died in New York, March 6th. She was born in Paris, and was left an orphan when she was young, and committed to the care of her grandfather, the Baron Félix Desportes. After receiving a thorogh education at a boarding-school in Paris, she went to England and became a governess in the family of Sir Thomas Hislop, and took charge of the education of his only child, now the Countess of Minto, a lady of literary ability. An attachment was formed between the teacher and pupil which neither years nor distance could sever. During Mrs. Field's last sickness Lady Minto wrote repeatedly to the friend of her youth, expressing her gratitude and love, her sympathy and grief. Returning to France, the young governess was soon engaged in the family of the Duke de Praslin, a nobleman of the highest rank, and had charge of the education of his daughters for seven or eight years, till 1847. Some time after she left the family occurred that shocking affair, the killing of the duchess by her husband in a fit of passion or insanity, followed by his suicide. In the frenzy of the hour it was by some surmised that the late governess might have been such a cause of jealousy as led to the terrible tragedy. She was consequently detained as a witness, but, after a severe investigation before the Chamber of Peers, the suspicion was dismissed as having not the shadow of plausibility. But the unpleasant notoriety of the affair was such that, by the advice of the Rev. Frédéric Monod, in whose family she had lived, she soon after left France and came to this country, where she arrived in the autumn of 1849. Here for a year and a half she supported herself by teaching, until May, 1851, when she was married to Rev. Henry M. Field, then pastor of a church in West Springfield, Mass. It was not until November, 1854, when her husband came to New York to edit the *Evangelist*, that she began to distinguish herself in the artistic, literary, and theological circles of the city. Her conversational powers were very remarkable. Her wit, her sound sense, her masculine logic, her extensive knowledge, her depth of soul, and courageous defense of her convictions, made her for twenty years very influential in some of the best circles. Although she wrote well, her writings did not equal her talks. "Like the celebrated Rachel Levin, and Henriette Herz in Berlin, she commanded a certain natural homage by the force of her character and the brilliancy of her endowments, without the prestige of original creations in letters or art." With a strong passion for society, her house in town was long famous for its receptions, and her hospitable summer home in Stockbridge always had a succession of visitors. It was, perhaps, in her own home circle that the great range of sympathies which marked her conversation was exhibited. Her heart was full of kindness for the ignorant and unfortunate. Her compassion for poor girls, especially young emigrants from France, led her to serve for three years as Principal of the Female Art School at the Cooper Union. She was an accomplished artist, and her crayon portraits have been often seen on the walls of the Academy of Design as well as in the dwellings of her friends. Her fatal disease was an affection of the stomach, which finally extended to the brain. Her letters, and some of her other productions, have been recently published under the title "Home Sketches in France, and other Papers" (New York, 1875).

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES. The financial embarrassment which commenced in the last quarter of the year 1873 continued without any relaxation throughout the year 1875. Nevertheless the year closed with a quiet but cheerful tone pervading business circles. It was believed that the depressing influences which had been felt with such force for more than two years had nearly or quite exhausted themselves; that no measures calculated to disturb values or check the restoration of confidence were likely to be taken by Congress; and that trade and commerce, left to legitimate influences, might be expected to exhibit a satisfactory revival on the opening of the year 1876. The question of substituting the greenback currency of the Government for the bills of the local banks, and canceling the latter, was extensively agitated. The action of Congress in fixing 1879 as the time for the resumption of specie payments was very generally approved, especially in the commercial States of the Union.

In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made December, 1874, there were presented a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and an estimate of the same for the remaining three-quarters of the fiscal year.

The receipts of the first quarter above mentioned, ending on September 30, 1874, which is the first of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were as follows:

From customs	$46,651,200 10
From internal revenue	26,314,615 33
From sales of public lands	391,465 88
From tax on circulation, etc., of national banks	8,596,148 23
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	217,941 97
From customs' fines, etc.	30,540 31
From consular, patent, and other fees	451,357 11
From proceeds of sales of Government property	522,546 77
From miscellaneous sources	1,255,332 57
Net ordinary receipts	$79,481,048 27
From premium on sales of coin	1,453,237 72
Total net ordinary receipts	$80,884,285 99
Receipts from certificates of deposit of legal tenders and coin certificates in excess of redemptions	5,247,068 24
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1874	150,731,694 63
Total available	$236,863,048 86

The expenditures during the same period were as follows:

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenues	$20,888,410 77
For Indians	3,032,752 93
For pensions	8,913,407 18
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	11,618,290 99
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards	8,122,728 14
For interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds	32,787,899 38
Total ordinary expenditures	$85,313,489 42
Balance in the Treasury, September 30, 1874.	151,549,559 44
Total	$236,863,048 86

For the remaining three-quarters of the same fiscal year, ending June 30, 1875, it was estimated that the receipts would be:

From customs	$115,850,000 00
From internal revenue	78,784,000 00
From sales of public lands	1,000,000 00
From tax on national banks	3,300,000 00
From Pacific Railways	500,000 00
From customs' fines, etc.	200,000 00
From consular, patent, and other fees	1,200,000 00
From sales of public property	1,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	2,100,000 00
Total	$208,434,000 00

For the same period, it was estimated that the expenditures would be:

For civil and miscellaneous, including public buildings	$48,060,000 00
For Indians	5,000,000 00
For pensions	21,442,000 00
For military establishment	28,500,000 00
For naval establishment	17,000,000 00
For interest on the public debt	70,000,000 00
Total	$190,002,000 00

Thus, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, from the foregoing account of actual receipts and expenditures for the first quarter, and of the estimates of the same for the remaining three-quarters, the estimates being based on the assumption that Congress would not increase the expenditures by deficiency or other appropriations, it was expected that the revenues would amount to $284,318,285.99, and that the ordinary expenses would be $275,315,489.42; which would leave a surplus revenue of $9,002,796.57 to be applied to the sinking-fund.

But the moneys received and covered into the Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were as follows:

Customs	$157,167,722 33
Internal revenue	110,007,493 58
Sales of public lands	1,413,640 17
Tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	7,268,379 16
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	882,274 91
Customs' fines, penalties, etc.	228,870 23
Labor, drayage, storage, etc.	1,112,500 56
Sales of Indian trust-lands	243,671 65
Fees—consular, letters-patent, and land	1,518,884 29
Proceeds of sales of Government property	1,278,698 87
Marine Hospital tax	338,893 78
Steamboat fees	260,944 75
Profits on coinage, etc.	452,657 40
Tax on seal-skins	317,494 75
Miscellaneous sources	1,228,649 98
Total ordinary receipts	$284,020,771 41
Premium on sales of coin	3,979,279 69
Total net receipts, exclusive of loans	$288,000,051 10
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1874, including deposits of coin and United States notes represented by certificates outstanding	150,731,694 63
Total available cash	$438,731,745 73

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were as follows:

Civil expenses	$17,346,929 53
Foreign intercourse	1,265,418 25
Indians	8,384,656 83
Pensions	29,456,216 22
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	41,120,645 96
Naval establishment, including vessels, and machinery and improvements at navy-yards.	21,497,636 27
Miscellaneous civil, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenues	50,528,566 22
Interest on the public debt, including interest on bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies	108,093,544 57
Payment of award to British claimants	1,929,819 00
Total net expenditures	$274,623,392 84
Redemption of the public debt	19,405,936 48
Total net disbursements	$294,029,329 33
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1875	144,702,416 41
Total	$438,731,745 73
This statement shows that the net revenues for the fiscal year were	$288,000,051 10
And the ordinary expenses (including the award to British claimants, $1,929,819)	274,623,392 84
Leaving a surplus revenue, exclusive of provision for the sinking-fund	$13,376,658 26

The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were as follows:

Customs	$44,238,626 25
Internal revenue	28,199,723 50
Sales of public lands	308,641 73
Tax on circulation, etc., of national banks	3,626,063 53
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railways	262,202 57
Customs' fines, etc.	28,521 75
Consular, patent, and other fees	510,437 19
Proceeds of sales of Government property	104,273 65
Miscellaneous sources	1,722,408 90
Net ordinary receipts	$78,995,869 67
Premiums on sales of coin	2,160,275 47
Total net ordinary receipts	$81,156,145 14
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1875	144,702,416 41
Total available	$225,858,561 55

The expenditures during the same period were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenues	$13,673,072 68
Indians	2,660,474 38
Pensions	8,845,927 64
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	11,891,476 26
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards	7,959,037 99
Interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds	34,517,554 81
Total ordinary expenditures	$84,047,548 76
Redemption of the public debt	6,838,999 66
Balance in Treasury, September 30, 1875	134,972,018 13
Total	$225,858,561 55

For the remaining three-quarters of the same fiscal year, ending June 30, 1876, it was estimated that the receipts would be as follows:

Customs	$112,000,000 00
Internal revenue	92,000,000 00
Sales of public lands	1,000,000 00
Tax on national banks	3,650,000 00
Reimbursement by Pacific Railways	350,000 00
Customs' fines, penalties, and forfeitures	100,000 00
Consular, patent, and other fees	1,300,000 00
Proceeds of sales of public property	600,000 00
Miscellaneous sources, including premium on coin	5,200,000 00
Total net receipts	$216,300,000 00

It was estimated that the expenditures for the same period would be as follows:

Civil, miscellaneous, including public buildings	$49,500,000 00
Indians	4,400,000 00
Pensions	21,000,000 00
Military establishment	30,000,000 00
Naval establishment	12,000,000 00
Interest on the public debt	67,500,000 00
Total ordinary expenditures	$184,400,000 00

Thus, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, from the foregoing statement of actual receipts and expenditures for the first quarter and the estimates of the same for the remaining three-quarters, based upon appropriations already made, and also on the assumption that Congress would not increase the expenditure by deficiency or other appropriations, it was expected in the judgment of the Department that the revenues would reach the sum of $297,456,145.14, and that the ordinary expenditures would amount to $268,447,543.76. This exhibit gives a surplus revenue of $29,008,601.38. During the past fiscal year it was not practicable to purchase the amount of United States bonds required for the sinking-fund, for the reason that such bonds could not be bought at par, and the Secretary was forbidden by law to pay more. But the eleventh section of the act of March 3, 1875, authorizes the Secretary, for the purpose of obtaining bonds for the sinking-fund, to give notice that he will redeem, in coin at par, any bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, of the kind known as five-twenties; and further provides that interest on such bonds shall cease at three months from the date of notification. The amount required for the sinking fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was $31,096,545. Of this amount $1,096,500 six per cent. five-twenty bonds were purchased at the rate of $90.87½ for each $100 in bonds; and on March 11, 1875, a call was made for $30,000,000 of the same class of bonds. This call matured on June 11, 1875, which being so near the end of the fiscal year, a part of the bonds named in the notice were not presented for redemption during that year. Of the amount so called only $24,073,900 were presented for payment before June 30th. Therefore, the amount which appears upon the books of the Treasury as actually applied to the sinking-fund within the past fiscal year is $25,170,400. Under existing laws it is estimated that $32,293,692.32 will be required to be provided for the sinking-fund for the year, and that the revenues would fall short by the amount of $3,288,090.94 of providing for the appropriations of Congress.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the public debt was reduced $14,344,514.84, as will appear by the following statement:

Principal of the debt July 1, 1874	$2,251,690,468 43
Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date	38,939,087 47
Total debt	$2,294,629,555 90
Cash in the Treasury	147,541,314 74
Debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,148,088,241 16
Principal of the debt July 1, 1875	2,232,254,581 95
Interest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date	38,647,556 19
Total debt	$2,270,982,088 14
Cash in the Treasury	142,243,361 82
Debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,128,688.726 32
Showing a reduction, as above stated, of	$14,399,514 84

The amount paid into the sinking-fund during the fiscal year was $25,170,400.

For the refunding of the national debt, the contract which was entered into July 28, 1874, was renewed January 29, 1875. The conditions of the contract were slightly modified, the contracting parties being allowed one-half of one per cent. commission, and binding themselves to defray all expenses incurred in transporting five per cent. bonds of London, and six per cent bonds, United States coin coupons, and gold coin, from London to Washington, besides the expenses of preparing the new bonds.

Under this agreement the contracting parties subscribed for $122,688,550, the balance of "New Fives" then remaining unnegotiated; and the Secretary announces to Congress that the funding of $500,000,000 of six per cent. bonds into those bearing five per cent. interest has been accomplished, thereby saving an annual interest to the Government of $5,000,000.

In the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the success which has attended the refunding of $178,548,300 of the national debt during the last sixteen months, with a steady improvement of the national credit, induces the belief that the remainder of the six per cent. bonds can be refunded, within a reasonable time, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. He also recommends that the period of redemption of the new bonds be fixed at thirty years.

STATEMENT OF THE OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1875.

TITLE.	Length of Loan.	When redeemable.	Rates of Interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
Old debt	.....	On demand	5 and 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	$57,665 00
Treasury notes prior to 1846	1 and 2 years.	1 and 2 y'rs from date	1 mill to 6 per cent.	Par.	.....	.....	82,573 35
Treasury notes of 1846	1 year	1 year from date	6 per cent.	Par.	$10,000,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Mexican indemnity	5 years	April and July, 1849	5 per cent.	Par.	350,000 00	$303,573 92	1,104 91
Treasury notes of 1847	1 and 2 years.	After 60 days' notice	6 per cent.	Par.	23,000,000 00	.....	950 00
Loan of 1847	20 years	January 1, 1868	6 per cent.	Par.	23,000,000 00	28,207,000 00	1,250 00
Bounty-land scrip	Indefinite.	July 1, 1849	6 per cent.	Par.	Indefinite	.....	3,400 00
Texan indemnity st'ck	14 years	January 1, 1865	5 per cent.	Par.	10,000,000 00	5,000,000 00	172,000 00
Treasury notes of 1857	1 year	60 days' notice	5 & 5½ p. c.	Par.	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	1,900 00
Loan of 1858	15 years	January 1, 1874	5 per cent.	Par.	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	277,000 00
Loan of 1860	10 years	January 1, 1871	5 per cent.	Par.	21,000,000 00	7,022,000 00	10,000 00
Loan of February, 1861 (1881's)	10 or 20 years.	January 1, 1881	6 per cent.	Par.	25,000,000 00	18,415,000 00	18,415,000 00
Treasury notes of 1861	2 years. 60 days.	2 years after date. 60 days after date.	6 per cent.	Par.	22,468,100 00 12,896,350 00	35,364,450 00	3,150 00
Oregon war debt	20 years	July 1, 1881	6 per cent.	Par.	2,800,000 00	1,090,850 00	945,000 00
Loan of July and August, 1861 (1881's)	20 years	July 1, 1881	6 per cent.	Par.	250,000,000 00	50,000,000 00 139,321,200 00	189,321,250 00
Old demand notes	.....	On demand	None	Par.	60,000,000 00	60,000,000 00	70,107 50
Seven-thirties of 1861	3 years	August 19 and October 1, 1864.	7 3-10 p. c.	Par.	140,094,750 00	140,094,750 00	17,100 00
Five-twenties of 1862	5 or 20 years.	May 1, 1867	6 per cent.	Par.	515,000,000 00	514,771,600 00	65,258,900 00
Legal-tender notes	.....	On demand	None	Par.	450,000,000 00	915,420,031 00	375,771,580 00
Temporary loan	Not less than 30 days.	After 10 days' notice.	4, 5, & 6 p. c.	Par.	150,000,000 00	.....	3,060 00
Certificates of indebtedness	1 year	1 year after date	6 per cent.	Par.	No limit	561,758,241 65	5,000 00
Fractional currency	.....	On presentation	None	Par.	50,000,000 00	228,625,668 45	42,129,424 19
Loan of 1863	17 years	July 1, 1881	6 per cent.	Aver. prem. of 4.18.	75,000,000 00	75,000,000 00	75,000,000 00
One-year notes of 1863	1 year	1 year after date	5 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000 00	44,520,000 00	66,075 00
Two-year notes of 1863	2 years	2 years after date	5 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000 00	166,480,000 00	47,800 00
Coin-certificates	.....	On demand	None	Par.	Indefinite	562,776,400 00	21,796,800 00
Comp'd-interest notes	3 years	June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868.	6 per cent. compound.	Par.	400,000,000 00	266,595,440 00	367,890 00
Ten-forties of 1864	10 or 40 years.	March 1, 1874	5 per cent.	Par to 7 p. c. prem.	200,000,000 00	196,117,300 00	194,566,300 00
Five-twenties of March, 1864	5 or 20 years.	November 1, 1869	6 per cent.	Par.	.....	3,882,500 00	946,600 00
Five-twenties of June, 1864	5 or 20 years.	November 1, 1869	6 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000 00	125,561,300 00	58,046,200 00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865	3 years	August 15, 1867. June 15, 1868. July 15, 1868.	7 3-10 p. c.	Par.	800,000,000 00	829,992,500 00	196,800 00
Navy pension-fund	Indefinite.	.....	3 per cent.	Par.	Indefinite	14,000,000 00	14,000,000 00
Five-twenties of 1865	5 or 20 years.	November 1, 1870	6 per cent.	Par.	203,327,250 00	203,327,250 00	152,524,850 00
Consols of 1865	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1870	6 per cent.	Par.	332,998,950 00	332,998,950 00	202,668,100 00
Consols of 1867	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1872	6 per cent.	Par.	379,602,350 00	379,616,050 00	310,622,750 00
Consols of 1868	5 or 20 years.	July 1, 1873	6 per cent.	Par.	42,539,350 00	42,539,350 00	37,474,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	Indefinite.	On demand	3 per cent.	Par.	75,000,000 00	85,150,000 00	5,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness of 1870	5 years	September 1, 1875	4 per cent.	Par.	678,362 41	678,362 41	678,000 00
Funded loan of 1881	10 years	May 1, 1881	5 per cent.	Par.	500,000,000 00	412,806,450 00	412,806,450 00
Certificates of deposit.	Indefinite.	On demand	None	Par.	No limit	137,675,000 00	58,415,000 00
							$2,232,264,531 95

The views of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the most important subject now before the country—the resumption of specie payments—are too important and valuable to be omitted. The imperative duty and obligation of the Government to redeem the greenback notes in coin is established, and the measures by which such redemption can be facilitated are recommended. The Secretary says:

The Government is bound, not only by economic considerations and proper regard for the interest of the people, but by express and repeated promises, to provide for the redemption in coin of all its issues of legal-tender notes. The original legal-tender act was regarded and treated at the time of its adoption as a temporary measure, made necessary and justifiable only by the exigency of war, which taxed all the resources and energies of the nation. The first act authorizing such issues (February 25, 1862) is entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, *and for the redemption or funding thereof*, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," language that significantly expresses the views of the Congress by which it was passed. It authorized the issue of $150,000,000 legal-tender notes, and made provision for funding them in bonds issued on the

credit of the Government, bearing interest in gold, and payable at a future day. This was the best the Government could do in the midst of its struggle for existence and rightful supremacy. The state of the public credit did not admit the possibility of the immediate procurement of a sufficient amount of coin to redeem the notes absolutely. A well-settled principle of political economy forbade the issue of paper currency without providing for its redemption, and in obedience thereto Congress made the only practicable provision for the redemption of the notes which it authorized to be issued and stamped with the quality of legal tender. The act of July 11, 1862, which authorized a further issue of $150,000,000, contained a like provision, and further provided that any notes issued thereunder might be paid in coin, instead of being converted into bonds, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The notes thus authorized were issued and accepted by the people upon the assurance that they had the right to fund them in gold-bearing bonds of the United States, and this consideration undoubtedly constituted an important element of their value, and gave them a quality in aid of their circulation and free acceptance in all business transactions. In the opinion of wise and patriotic men, who, as the representatives of the people, were charged with maintaining the indissolubility and supremacy of our national Union, it was necessary to resort to this extraordinary measure for the purpose of carrying the war to a successful termination. It was, in substance and effect, a national war-loan, based upon the credit of the Government, and coupled with a pledge for redemption, but the period of payment was to be thereafter determined when the public exigency would permit. It was not in the minds of those who devised and consummated the scheme, that the Government was about to enter upon the issue of an irredeemable paper currency, which should permanently take the place of the world's measure of values. Nor was it claimed by the most earnest advocate of the measure that the Constitution had given to Congress power to issue a permanent paper currency as a substitute for, and stamped by the law with, the qualities which, in the estimation of political economists, could exist only in the precious metals. In the light of the experience of the civilized world, such a purpose would have been regarded as little better than financial madness, and its avowal by the authors of the legal-tender acts would surely have caused the defeat of the plan for exerting the borrowing power of the Government by means of such issues.

But the purpose and meaning of the acts in question are not left open for forensic discussion, having been authoritatively settled by the unanimous opinion of the highest judicial tribunal known to our Constitution. As soon after the termination of the war as 1868, it was argued before the Supreme Court that the legal-tender notes of the United States were issued as money, a substitute for metallic currency, and that, having been made legal tender in payment of all debts, including (with certain exceptions) the Government's own, of course, when presented for payment, if similar notes, being legal tender, were offered in exchange for them, the debt would be discharged, by a delivery of new notes of the same kind, and so on *ad infinitum*. To this argument the court replied:

> Apart from the quality of legal tender impressed upon them by acts of Congress, of which we now say nothing, their circulation as currency depends upon the extent to which they are received in payment, on the quantity in circulation, and on the credit given to the promises they bear. In other respects they resemble the bank-notes formerly issued as currency.
>
> But, on the other hand, it is equally clear that these notes are obligations of the United States. Their name imports obligation. Every one of them expresses upon its face an engagement of the nation to pay the bearer a certain sum. The dollar note is an engagement to pay a dollar, and the dollar intended is the coin dollar of the United States—a certain quantity in weight and fineness of gold or silver, authenticated as such by the stamp of the Government.

This authoritative declaration of the Supreme Court defines clearly and precisely the meaning and intent of Congress in the acts which authorized the issue, and should be accepted as conclusive of the obligation and duty of the Government to provide for the payment in specie of all such issues.

Nor is this all. Subsequent to this decision, and for the purpose of putting a quietus upon the mischievous discussion of the subject, Congress, on the 18th day of March, 1869, declared by public act that "the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

These provisions of the various acts of Congress, which were passed with the approval of the Executive, the clear adjudication of the Supreme Court, as well as the plainest principles of political economy, and proper regard for the public welfare, commit the Government to the redemption in coin of the notes issued under the circumstances before stated. National faith and honor could not be more distinctly or unequivocally pledged to the performance of a plain duty.

In view of these solemn and repeated pledges, it seems idle to resort to the consideration of elementary principles of finance to prove the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. In the face of such pledges, disregard of which would bring national dishonor, and serious if not irreparable injury to the public credit, it can hardly be necessary to discuss questions of expediency, or to point out the ills which the experience of the civilized world shows must follow a violation of well-known laws of political economy.

It is among the first and most important functions of government to give to its people a sound and stable currency, having a fixed relation to the standard of values in general use among nations. The true matter with which Government has to do, is not so much a question of volume as of soundness and stability of the currency. When it has established a currency of fixed and stable value, having a known relation to that of other powers, and furnishing a uniform medium of exchange, the volume may and should be left to be determined by the wants of trade and business. Natural causes, aided by individual effort and enterprise, will regulate the volume of currency far more wisely and with greater safety to business than acts of Congress imposing artificial limits, subject to increase or diminution at every session.

The existing provision of law making United States notes legal tender for all debts, both public and private, with certain exceptions relating to transactions with Government, is an artificial barrier to the use of gold and silver, tending not only to prevent the flow of gold toward this country, but promoting the shipment abroad of our own production of the precious metals. For this reason, Congress should abolish the legal-tender quality of the notes, as to all contracts made, and liabilities arising after a fixed day. The first day of January, 1879, being already fixed by law as the time when the redemption of United States notes then outstanding shall begin, it would be proper and safe to provide that such notes shall not be legal tender for contracts made, or liabilities incurred, after the first day of January, 1877. Such an act would not too suddenly change the value of the notes, and would not affect injuriously either debtors or creditors, but would remove a present obstruction to the retention of our gold and silver production, and create a demand for the return of gold now abroad, thus promoting final resumption by preparing the country for it.

In furtherance of the purpose of the act of the last Congress to provide for the resumption of specie payments, the Secretary recommends that authority be given for funding legal-tender notes into bonds

bearing a low rate of interest. Such bonds should run for a longer period of time than those now authorized for refunding the interest-bearing debt, and should be made available to national banks for deposit to secure their circulation and other liabilities to the Government, and should bear a rate of interest so low as not to cause too rapid absorption of the notes. It seems probable that a bond bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. would invite the funding of a sufficient amount of legal-tender notes to lessen materially the sum of gold which, in the absence of such provision, must be accumulated in the Treasury by the 1st of January, 1879, to carry out the imperative requirements of the act of January 14, 1875. If it be apprehended that authority to the Secretary to fund an unlimited amount of notes might lead to too sudden contraction of the currency, Congress could limit the amount to be funded in any given period of time. The process being in no sense compulsory as to the holders of United States notes, and the rate of interest on the bonds being made low, it is not probable that currency which could find profitable employment would be presented for redemption in such bonds. Only the excess of notes above the needs of business would seek such conversion. Authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel two million of legal-tender notes, per month, by this process, would greatly facilitate redemption at the time now fixed by law, and besides would have the advantage of publicity as to the exact amount to be withdrawn in any given month. Bonds issued for this purpose should be of the denomination of fifty and one hundred dollars, and any multiple thereof, in order to meet the convenience of all classes of holders of United States notes. The faith of the Government now stands pledged to resumption on and after January 1, 1879, and to the final redemption and removal from the currency of the country of the legal-tender notes as fast as they shall be presented for redemption, according to the provisions of the act of January 14, 1875. To resume on the 1st of January, 1879, without further legislation, would require the accumulation of a large amount of gold in the Treasury in order to avert the possibility of failure of the plan. Such an amount of gold can be procured with difficulty, and not without more or less embarrassing effect upon the trade and commerce of our own and other countries. The present abundance and cheapness of both currency and capital present a favorable opportunity for the withdrawal and redemption of a considerable part of the outstanding legal-tender notes, thereby making easy and effectual the redemption now pledged. Such withdrawal of legal-tender notes, thus dispensing with the necessity for accumulating gold in the Treasury in proportion to the amount withdrawn, would tend to appreciate those remaining outstanding, and make it easier to protect and keep in circulation the silver coin now authorized to be issued.

The act last referred to is an express recognition of the duty and obligation of the Government to resume specie payment at the day therein named; and, however widely different may be the views of intelligent persons upon the means adopted by Congress, it is gratifying to know that the end sought to be reached has met the concurrence of the country, and that a majority of the people, wherever the matter has been publicly and fully discussed, have signified their approval of the determination of Congress to be faithful to its pledges, and to relieve them of the ills of an irredeemable paper currency.

The act in question not only makes express provision for resumption at a fixed date, but commits the Government to the use of all such means as may be needful to that end. If experience shall show that the means provided by Congress need to be supplemented by further legislation for the easier and more certain accomplishment of the end, it must be assumed that Congress will not suffer the great purpose to be impeded for want of such additional legislation. The act confers large powers on the Secretary of the Treasury, touching the issue of United States bonds for the purpose of procuring the supply of gold necessary to execute such of its provisions as go into immediate operation, and to provide for the redemption in gold of United States notes outstanding on and after the 1st of January, 1879. In this respect the power conferred on the Secretary is ample; but if, for any cause, it should be found impracticable to accumulate in the Treasury a sufficient amount of gold to carry out the provisions of the act, the Secretary is left without the choice of other means to accomplish the end. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the process of accumulating a large amount of gold by a given time could go on without meeting opposition from the financial powers of the world. It is safe to say that so large an amount of gold as would be required to carry out the purpose and direction of the act cannot be suddenly acquired. It can be done only by gradual processes, and by taking advantage of favorable conditions of the money market from time to time.

The loss of interest on large sums hoarded in the Treasury for a considerable period in advance of January, 1879, is a consideration not to be disregarded, although it should not be permitted to outweigh the benefits to result from full and complete execution of the act.

The coinage for the fiscal year was as follows:

COINS.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold	1,789,062	$33,553,955
Silver	22,823,216	10,070,388
Minor	14,629,500	230,375
Total	39,191,778	$43,854,708

The amount of bullion received and operated upon during the last fiscal year was—

Gold	$43,152,564 50
Silver	18,304,406 07
Total	$61,456,990 57

Deducting redeposits, bars made and issued by one institution and deposited at another, the deposits were—

Gold	$38,556,293 90
Silver	16,070,626 54
Total	$54,626,920 44

The silver coinage consisted of—

COINS.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Trade-dollars	5,697,500	$5,697,500
Subsidiary silver coin	17,125,716	4,372,868

The principal sources of revenue to the Government are the receipts from customs and the collections of internal taxes.

The receipts from customs for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $163,103,833.19, and at the corresponding date of 1875 they were $157,167,722.35, a decline of $5,936,111.34.

The receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were $44,233,626.25, while for the corresponding period of last year they were $46,651,200.10, showing a decrease of $2,417,573.85.

For the months of October and November, 1875, the receipts were $23,936,950.23, and for the same months of last year they were $22,755,811.

The following statement of importations of the classes of merchandise chiefly concerned, is derived from the Bureau of Statistics, and to some extent serves to show the effect of the act of March 3, 1875, on the duties received:

Value of importations of cotton, glass and glassware, India-rubber and gutta-percha, iron and steel, leather, metals not otherwise provided for, paper, straw, wool (including hair of alpaca, etc.), and manufactures thereof, for the nine months ending September 30, 1874	$94,917,416 00
Value of importations of same articles for corresponding period of 1875 (including the seven months next succeeding the act of March 3, 1875)	81,223,542 00
Decrease	$18,693,874 00

This decrease was occasioned principally by the falling off in two classes of importations, viz.:

Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	$8,260,066 00
Wools and manufactures thereof	3,944,208 00
	$12,204,274 00

Returns for the four months ending June 30, 1875, show that of importations for that period amounting to $30,547,005, duties have been paid on $23,629,606 withdrawn for consumption, yielding $10,954,719 of revenue. In this amount is of course included the ten per centum restored by the act of March 3, 1875, showing an apparent increase for four months of $1,095,471.90. But in this connection there is to be considered the fact that, for the corresponding period of the year 1874, the importations of the same classes of merchandise amounted to $36,022,467, showing a decrease in importations for the four months ending June 30, 1875, of $5,475,462, of which $4,800,378 is due to the falling off of importations of iron and steel and manufactures thereof.

In the collection of duties upon importations, two evils are chiefly operative to prevent the Government from realizing the full measure of revenue—first, smuggling; and, secondly, under-valuation.

The first of these evils is more generally prevalent, especially on the northern frontier, than is commonly supposed, the difficulties attending a proper surveillance of that frontier, under existing circumstances, being very great, if not in some respects insurmountable. Without going into full details, it may be said, by way of illustration, that in the four collection districts of Vermont, Champlain, Oswegatchie, and Cape Vincent, having a frontier line of more than three hundred miles, with eight principal ports or stations and forty-one minor stations, after deducting the number permanently employed at such principal points and four for service in Canada in connection with the sealing of cars, there are but fifty-nine officers remaining for service at the minor stations and as a coast-guard to prevent smuggling. Deducting from this number one officer for permanent service at each minor station, there remain but fourteen as a preventive force, or less than one man for every twenty-one miles of frontier.

These statistics apply to portions of the border which offer speedy and direct means of travel between Canada and the United States, and which, during several months of the year, are thronged by travelers of every condition and with every variety of object in view, from those bent merely on pleasure or legitimate business to those whose chief occupation is to defraud the revenue.

Information obtained by the Department, from trustworthy sources, renders it quite certain that systematic frauds have been perpetrated by smuggling over the border wines, brandy, and other articles of merchandise. Similar observations might be made as to other parts of our frontier.

The second general cause which operates to prevent the Government from receiving its full measure of dues is undervaluation, a source of perhaps greater loss than the direct offense of smuggling. This evil is attributable, in part, to the devices of dishonest importers, in part to the fluctuation in market values, but more, probably, to the defects of the appraisement system itself.

The following tabular statement shows the comparative receipts from the various sources of internal revenue, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1874 and 1875, respectively:

SOURCES.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits	$49,444,089 85	$52,081,991 12	$2,637,901 27	.....
Tobacco	83,242,875 62	87,303,461 88	4,060,586 26	.....
Fermented liquors	9,304,679 72	9,144,004 41	.....	$160,675 31
Banks and bankers	3,387,160 67	4,097,248 12	710,087 45	.....
Penalties, etc.	364,216 34	281,107 61	.....	83,108 73
Adhesive stamps	6,186,844 64	6,557,229 65	420,385 01	.....
Back taxes under repealed laws	764,880 14	1,080,111 44	315,231 30	.....
Total	$102,644,746 98	$110,545,154 23	$8,144,191 29	$243,784 04

This table is made up from the reports of collections made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which include commissions on sales of stamps paid in kind, and therefore do not enter into the actual cash receipts of the Treasury. They include, also, sums reported as collected but not actually paid into the Treasury at that time. Hence there is an apparent discrepancy between the totals here shown and the aggregate amount deposited on account of internal revenue as shown by warrants covering the same into the Treasury for the fiscal year.

The receipts from internal revenue for the

first quarters of the fiscal years ending, respectively, June 30, 1875 and 1876, were as follows:

First quarter of 1875	$26,314,615 33
First quarter of 1876	28,199,723 50
Increase	$1,885,108 17

The aggregate receipts for the months of October and November, of the current year, were $19,638,907.19, while for the same months of last year they were $17,476,202.99, showing an increase of $2,162,704.20.

Since the last annual report to Congress, fifty-six collection districts have been abolished by consolidation with other districts, with an estimated annual saving to the Government of about $170,000.

During the past fiscal year frauds of unusual character and magnitude were discovered in this branch of the service, which appear to have been carried on with more or less injury to the revenue for several years past.

The comparative value of the exports and imports of the United States for the last fiscal year, in coin, appears, from official returns to the Bureau of Statistics, to be as follows:

Exports of domestic goods	$499,284,100
Exports of foreign goods	14,158,611
Total exports	$513,442,711
Imports of goods	533,005,436
Excess of imports over exports	$19,562,725

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the excess of exports over imports was $18,876,698.

Exports of specie and bullion	$92,132,142
Imports of specie and bullion	20,900,717
Excess of exports over imports	$71,231,425
Total excess of exports of goods, specie, and bullion, over imports of same	$51,668,700

While the returns of the values of exports by sea are substantially accurate, it has not been practicable to obtain complete statements of the exports to Canada in railway-cars, owing to the fact that there is no law requiring persons exporting merchandise by land conveyance to file full manifests of the exported goods with collectors of customs.

The Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion of Canada has, however, furnished detailed statements, from which it appears that the value of exports to Canada, during the last fiscal year, was $15,660,218 in excess of that returned by the customs officers of the United States, which would increase the total exports of the year by that amount (i. e., from $513,442,711 to $529,102,929), and reduce the excess of imports of merchandise over exports to $3,902,507.

There was withdrawn from bond for consumption, in excess of that entered for warehouse during the past fiscal year, merchandise of the value of $2,992,061.

The total exportation of specie and bullion was greater than that for the preceding year by $25,501,737; while the exports of domestic goods have decreased in value $70,149,321.

Importations have decreased to the amount of $34,400,906, as compared with those of the preceding fiscal year, and of $109,024,103, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

There was an increase in the value of the importation of the following articles: Tea, $1,561,469; fur-skins, undressed, $664,907; fur-skins, dressed, and furs, $486,558; argols, $374,108; drugs, chemicals, dyes, etc., $1,309,864; dye-woods in sticks, $405,891; gums, $526,364; hides and skins, $2,092,025; silk, raw, $650,298; silk, manufactures of, $384,141; fancy goods, $1,104,962; fruits, $4,255,002; jute, grasses, and manufactures of, $566,983; precious stones, $1,124,803; seeds, $2,033,766; wool and manufactures of, $547,469.

There was a decrease in value of importations of articles brought back to the United States, of $1,267,286; coffee, $4,457,479; India-rubber, $1,521,239; breadstuffs, $1,557,840; pig-iron, $1,829,354; bar-iron, $1,294,174; iron rails, $917,977; steel rails, $6,908,148; machinery, $596,714; band, hoop, and scroll iron, $176,512; anchors, cables, and chains, $97,776; old and scrap iron, $703,006; fire-arms, $218,226; steel bars, ingots, sheets, and wire, $420,149; cutlery and tools, $385,037; other manufactures of iron, $1,770,533; barks, $532,625; cochineal, $353,134; indigo, $331,152; madder, $387,160; nitrate of soda, $369,526; soda and salts of, $506,137; tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs, $853,557; wood and manufactures of, $2,770,536; wood, unmanufactured, $366,856; live animals, $543,815; cotton manufactures, $455,468; earthen, stone, and china ware, $617,145; flax and manufactures of, $699,146; glass and glassware, $452,849; hair and manufactures of, $343,986; hemp, raw, $566,664; lead, $714,812; opium and extract of, $502,435; provisions, $517,499; salt, $531,724; sugar and molasses, $7,816,686; tobacco and manufactures of, $1,844,021; wines, spirits, and cordials, $866,942.

There was an increase in certain articles exported, as follows, the values being stated in currency: Cotton manufactures, $976,042; lard, $3,592,503; cheese, $1,760,608; iron manufactures, $1,424,188; sewing-machines, $203,633; drugs and chemicals, $150,592; hides and skins, $2,169,343; furs and fur-skins, $1,062,059; leather and leather goods, $2,538,278; brass, $497,098; clocks and parts of, $215,407; copper-ore, $619,128; copper, in pigs, bars, sheets, and old, $919,079; fruits, $639,841; ginseng, $210,166; hops, $1,258,528; firearms, $3,162,182; lead and manufactures of, $127,265; manures, $332,500; oil-cake, $1,038,940; quicksilver, $495,275; seeds, clover, timothy, and garden, $553,293.

The exports of domestic gold and silver in excess of the imports were $62,956,412, as against $31,244,780, for the previous year.

There was a decrease in the value of the exportations of the following articles: Agricultural implements, $464,381; hogs, $886,622;

bacon and hams, $4,771,295; Indian-corn, $313,014; Indian-corn-meal, $238,866; rye (1,357,384 bushels), $1,363,772; wheat (17,992,-751 bushels), $41,813,596; railroad-cars, $641,-037; bituminous coal (158,301 tons), $758,723; anthracite coal (85,756 tons), $444,458; cotton, raw (98,183,400 lbs.), $20,584,955; hemp and manufactures of, $243,898; illuminating oils (35,668,571 gallons), $10,530,594; spirits, distilled (1,820,222 gallons), $813,262; spirits of turpentine, $834,389; tallow, $2,443,117; tobacco, leaf (94,195,891 lbs.), $5,157,632; sailing-vessels sold to foreigners (14,745 tons), $517,528; shooks, staves, and headings, $1,217,-062; timber, sawed and hewed, $2,064,318; wood and manufactures of, $332,256.

There is little change in the proportion of the foreign carrying-trade transacted in foreign vessels, about 74 per cent. of imports and exports, during the last fiscal year, having been carried in foreign vessels as against about 72 per cent. for the preceding year, and 76 per cent. for the fiscal year 1872.

The Register of the Treasury reports the total tonnage of vessels of the United States to be 4,853,732 tons, an increase of 53,080 tons over that of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, exclusive of the canal-boat tonnage, amounting to about 48,000 tons, exempt from enrollment and license under the act of Congress approved April 18, 1874.

The actual increase is believed to be about 141,878 tons, this amount being the excess of gains over losses during the year; but this aggregate has been reduced to 53,080 tons (the increase first above mentioned) by omitting the tonnage of the exempted canal-boats, and by corrections of tonnage returns, about 40,000 tons.

The following table exhibits the total tonnage for the last two years:

TONNAGE.	1874.		1875.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Registered	2,728	1,428,923	2,981	1,553,828
Enrolled and licensed	29,758	3,371,729	29,304	3,299,904
Total	32,486	4,800,652	32,285	4,853,732

The tonnage of vessels built, as given by the Register, is 297,639, being a decrease from that of the preceding year of 135,086 tons, or over 31 per centum. The number of vessels built was 1,301.

The report of the Controller of the Currency, for 1875, states that during the past year 107 banks have been organized, with an authorized capital of $12,104,000, and $4,794,180 of circulation; of which number two were gold banks, with $200,000 capital and $120,000 circulation. Five banks have failed, with an aggregate capital of $1,000,000; and thirty-eight banks, with a total capital of $3,920,000, have gone into voluntary liquidation by votes of shareholders owning two-thirds of their capital stock. The total number of national banks organized since the establishment of the national banking system is 2,307. Of these 40 have failed, and 175 have gone into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,092 in existence on November 1, 1875. Three of these banks, located in the city of New York, have no circulation, and 241 have reduced their circulation and withdrawn a portion of their bonds, under the act of June 20, 1874, 117 of them having deposited legal-tender notes and reduced the amount of their bonds on deposit as security for circulation to the minimum amount allowed by law. Included in this aggregate are nine national gold banks, located in California, with a capital of $4,700,000, and a circulation of $2,630,000.

The only act in relation to the banking system of the country which has passed Congress during the present year is that of January 14, 1875, which repealed all laws limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes to be issued, and also repealed those parts of the laws above referred to which provided for the withdrawal and redistribution of a portion of the circulation already issued. This act made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire legal-tender United States notes to an amount equal to 80 per cent. of the national-bank notes issued, "until there shall be outstanding the sum of three hundred million dollars of such legal-tender notes, and no more."

The act of June 20, 1874, authorized the deposit by any national bank of lawful money with the Treasurer, in sums of not less than nine thousand dollars, for the purpose of retiring its circulating notes, and the withdrawal by it of a proportionate amount of the bonds held as security for such notes.

The whole amount of legal-tender notes deposited with the Treasurer under the act of June 20, 1874, to January 1, 1876, for the purpose of retiring circulation, was $37,053,533; to which must be added a balance of $3,813,675 remaining from deposits made by banks in liquidation previous to the passage of that act, making a total of $40,867,208. The amount of circulation redeemed by the United States Treasurer and destroyed without reissue, during the same period, was $19,412,340; leaving $21,454,868 of legal-tender notes on deposit on January 1, 1876, for this purpose.

From June 20, 1874, to January 1, 1876, 157 banks were organized, to which circulation was issued amounting to $8,597,360; and the total additional circulation issued during this period to these banks, and to banks previously organized, was $17,523,405. Circulation amounting to $23,025,691 was retired and destroyed, without reissue, including $3,613,351 of the notes of banks voluntarily returned by them; the actual decrease in circulation being $5,502,286. The amount of legal-tender notes which up to January 1, 1876, has been withdrawn from circulation and destroyed, under the provisions of the law already mentioned, is $10,172,780, leaving the amount of such notes

outstanding at that date $371,827,220. The amount of national-bank notes outstanding at the same date was $343,741,532, of which $2,087,860 were notes of national gold banks.

Previous to the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, the law required the national banks in New York City to hold in lawful money, as a reserve fund, an amount equal to at least 25 per cent. of their deposits and circulation. It also required the banks in the other redeeming cities to hold an equal proportion of reserve, but provided that each of such associations might keep one-half of its lawful money reserve in cash deposits in the city of New York. Every other association was required to have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least 15 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and of its deposits, three-fifths of which might consist of balances due from approved associations in the redeeming cities. The act of June 20, 1874, repealed the requirements as to a reserve upon circulation, but made it the duty of the national banks to deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money, a sum equal to five per cent. of their circulation, to be held for its redemption, the sum so deposited being authorized to be counted as a part of the required reserve on their deposits.

The following table exhibits the circulation and deposits, together with the specie, United States notes, and other kinds of reserve, held at three different periods in each of the years 1873 and 1875:

DATES.	Number of Banks.	LIABILITIES.			Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of Reserve.	CLASSIFICATION OF RESERVE.		
		Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Total.				Specie.	Other Lawful Money.	Due from Agents.
		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Per cent.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
April 25, 1873	1,962	338.1	650.3	988.4	194.9	225.4	22.8	16.9	119.7	88.8
June 13, 1873.....	1,968	338.8	691.9	1,030.7	204.9	254.1	24.7	28.0	129.0	97.1
September 12, 1873.	1,976	339.1	673.3	1,012.4	199.5	229.1	22.6	19.9	113.1	96.1
May 1, 1875.....	2,046	323.3	720.6	1,043.9	207.3	230.5	22.1	10.6	139.3	80.6
June 30, 1875	2,076	318.1	755.4	1,097.5	214.3	259.8	24.2	19.0	151.1	89.7
October 1, 1875.....	2,087	318.4	731.9	1,050.3	208.9	235.1	22.4	8.1	141.4	85.6

In the above table the amount of "reserve required" for the year 1875 is the amount which would have been required under the law in force prior to the act of June 20, 1874. The cash portion of the reserve held on October 1, 1875, including the redemption fund with the United States Treasurer ($16,233,193), was $43,523,275 in excess of the amount required by law, and the total reserve was similarly in excess to the extent of $82,258,620.

From the date of the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, to January 1, 1876, $248,663,533 of national-bank notes were returned to the Treasury Department for redemption. The whole amount received at the office of the Controller of the Currency for destruction, during that period, was $185,840,292; and the amount of new notes issued during the same time was $177,197,071, of which $17,523,405 was to banks newly organized, or to banks increasing their capital and circulation.

The amount and different kinds of registered bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure the outstanding circulation of national banks, on January 1, 1876, were as follows:

CLASS OF BONDS.	
Sixes of 1881, 6 per cent. gold.....	$82,041,500
Five-twenties of 1864, 6 per cent. gold.....	1,140,800
Five-twenties of 1865, 6 per cent. gold.....	26,104,850
Ten-forties of 1864, 5 per cent.....	97,394,800
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent.....	144,302,700
Pacific Railways, 6 per cent. currency.....	12,617,512
Total.....	$363,601,662
The amount of circulation secured by the bonds on the date above mentioned was.....	$321,671,314
The amount of lawful money on deposit with the Treasurer, for the redemption of national-bank notes on presentation, was.....	22,070,218
Total outstanding.....	$343,741,532

The report of the Controller of the Currency for 1875 states that the percentage of lost or unredeemed notes of 286 banks organized under the laws of New York, having a total circulation of $50,754,575, was 2.63 per cent. of the amount issued. Of thirty of these banks which are still in operation in New York City, having a circulation of $7,753,010, the percentage unredeemed is 1.83. Of 240 Wisconsin State banks, having a circulation of $7,565,409, the percentage is 1.78; and of fifteen national banks which had closed business prior to 1870, it is 1.39 per cent. upon a total circulation of $1,554,400.

The exchanges at the clearing-house in New York City for the year ending October 31, 1875, were more than $23,000,000,000, the average daily exchanges being $75,301,000, while the daily balances paid in money were but $3,608,000, or only 4.8 per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

The amount of the coin and paper currency of a great nation is small in comparison with that of bank checks, certificates, and bills of exchange, which are used as credit circulation.

The law provides that the national banks shall, before the declaration of a dividend, carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half-year to surplus fund, until the same shall amount to twenty per cent. of their capital; but that losses and bad debts shall be deducted from their profits before a dividend shall be declared. The following table gives, by geographical divisions, the capital, surplus, dividends, and net earnings, and the ratios of dividends to capital, to capital and surplus, and of earnings to capital and surplus, for the year ending September 1, 1875:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends.	Net Earnings.	RATIOS. Dividends to Capital.	Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
					Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
New England States	$161,195,289	$43,291,945	$15,543,626	$17,799,887	9.6	7.6	8.7
Middle States	190,207,544	57,787,971	18,688,771	20,347,388	9.8	7.6	8.2
Southern States	34,160,705	4,805,819	3,002,404	3,817,961	8.7	7.7	9.8
Western States	110,153,301	26,956,408	11,833,800	15,971,488	10.7	8.6	11.6
United States	$495,716,839	$132,842,143	$49,068,601	$57,936,224	9.9	7.8	9.3

The dividends upon capital during the last year were nearly ten per cent., but the ratio of dividends to capital and surplus was less than eight per cent.

The average rate of interest in New York City for the year ending June 30, 1875, was three per cent. on call loans, and 5.6 per cent. on commercial paper. For the six months ending October 31, 1875, the average rate was 2.6 per cent. on call loans, and 5.1 on commercial paper.

The whole number of national banks which have failed since the organization of the system to October 1, 1875, is thirty-eight, with a capital of $9,000,100. The amount of claims proved is $14,672,106; dividends paid upon these claims, $8,292,877. The total loss to creditors is estimated at $3,984,503. There has been no loss whatever upon circulation.

The following table exhibits the resources and liabilities of the national banks in New York City, and in the State exclusive of the City, on December 17, 1875; also the resources and liabilities of the State banks in New York City and State, on the same date; and of the State banks, savings-banks, and trust companies of the country, so far as they could be ascertained from official sources:

	NEW YORK CITY.		NEW YORK STATE.		UNITED STATES.			
	National Banks, Dec. 17, 1875. 48 Banks.	State Banks, Dec. 17, 1875. 28 Banks.	National Banks, Dec. 17, 1875. 234 Banks.	State Banks, Dec. 17, 1875. 57 Banks.	National Banks, Oct. 1, 1875. 2,087 Banks.	State Banks, 1874–'75. 551 Banks.	Savings-Banks, 1874–'75. 674 Banks.	Trust Companies, 1874–'75. 35 Banks.
RESOURCES.								
Loans	$188,083,686	$43,577,903	$79,044,078	$26,369,101	$984,691,484	$176,686,246	$532,479,757	$65,917,057
U. S. bonds, to secure circulation	24,148,500	.....	32,806,500	.....	370,321,700	.....	.....	.....
Other U. S. bonds	11,151,450	.....	2,370,700	.....	28,087,150	344,984	83,206,272	2,086,842
Other stocks, bonds, etc.	8,705,114	1,218,178	3,818,370	2,907,388	33,505,045	23,667,950	212,584,089	37,328,062
Due from banks and bankers	16,524,943	3,638,868	13,528,876	3,297,085	144,693,798	19,851,146	23,378,987	1,837,605
Real estate	8,721,134	1,609,158	3,068,941	585,334	42,866,648	9,005,657	14,186,748	3,733,857
Specie	13,402,247	1,320,076	129,558	18,699	8,050,330	1,156,456	.....	.....
U. S. notes and national-bank notes	18,225,016	5,993,791	5,464,772	1,037,744	97,583,203	26,740,215	17,858,182	3,833,012
U. S. certificates of deposit	19,250,000	.....	920,000	.....	48,810,000	.....	.....	.....
Clearing-house exchanges	50,507,179	.....	103,672	.....	75,142,863	.....	.....	.....
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,486,489	.....	1,628,676	.....	19,686,960	.....	.....	.....
Other resources	6,081,804	9,279,382	2,450,058	1,012,102	29,270,176	14,886,342	12,608,469	8,159,240
Totals	$366,287,512	$66,682,356	$144,823,696	$35,227,348	$1,882,209,807	$272,338,996	$896,197,454	$122,890,175
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock	$68,200,000	$15,835,200	$37,554,691	$9,330,890	$504,829,769	$69,084,990	.....	$21,854,020
Surplus fund	21,177,265	3,294,069	9,394,358	1,063,498	134,356,076	6,797,167	$16,499,565	6,967,698
Undivided profits	13,098,528	2,971,823	6,576,659	2,549,570	52,964,954	9,002,183	29,072,498	582,867
Circulation	19,390,010	38,219	29,036,654	39,654	319,122,727	177,658	.....	.....
Due to depositors	156,265,114	38,698,248	53,324,408	17,496,322	675,358,346	165,871,489	849,581,633	85,095,371
Due to banks and bankers	85,230,007	5,844,328	6,354,202	1,727,587	179,729,213	10,530,944	.....	121,441
Other liabilities	2,881,588	450,469	1,582,724	3,019,832	15,848,222	10,874,780	1,043,768	8,338,783
Totals	$366,287,512	$66,682,356	$144,823,696	$35,227,348	$1,882,209,807	$272,338,996	$896,197,454	$122,890,175

The national banks pay to the Treasurer the following taxes in half-yearly payments: one per cent. annually upon the average amount of notes in circulation, and one-half of one per cent. annually upon the average amount of deposits, and the average amount of capital stock not invested in United States bonds; and section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing the shares of national banks, but that such taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State. The following table gives, by geographical divisions, the amount of national and State taxes paid by the national banks, and their ratios to capital, for the year 1874:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	CAPITAL STOCK.	AMOUNT OF TAXES.			RATIOS TO CAPITAL.		
		United States.	State.	Total.	United States.	State.	Total.
					Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
New England States	$160,517,266	$1,896,588	$2,980,484	$4,877,017	1.2	1.8	3.0
Middle States	190,162,199	3,325,425	3,911,871	7,236,796	1.7	2.1	3.8
Southern States	33,558,483	436,540	517,792	954,332	1.3	1.5	2.8
Western States and Territories	109,513,801	1,597,565	2,210,679	3,808,264	1.5	2.0	3.5
United States	$493,751,679	$7,256,068	$9,620,326	$16,876,409	1.5	2.0	3.5

The ratio of taxation to capital for the year 1867 was as follows: United States tax, 2.2; State tax, 2.1; total, 4.3. For the year 1869 the United States tax was 2.4, and the State tax 1.7; total, 4.1. The whole amount of United States tax paid by the national banks, since the organization of the system in 1863, is as follows: on circulation, $30,836,937; on deposits, $30,104,762; on capital, $4,082,151; total, $65,023,850.

The returns from the State and savings banks and trust companies are very incomplete, for the reason that the laws of many of the States do not require periodical reports to be made. The United States laws, however, require returns of capital, circulation, and deposits, to be made by all of these institutions, and by private bankers, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for purposes of taxation; and from these returns, and from the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, the following statement has been prepared, showing, by States, the amount of circulation of all the national banks on January 1, 1876, and the amount of capital and deposits of the national banks and of the State and savings banks, trust companies, and private bankers, in May, 1875:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NATIONAL BANKS.				SAVINGS-BANKS, STATE BANKS, AND PRIVATE BANKERS.		
	Circulation, January 1, 1876.	No. of Banks, May 1, 1875.	Capital, May 1, 1875.	Deposits, May 1, 1875.	No. of Banks, May, 1875.	Capital, May, 1875.	Deposits, May, 1875.
Maine	$8,568,747	64	$9,815,000	$6,068,645	66	$2,140,138	$39,697,549
New Hampshire	5,079,055	43	5,815,000	2,868,153	67	749,014	22,556,567
Vermont	7,418,078	41	7,987,718	3,960,475	20	90,000	10,007,354
Massachusetts	62,626,997	221	92,942,000	91,791,477	248	8,974,342	208,235,794
Rhode Island	18,237,560	62	20,544,800	9,121,288	60	3,989,268	56,127,988
Connecticut	18,070,848	80	25,654,620	16,408,812	106	2,899,010	77,467,290
New York	58,680,837	281	106,843,091	255,700,454	848	64,823,859	440,773,462
New Jersey	11,187,333	64	13,988,780	18,888,124	70	1,827,170	34,466,523
Pennsylvania	43,544,974	213	54,585,540	94,763,989	485	21,587,699	96,717,298
Delaware	1,289,625	11	1,523,185	1,797,638	9	470,562	1,855,129
Maryland	9,153,899	81	13,703,902	15,801,709	58	4,447,838	24,209,491
District of Columbia	1,295,875	5	1,452,000	1,901,990	16	495,456	3,814,716
Virginia	3,275,480	19	3,585,000	5,473,799	80	2,869,524	7,246,461
West Virginia	2,010,194	16	1,896,000	1,517,066	22	745,788	3,113,175
North Carolina	1,781,660	11	2,300,000	2,776,455	19	621,408	1,558,464
South Carolina	1,847,350	12	3,135,000	2,896,359	17	1,069,550	1,294,076
Georgia	2,065,989	12	2,635,000	2,197,271	69	4,104,257	3,965,973
Florida	44,500	1	50,000	102,645	9	42,000	237,965
Alabama	1,436,683	9	1,685,000	1,155,278	22	955,000	1,899,547
Mississippi	2,126	...	.....	.....	22	806,919	1,261,665
Louisiana	2,855,212	7	3,850,000	6,571,877	27	4,089,720	7,732,294
Texas	669,187	10	1,225,000	1,710,878	95	2,947,182	4,158,963
Arkansas	253,971	2	205,000	178,148	15	175,275	184,804
Kentucky	8,693,570	49	10,547,500	7,618,312	93	9,709,965	12,290,901
Tennessee	2,864,726	26	3,405,300	4,825,706	26	875,147	2,914,791
Ohio	23,669,455	178	29,478,932	38,961,241	300	7,687,588	39,958,085
Indiana	14,526,683	108	18,553,400	16,470,268	143	5,402,258	12,161,375
Illinois	14,088,989	142	19,260,880	47,072,450	329	10,163,898	35,639,943
Michigan	7,070,752	82	10,472,200	11,656,547	151	3,159,048	10,547,674
Wisconsin	2,871,921	44	3,610,000	7,119,416	93	1,568,597	3,928,797
Iowa	5,243,360	80	6,277,000	11,554,180	210	3,330,976	11,957,459
Minnesota	3,056,041	32	4,350,000	5,366,178	57	1,091,111	1,872,668
Missouri	4,258,354	36	9,140,300	11,065,286	210	9,226,668	35,723,844
Kansas	1,316,423	23	1,630,500	2,358,769	93	1,344,131	2,938,757
Nebraska	841,600	10	975,000	2,882,279	32	321,719	1,039,736
Oregon	209,200	1	250,000	744,600	8	490,455	1,298,845
California	2,087,360	7	4,400,000	4,840,354	112	19,941,282	90,640,819
Colorado	661,450	10	920,000	2,543,741	28	165,145	914,054
Utah	210,014	2	300,000	328,022	7	60,000	517,519
New Mexico	269,990	2	300,000	266,850	3	.....	16,841
Wyoming	53,140	2	125,000	205,439	3	10,500	43,154
Idaho	87,801	1	100,000	119,369	4	102,000	54,858
Dakota	44,300	1	50,000	60,608	8	11,000	94,650
Montana	238,685	5	350,000	956,297	4	76,750	80,301
Washington	.....	...	.....	.....	4	114,946	157,612
Nevada	6,188	...	.....	.....	12	195,980	2,094,974
Totals	$343,741,532	2,046	$496,717,143	$720,608,322	4,375	$200,316,096	$1,344,014,513

The average capital and deposits of the State and savings banks and private bankers, for the six months ending May 31, were—capital, $317,706,226.35; deposits, $1,232,595,233.46.

The legislation of Congress relative to the currency, at the session of 1874–'75, consisted in releasing the banks from the restriction on the amount of their circulation, and fixing January, 1879, as the period when the resumption of specie payments should commence (*see* CONGRESS, UNITED STATES).

The subject of the expansion or contraction of the currency extensively occupied the public. The question of expansion was presented under the form of the substitution of the legal-tender notes of the Government as the paper currency of the country, and the withdrawal of all bank-notes. The following letter from Mr. B. F. Butler, member of Congress from Massachusetts, indicates the views of the advocates of a legal-tender currency:

BOSTON, *August* 13, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: Engagements long since made would make it impossible for me to be present on September 1st at the meeting at Cooper Institute. I need not tell you, or my friend Mr. Schell, how much I sympathize with your movement. All my utterances, public and private, have been in that direction. I am unable to comprehend, appreciate, and much less admire, that system of government finances which has so wrought upon the business and production of the country that over 2,000,000 working men and women who desire productive employment have not had it for the last two years, and by which the production which they would have added to the wealth of the country during that time is lost. How the country is to grow rich enough to pay its debts by the non-production of its able-bodied workers, is something that I cannot comprehend. Assuming that each one of that number, skilled and unskilled, could have averaged $2 per day for the working days of the past year—and I suppose you will agree with me that that is little enough—there we have lost $1,200,000,000, or about equal to half of the national debt, for this enforced idleness, to say nothing of the loss of the morals of the working men and women. How long men in active business, and property-holders, and holders of those kinds of property which are open to the tax-gatherer, will permit a system of financial administration to go on by which their property shall depreciate 33 per cent. in its value, while the owners of property such as notes, mortgages, and bonds, which are untaxed, because not open to the tax-gatherer, have their property appreciate and escape taxation, is a problem which the good sense of the people of this country will solve at the coming presidential election.

I regret that I cannot be with you and elaborate these views, as I should be glad to do in New York City, whose docks are deserted by shipping, whose stores are unrented, and whose dwellings have been so depreciated as hardly to meet the mortgages on them, and where, I think, sound financial doctrines are as much needed as anywhere. My necessities compel me to forego this, which would be a pleasure to me and, I trust, a profit to others. I am informed that Mr. Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., went to Washington when the currency bill was before the President to advise him to veto it because it was necessary to depreciate values. The President did veto the bill; values have been depreciated, I trust to an amount entirely satisfactory to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., however little their creditors may relish the process.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

To EUGENE BEEBE, Secretary of the Legal-Tender Club, New York.

The question, among others, was made an issue in the State election in Ohio. But the result of the election could not be considered as seriously altered by it, as the majority was small on the side of the opposition, and might have been partly produced by other issues.

The aggregate yield of gold for the year ending December 31, 1875, is reported by Mr. Valentine, of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco. The amount was $26,349,476, against $26,358,776 in 1874. The production of silver shows a notable increase. It is reported at $54,539,561, against $48,042,279 in 1874. Altogether the whole yield of the mines of this country amounts to more than $80,000,000 of gold and silver, which is a greater sum than that of any previous year. In 1853 the aggregate supply of the precious metals was $65,000,000, and this total was not exceeded till 1873, when the aggregate was $72,258,693, or $8,500,000 less than in 1875. Subjoined are the statistics of 1875 and those of 1874:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Gold Bullion, etc., by Express.	Gold Bullion, etc., by other Conveyances.	Silver Bullion, by Express.	Ores and Base Bullion, by Freight.	1875. Total.	1874. Total.
California	$14,842,010	$1,484,201	$337,766	$1,089,172	$17,753,151	$20,300,581
Nevada	196,858	19,685	35,288,198	4,978,633	40,478,369	35,452,283
Oregon	759,133	495,913	....	....	1,165,046	609,070
Washington	74,517	7,415	....	....	81,932	155,585
Idaho	1,163,698	116,369	230,835	44,000	1,554,902	1,880,004
Montana	2,235,609	500,000	68,000	750,000	3,573,609	3,489,498
Utah	43,686	4,368	764,041	4,875,399	5,687,494	5,911,278
Arizona	23,500	....	....	85,593	109,093	26,066
Colorado	2,627,444	....	2,610,266	1,062,107	6,299,817	4,191,405
Mexico	68,117	....	1,716,184	624,370	2,408,671	798,878
British Columbia	1,615,412	161,541	....	....	1,776,953	1,636,557
Total	$23,649,984	$2,699,492	$41,090,287	$13,459,274	$80,889,037	$74,401,055

If we add these figures to the tables of Mr. Rossiter Raymond, Commissioner of Mining, we shall find that the total production of the precious metals in this country from 1848 to 1875 will amount to $1,582,090,092. Of this sum the gold product has been $1,293,458,252, and that of silver $288,631,830.

The following estimate of the taxes in the United States is from the message of Governor Tilden, of New York. It is a comparison of

the public expenditures of 1870—five years after the close of the war—with those of 1860 and 1850:

TAXES IN THE UNITED STATES.

TAXES.	1850.	1860.	1870.
	Gold.	Gold.	Currency.
Federal	$40,000,000	$60,010,112	$450,000,000
State, county, city, and town	48,000,000	94,186,746	280,591,521
Total	$88,000,000	$154,196,858	$730,591,521
Population	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371
Taxes per Head.			
Federal	$1 72	$1 91	$11 67
Local	1 85	2 99	7 24
Total	$3 57	$4 90	$18 91

The aggregate Federal taxation of the eleven years now closing, computed in currency, from the official statements, is more than $4,500,000,000. The local taxation, assuming the census statement for 1870 as an average, is more than $3,000,000,000. The aggregate taxation exceeds $7,500,000,000.

The number of failures in the United States for the nine months ending September 30, 1875, was 5,334, and the aggregate liabilities were $131,172,503. This is greater in number than has ever been recorded before during the same period.

The range of prices in New York for Government securities for the year 1875, and the amount of bonds of each class outstanding on the 31st of December, were as follows:

BONDS.	RANGE IN 1875.		AMOUNT DECEMBER 31.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.
6s, 1881 ... regular	118 Jan. 5	122⅞ May 26	$193,878,000	.....
6s, 1881 ... coupon	118¼ Jan. 8	126¼ June 17	.....	$89,856,350
6s, 5-20's, 1864 ... coupon	114¼ Nov. 12	121 April 27	14,218,550	16,446,150
6s, 5-20's, 1865 ... coupon	115¼ Dec. 28	122¾ June 18	83,898,450	118,611,050
6s, 5-20's, 1865, new ... coupon	117⅛ Jan. 8	124⅛ June 17	59,408,900	143,259,200
6s, 5-20's, 1867 ... coupon	118⅛ Jan. 9	125⅛ June 25	89,157,200	221,465,550
6s, 5-20's, 1868 ... coupon	118 Jan. 9	125⅛ June 18	14,680,500	22,868,500
5s, 10-40's ... regular	113⅛ March 5	118⅛ June 18	141,644,600	.....
5s, 10-40's ... coupon	113¾ March 4	119¾ Aug. 28	.....	52,921,700
5s, funded, 1881 ... coupon	113¾ Jan. 2	119 June 28	218,470,100	257,068,350
6s, currency ... regular	117⅞ Jan. 4	125¼ Nov. 23	64,623,512	.....

The range of prices in London, during 1875, was as follows:

SECURITIES.	Lowest.	Highest.
United States 6s, 5-20's, 1865, old ... coupon	108¼ November 8	108¼ April 5
United States 6s, 5-20's, 1867 ... coupon	106⅛ June 18	109⅛ May 9
United States 5s, 10-40's ... coupon	102¾ February 18	107 August 13
New 5s ... coupon	102 April 19	105⅛ August 19

The following comparisons, from the circular of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, of New York, on January 6, 1876, show the relative price of Government bonds, and some of the other prominent first-class securities, at two periods:

BONDS.	December 31, 1874.	December 31, 1875.
New York Central sevens	115	126
New Jersey Central first-mortgage bonds	108	115
Central Pacific gold bonds	97	108¼
Western Pacific gold bonds	88	100
Union Pacific first-mortgage bonds	94⅛	106
Morris & Essex first-mortgage bonds	108	115
Delaware & Hudson Canal stock	117	124
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western stock	109⅛	120⅛
United States five-twenties of 1867	122	123
United States sixes of 1881	122⅛	124¾
United States ten-forties	115¼	118¾
United States fives of 1881	114	117

The highest price of gold during the year was on October 5th, 117⅛ to 117⅝, and the lowest 111¾ to 112⅛ on January 15th.

"The course of foreign exchange," says the *Financial Chronicle*, "was not seriously disturbed during the year by any irregularity in the commercial transactions between the United States and foreign countries, but rates were greatly depressed at times by speculative operations in the New York gold-market, which led to excessive stringency in gold loans, and also advanced the premium. As all the transactions in exchange are done on a gold basis, the result of such manipulations was to put a check on dealings in exchange, for the time being, and to force rates down to unnaturally low figures; thus, on the 16th of March the rate for prime sixty-days bankers' sterling was down to 4.79, and again on the 20th of October down to 4.77. Aside from the local and temporary influence here referred to, the tendency of exchange was strong in the first eight months of the year, frequently ruling above specie-shipping point, and admitting of the export, prior to September 1st, of $61,877,998 of specie from the port of New York. The principal financial transaction between this and foreign countries was the negotiation of United States five per cent. bonds abroad, by the syndicate of bankers, and the calling in of like amounts of the 5-20 six per cent. bonds for redemption, all of which was done without any material derangement of the exchanges. In the first two months of the year there were negotiated in London some $36,000,000 of loans, mostly for railroads, of which $12,000,000 was to replace prior loans then outstanding. Subsequently in the year, there were

very few loans placed abroad, except for cities, of which the aggregate amount was not large.

The range of prices of a few leading State and railroad bonds for 1875 has been as follows:

BONDS.	RANGE FOR YEAR 1875.	
	Lowest.	Highest.
6s, Tennessee, new series	88½ Dec. 22	55½ Jan. 5
6s, North Carolina, old	16 Dec. 10	29 Jan. 18
6s, North Carolina, new	11 June 12	16 Jan. 7
6s, Virginia, consolidated	55½ Jan. 26	69½ Oct. 28
6s, Virginia, second series	36 Mch. 28	50 Oct. 2
6s, South Carolina, Jan. and July	29½ Sept. 28	39 Dec. 15
6s, Missouri long bonds	94½ Jan. 14	108½ June 23
New York Cent. & Hud. 1st 7s	111½ Jan. 18	126 Dec. 31
Central Pacific, gold 6s	92½ Jan. 6	108½ Dec. 29
Union Pacific 1st 6s	90 Jan. 6	106½ June 30
Union Pacific land-grant 7s	90 Jan. 8	102½ Sept. 30
Union Pacific S. F. 8s	80½ Jan. 5	97½ Aug. 25
Erie 1st-mortgage 7s	100 May 29	107½ May 6
New Jersey Central 1st 7s	107½ Feb. 1	115½ Dec. 8
Fort Wayne 1st 7s	106½ Jan. 7	116 Nov. 8
Rock Island 1st 7s	105 Jan. 5	111½ June 5
Central & Northwestern gold 7s	79 June 15	89½ Nov. 27

The range in prices of the most active railroad stocks, during the year, has been as follows:

STOCKS.	Lowest.	Highest.
New York Central & Hud. River	100 May 28	107⅞ May 8
Harlem	127½ Jan. 12	138 April 27
Erie	12½ June 21	35½ Mch. 29
Lake Shore	51½ Sept. 15	80½ Jan. 2
Michigan Central	58 Sept. 27	82½ Jan. 5
Wabash	2½ Dec. 21	21½ Jan. 2
Northwest	33⅞ Oct. 9	48½ Jan. 4
Northwest preferred	46 Oct. 9	62½ Jan. 2
Rock Island	100½ May 28	109½ Aug. 19
St. Paul	28⅞ June 12	40½ April 9
St. Paul preferred	51 Mch. 1	67½ Dec. 28
Atlantic & Pacific preferred	3½ Dec. 7	18 April 30
Pacific of Missouri	7½ Oct. 23	55 April 30
Ohio & Mississippi	14½ Sept. 23	32½ Jan. 2
Central of New Jersey	99½ Oct. 8	120 April 27
Delaware, Lack. & Western	106½ Jan. 2	123 April 27
Hannibal & St. Joseph	15½ Oct. 8	30½ Mch. 29
Union Pacific	36 Jan. 18	82½ Nov. 30
Colorado, Chicago & Iowa City	3 June 18	9½ Jan. 14
Panama	110½ Jan. 21	172 April 26
Western Union Telegraph	70½ Feb. 17	84½ Aug. 17
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	17½ Oct. 6	29½ Jan. 15
Quicksilver	13 May 14	35 Jan. 6
Quicksilver preferred	20 July 16	44 Jan. 7
Pacific Mail	30½ Feb. 10	45½ April 3
Adams Express	98 Jan. 2	104½ Mch. 23
American Express	50 June 25	65 Jan. 15
United States Express	41½ Aug. 11	65 Jan. 11
Wells, Fargo & Company	71 Aug. 28	92½ April 30

From the reports of the Department of Agriculture it appears that the decrease in the monthly rates of wages (without board) of farm-laborers engaged by the year, from 1869 to 1875, in various sections of the country, is as follows: Eastern States, from $32.03 to $29; Middle States, $29.15 to $26.98; Western States, $27.01 to $23.25; and California, $46.38 to $44.50. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the average falling off was much less than that above indicated. Monthly wages, with board, are from $8 to $10 below the quoted rates, and show about the same decrease compared with 1869. Wages per day for transient service differ greatly in different States. In the South they touch the low point of 72 cents to $1.15, while in Michigan they are $2.00, in Minnesota $2.30, and Wyoming $3.62—with board in every case. The average in the Middle and New England States is not far from $1.50. The slackness of immigration for the past two years has had some effect in staying the decline of farm wages, and this cause will probably continue to operate a year or two longer.

FINLAY, GEORGE, a British historian, and the last of the Philhellenes that followed Byron to Greece, was born in 1800; died January 26, 1875. His hopes, like those of Byron, for the regeneration of the Greeks, were not fulfilled. But, true to the cause which he had once taken up, he bought some land and a house near Athens, where he settled. Finding his attempts to promote agriculture in Attica futile, he turned his attention to history, not only to that of the Greek Revolution, but to that of modern Greece in general. His "History of the War of Independence" is a valuable political study, in which he fearlessly criticises the mistakes and shortcomings of the Greeks, the Turks, and the allies. His "History of Greece under the Romans" (second edition, 1857), "History of Mediæval Greece and Trebizond" (1851), and "History of the Byzantine and Greek Empires, from 716 to 1057" (2 vols., 1853–'54), were also useful for an estimate of the Greeks, and particularly for the Oriental question. It was his opinion that the regeneration of Greece was not to be brought about by a revival of classic forms, but by a rational development of the people. These views he expressed in a series of letters to the London *Times*, which have done a great deal to check the spread of Russian influence. His last work is an edition of the diary of Brue, a French interpreter in Constantinople, who accompanied the Grand-Vizier Ali in 1715 in the campaign in the Morea.

FINNEY, Rev. CHARLES G., evangelist, reformer, and long President of Oberlin College, born in Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., August 29, 1792; died at Oberlin, August 16, 1875. In early life he studied law in Jefferson County, N. Y., but, having been converted in a revival in 1821, he entered the Congregational ministry in 1822, and began to labor as an evangelist in 1824. His first successes were in Central and Western New York. From the country Mr. Finney transferred his labors to the city of New York, where he preached to large audiences. The Chatham Theatre was bought for his use, and transformed into a church, and the *New York Evangelist* (now an able organ of the Presbyterians) was established as the advocate of the revival. In 1835 he accepted a professorship in Oberlin College, which had been founded by his friends, and the same year became pastor of the Congregational church in that town. In 1848 he visited England, where he preached as a revivalist for three years, effecting many conversions. While there he had the hearty and influential coöperation of Rev. Dr. Campbell, then the leader of Congregationalism in Great

Britain. In 1852 he became President of Oberlin College, and held that position until 1866. More than once during his pastorate at Oberlin he entered the field again as evangelist. In 1857 he preached a series of sermons in Rochester, and a revival followed. A later visit to New York City, however, was followed by no very marked results. But his labors in the Park Street Church, Boston, led to many conversions. He had great faith in doctrinal preaching, and aimed to keep down animal excitement. His preaching was plain, logical, unimpassioned, and direct. Mr. Finney was apt to hold advanced opinions, having been an abolitionist, an anti-mason, and an advocate of teetotalism. Among his writings are "Lectures on Revivals," "Lectures to Professing Christians," "Sermons on Important Subjects," and "Lectures on Systematic Theology." They have all passed through numerous editions, both in this country and in England.

FLORIDA. The eighth regular session of the Florida Legislature, under the constitution of 1868, began at Tallahassee on the 4th of January, and continued until the 26th of February. The greater part of several days was occupied in electing a United States Senator, to succeed Abijah Gilbert, Republican. The prominent candidates were Horatio Bisbee, Jr., Republican, and Charles W. Jones, Democrat. At length, on the twenty-third ballot in joint convention of the two Houses, Mr. Jones was elected, receiving 41 votes out of a total of 77. He is a native of Ireland, born in 1834, and coming to this country when ten years of age. He spent some years in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and in 1854 settled down at Pensacola, Fla. He acquired a fair education by his own exertions, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and rose to the first rank among the lawyers of the State. In 1872 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore, and the same year was the Democratic and Liberal candidate for Congressman from the State at large, and was defeated by W. J. Purman, who had a majority of 1,726 votes in a total of 33,348. He was elected to the State Assembly from Escambia County in 1874, and was a member of that body when chosen to the United States Senate. He is a liberal Democrat of first-class abilities and unquestioned integrity.

Charges of bribery having been circulated against members of the Legislature in connection with the senatorial election, a special committee was appointed in each branch to investigate them. The Senate committee reported, as the result of a careful examination, that "not even a whisper of suspicion has been shown to exist as to any member of the Senate." Six out of seven members of the House committee reported that after the most searching examination they had "failed to obtain legal evidence sufficient to sustain any of said charges." The other member submitted a minority report, in which he said that "the evidence produced before the committee to investigate certain charges relative to corrupt influences having been used to move members of this body in voting for United States Senator, has been of such character as to induce the belief that such influences have been used, but direct evidence has not been produced to convict any particular person or persons."

The seat occupied in the Senate by E. T. Sturtevant was contested by Israel M. Stewart, and, after due examination and report by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, was awarded to the contestant. According to the committee's report, Mr. Sturtevant had been one of the inspectors of election in the only precinct in Dade County, and as such had certified, with two others, that of the 30 votes cast for Senator Stewart had received 16, and afterward as one of two county commissioners set aside the return which he himself had signed, on the ground that three persons voting for Stewart had no right to vote; then, as judge of the county court and one of the board of canvassers, sat in judgment on his own case, rejected the three votes, and declared himself to have received a majority. In the two counties forming the twenty-first senatorial district, the committee concluded that 52 votes were cast for Stewart and 44 for three other candidates, Sturtevant receiving only 14, though he had obtained the seat and held it through one session and part of another.

The following joint resolution was adopted regarding the independence of Cuba:

The people of the State of Florida, represented in Senate and Assembly, do resolve as follows: That the citizens of Cuba, in their struggle to free themselves from tyrannic, foreign, despotic rule, and establish a republican government based upon the principle that the people are sovereign, and in them, and them alone, reside the inherent powers of governing themselves, are illustrating the ideas, opinions, and principles enunciated and proclaimed by the people of these United States when they achieved independence and established their own government.

That their fortitude and perseverance, manliness and magnanimity, but above all their strict and persistent adherence to the rules of warfare recognized and established among and by all Christian and civilized nations and peoples, have won our approval and challenged our admiration.

That their adherence to the cause of human freedom for six years, baffling for that period and holding at bay the entire force brought by despotism to crush out and overpower them, evidences not only a fixed purpose to continue the contest and make it a success, but the ability likewise to accomplish that success.

That it is the deliberate opinion of the people of the State of Florida that the Government of the United States should acknowledge the republic of Cuba as a free and independent government, and one of the family of nations.

That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives therein requested, to lay these resolutions before their respective bodies and urge the adoption of the principles thereof by Congress.

That his Excellency the Governor forward a copy of the same to the President of the United States, and to each of our said Senators and Representatives.

Memorials to Congress were adopted, asking

for an appropriation of $25,000 for the construction of a navigable canal connecting the waters of the Indian River and Mosquito Lagoon, a distance of 900 yards, on the ground that it would "secure to the State of Florida an inland navigation of about 300 miles, through a section of country admirably adapted to semi-tropical and varied productions, now almost unknown and useless for want of proper transportation;" and praying for the extension of liberal aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The general legislation of the session was unimportant. "An act to enlarge and extend the corporate powers and privileges of the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Company in the State of Florida" was vetoed by the Governor. This is a corporation organized under the laws of Georgia, to which the Pensacola & Georgia Railroad Company had been authorized in 1866 to sell its franchises and privileges on certain conditions which had never been fulfilled. The object of this act was to give the corporation control of this latter road, notwithstanding the breach of the conditions of the former grant, and to extend its powers and privileges so that they would be equal to those of any company organized under the general railroad act of 1874. The Governor's main objection to this was that it would interfere with the development of Florida's own system of internal improvements, and make her tributary to Georgia. The scheme of internal improvements devised in 1855 contemplated two main lines of railroad, one running from east to west and connecting Fernandina and Jacksonville on the Atlantic coast with Mobile and other western Gulf ports, and one running from north to south and connecting Fernandina and Jacksonville with Cedar Keys and Tampa. The carrying out of this plan had been interrupted by the war and never resumed, but the Governor thought it should not be abandoned, and the transportation system of the State made merely tributary to the port of Savannah.

Among the acts of the session was one providing for taking a census of the inhabitants of the State by the ex-assessors of the several counties, returns to be made to the Secretary of State before the 1st of December; one amending the act establishing a uniform system of municipal government, so as to limit the rate of taxation to one and a half per cent. on the value of real and personal property; one providing for the collection of damages from railroads for the destruction of cattle and other stock; one authorizing married women to convey their separate estate and release dower by attorney; and one prohibiting the attachment of money due as wages to any laboring-man who is the head of a family.

The amendments to the State constitution proposed by the Legislature of 1874 came up for consideration, as it was necessary for them to be approved by a two-thirds vote at this session before they could be submitted to the people for ratification. Articles VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. of these amendments were approved by the necessary vote. The first of these changes section 2 of Article IV. of the constitution making the sessions of the Legislature biennial, beginning on the Tuesday after the first Monday of January, 1877. The second modifies section 29 of Article IV., providing for the impeachment of certain executive and judicial officers and their trial before the Senate as a court of impeachment. The third amends section 7 of Article XII., prohibiting the State from loaning its credit to any individual, company, corporation, or association, or becoming a stockholder therein; also forbidding the Legislature to authorize any county, city, or town, to become a stockholder in or appropriate money for or loan its credit to any such corporation or association. The next amends Article VI., and defines the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court, Circuit Court, county courts, and justices of the peace. The next changes section 12 of Article VI., and declares that grand and petit jurors shall be taken from the registered voters of the respective counties. The next changes section 24 of Article XVI., declares that the property of all corporations shall be subject to taxation unless held and used for religious, educational, or charitable purposes. The next modifies section 22 of Article V., so as to give the Governor power to veto certain items of appropriation bills while approving of other items. The next changes section 14 of article V., providing for the election of Lieutenant-Governor and defining his duties. It also declares that the Governor shall not be out of the State in time of war without the consent of the Legislature, and abrogates altogether the 15th section of Article V. The next and last amends section 16 of Article V., authorizing the Governor to require the opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court at any time on the interpretation of any portion of the constitution affecting his powers and duties.

An act was passed providing for the submission of these amendments to a vote of the people at a special election to be held on the 4th of May. The vote at this election was a very light one, but all the amendments were ratified by large majorities; the sixth by a vote of 4,746 to 418; the seventh, 5,007 to 177; the eighth, 5,017 to 174; the ninth, 4,306 to 873; the tenth 4,697 to 331; the eleventh, 5,001 to 185; the twelfth, 4,799 to 270; the thirteenth, 4,985 to 174; and the fourteenth, 4,937 to 257. The Governor issued his proclamation on the 8th of June, declaring that the amendments had been duly ratified and approved and that "the same are, each and every of them, a part of the constitution of the State of Florida."

Among the bills left over from the last session of the Legislature, which will regularly come up for action at the next, is one provid-

ing for the removal of the capital of the State from Tallahassee to Jacksonville.

In March, the county commissioners of Escambia County applied to the Attorney-General to know whether "under existing laws" they were authorized "to levy and collect a special tax for the erection of a court-house and jail, when no issue of bonds is contemplated, but when the tax itself is to be applied directly to the purpose named." The answer was, that the law required them "to build and keep in repair county buildings, roads, and bridges," and "to issue bonds in their respective counties for the purpose of erecting a court-house, jail, and to prescribe the rate of interest thereon: *Provided*, That no bonds shall be issued except the same be ordered by a majority of the registered voters of their respective counties." In view of this the Attorney-General was of opinion that no other course than that prescribed in this provision could be followed. He said:

It is true the law does not prohibit the direct levy and collection of a tax for building a court-house and jail; but it is important to consider that it does not authorize it, and that the county commissioners are restricted in their duties to the authority they have under the law; and that the law does prescribe the exact manner of raising funds to build a county court-house and jail. The requirements of the law are just; and the registered voters have a right to be consulted through the merits of the ballot-box, whether they, and the other tax-payers, will be taxed or not, for the necessity of which they are not only permitted but required to vote on, that the measure may be vitalized by the sanctity of the law. It is my opinion that you can only tax the people of the county by ascertaining whether or not, by a vote of a majority of the registered voters of the county, such a tax should be levied by authorizing the issue of bonds in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided.

The United States Circuit Court held at Jacksonville in the spring was occupied for some time with the case of Francis Vose against the trustees of the internal improvement fund, which has not yet been finally determined. It appears that in 1859 the firm of Vose & Livingston, of New York, sold iron to the Florida Railroad, and took its note indorsed by D. L. Yulee, and secured by $195,000 of internal improvement bonds. On the dissolution of the firm some years ago, the note and bonds came into the sole possession of Mr. Vose. He sold the bonds for a small sum and himself became the purchaser, applying the proceeds as a credit on the face of the note. He then brought suit in New York against the Florida Railroad and Mr. Yulee, and recovered judgment for $165,000, the amount due at that time. In 1871 he went to Florida and demanded of the trustees payment of the bonds and overdue coupons amounting to nearly $400,000; this was refused on the ground that the Florida Railroad had been sold under the internal improvement law, and the amount of the proceeds due on these bonds, some $40,000, had been paid to Moses Taylor, of New York, for their redemption, and the trust fund was no further liable. Suit was brought against the trustees in the United States Circuit Court, and a judgment recovered for the full amount, and a decree was obtained requiring the trustees to sell lands for cash only, to be exclusively applied to the payment of overdue coupons. In 1872 Mr. Vose obtained an order from the court placing the trust fund in the hands of a receiver, and directing a public sale of the sinking fund. This latter consisted of $100,000 in bonds and securities, which were disposed of at a forced sale, and bought by Mr. Vose for $45,000. In 1873 he obtained a decree appointing agents to sell public lands to satisfy his claims. His last suit against the trustees was for an alleged violation of the decree of the court in reference to the disposal of public lands, and Mr. Justice Bradley decided that the course of the trustees had not been in violation of such decree. The whole amount of Mr. Vose's claim for a debt on which judgment was rendered in 1870 or thereabouts for $165,000 seems to be the amount of said judgment with interest, something over $200,000, principal of 150 internal improvement bonds, $150,000, past-due coupons and interest $310,000, coupons to become due $168,000, or considerably over $800,000 in all. The Legislature at its last session, in accordance with the recommendation of a special committee, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to bring suit at once in the name of the State in the Supreme Court of the United States against the said Vose, restraining him from proceeding further, and the board of trustees from paying to the said Vose any further sums of money which they may receive from the sale of the swamp and overflowed lands, and to prevent any further misapplication of the funds or of the diversion of the lands from their legitimate and lawful purposes, until the legality of his position is fully established and the said court otherwise determine; *Provided*, That said suit shall not cost the State of Florida any sum of money or thing or things whatever.

A case came before the United States Court in May involving the construction of the homestead provision of the State constitution. A debtor had a house and forty acres of land, and a sawmill in which he carried on the business of a lumber-manufacturer. He claimed exemption of his sawmill from sale for debt as a part of his homestead. The court decided that he was entitled to it, as the constitution exempts one hundred and sixty acres of land as well as the dwelling-house in the country, and the "business-house" as well as residence in cities. It was the intent to leave the man his means of pursuing the occupation by which he gains a livelihood. Mr. Justice Bradley said:

In the case under consideration the debtor claims to follow the business and trade of sawing lumber, and asks to have his mill, which adjoins his dwelling, reserved as part of his homestead. In our opinion this claim is supported by the constitutional provision. The mill, in the sense of that constitution, is appurtenant to and part of the debtor's homestead. If it be objected that the value is un

reasonably great, we answer that the constitution prescribes no limit of value, and the courts cannot prescribe one. As before stated, we think that a man's shop, store, or mill, in which he pursues his usual trade or avocation (as well as the farmer's farm), if connected with and adjacent to his dwelling, is intended to be included in his homestead. It is the stand or place on which and by means of which he may continue to pursue his industrial labor and be a useful citizen, and is within the object which the constitution has in view.

On the night of July 21st, Dr. E. G. Johnson, a member of the State Senate, was shot and killed, near Hart's Road, on the line of the Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Company's Railroad. Dr. Johnson was a Republican in politics, and an outspoken partisan, and his assassination is supposed to have been prompted by political enmity. A reward of $1,000 was offered by the Governor for the apprehension of the perpetrator of the deed, and an additional reward of $1,000 was offered by Nassau County for the same purpose. A man named Harney Richard was arrested, and was indicted for the crime, after one grand-jury had failed to find an indictment.

In November, Governor Stearns referred to the justices of the Supreme Court the question whether the Legislature would meet in regular session in January, 1876, under the operation of the amendment to the constitution. The constitution, before amendment, provided for annual sessions, and the amendment declared that "from and after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, A. D. 1877, the regular sessions of the Legislature shall be held biennially, commencing on said day, and on the corresponding day of every second year thereafter." Chief-Justice Randall replied that "the original section 2 of Article IV., which provided for annual sessions of the Legislature, having been abrogated by the amendment, and there remaining no provision anywhere for a regular session in January, A. D. 1876, such session would be unauthorized. The original section provided that the Governor might convene the Legislature in extra session by his proclamation, and this provision is not changed, but reiterated, by the amendment. If a session of the Legislature is to be held before 1877, it must be in virtue of such proclamation.

Mr. Justice Westcott gave an opinion to the same effect, saying further:

There are many cases in which the letter of an act of the Legislature is made to yield to the spirit and intention of the law-making power. The rules to ascertain this spirit and intention are, for the most part, simple in their nature. In this case, however, admitting the application of the rule to changes in the organic law, the Legislature and the people have, by their action, left nothing to construction. To say that this section, as amended, which is the entire law, authorized a session in January, 1876, would be simple judicial legislation. In all of the States in which the method of amendment here followed has been adopted, the unvarying rule is that nothing of the old section which is omitted from the new section as enacted is in the future operative as law. The very purpose of requiring the section, as amended, to be published entire, is to give certainty, by declaring the *whole law*, leaving nothing open for construction. The Legislature and people *expressly omitting* all authority for a session in January, 1876, from the new section, and nothing but the new section being now operative as law, it follows, necessarily, that there is no constitutional sanction for any regular session until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, A. D. 1877.

No general election took place in Florida this year, and no important action of the political organizations calls for notice. The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting at Tallahassee on the 20th of October, and determined to issue an address to the people, "setting forth the objects and principles of the Republican party, and inviting the coöperation and support of all liberty-loving and law-abiding citizens." This was done, but the document, which dealt with civil and political equality, education, the suppression of crime, immigration, internal improvements, State finances, etc., had no immediate reference to any political action.

The Florida Fruit-Growers' Association held a four days' session at Jacksonville, beginning January 20th. A great variety of topics was discussed, including the best means of transporting the products of the State to the Northern markets, and the advantages and methods of cultivating oranges, grapes, tobacco, sugar, and other productions for which the soil and climate of Florida are specially adapted. The importance of special lines of steamers from Florida ports was urged on the ground that a large share of the advantage and credit of her work was obtained by Georgia. The earliest fruits were sent north from Florida, but credited to Savannah because shipped from that port, and the finest shad from the St. John's River were noticed in commercial and other reports as coming from the same place for the same reason. It was shown that orange-trees could be made to yield from $20 to $30 a year each, and that there was hardly any limit to the possible production of this fruit. It was also mentioned that the grape and other small fruits, including the fig, could be raised in the greatest abundance and of the finest quality. Cuba tobacco was said to be a very profitable crop wherever there had been any systematic cultivation of it. It had been neglected for some years, and in Gadsden County, where 1,200,000 pounds were raised in 1860, the product in 1874 had been only 200,000 pounds, but would be doubled in 1875. It was also said that the sugar-cane was much better adapted to Florida than Louisiana. Some comparisons were made of the natural resources and advantages of Florida for agricultural purposes with those of other sections of the country, and it was claimed that this State was the very garden of the continent, needing only capital, enterprise, and systematic industry, to develop its riches.

In a lecture on "The Resources of Florida,"

delivered at Jacksonville on the 24th of March, it was claimed that the climate was not only adapted to the cultivation of the best tropical fruits, but was preëminently healthy and delightful at all times of the year. It was stated that in almost any part of the State 100 orange-trees could be raised on an acre of land, producing 1,000 oranges to each tree, worth at least a cent a piece to the grower. This would make the gross revenue of an acre of land planted with orange-trees $1,000 a year. It was also said that lemons could be grown to advantage, larger and finer flavored than any from the Mediterranean. Pineapples of the most luscious quality were grown on the islands of Southern Florida, and their production could be increased to almost any extent. Bananas, guavas, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, mangoes, paw-paws, Spanish plums, avocado pears, Otaheite apples, and other tropical fruits, were mentioned as growing with great perfection on Florida soil. It was also said that sugar-plantations yielded $500 to the acre, and that the State was capable of supplying the whole country with this product. Tapioca, arrow-root, and cassava, were enumerated as among the profitable products of the State, besides medicinal plants of great value, cotton, tobacco, and a variety of the most valuable grasses.

In an address before the Medical Association of the State on the "Climatology of Florida," by A. S. Baldwin, M. D., results were given of observations at various stations extending over a period of many years. The mean temperature of the entire State was given as 71.62° in spring, 80.51° in summer, 71.66° in autumn, and 60.04° in winter, or 74.87° for the whole year. The difference between the northern and southern stations is given as 4.28° degrees in spring, 1.83° in summer, 6.34° in autumn, and 5.40° in winter. It is seldom that the temperature is as low as 20° in winter or higher than 90° in summer. The average number of frosts at Jacksonville in twenty-seven years has been 5.4 in January, 3.1 in February, 1.3 in March, 0.2 in April, 0.2 in October, 2.3 in November, and 5.2 in December. In the same period the first frost came in October four times, in November sixteen times, and in December seven times, and very few frosts have occurred in April. From twenty-two years' observation it has been found that the average number of clear days was 20.3 in January, 19.5 in February, 20.4 in March, 25 in April, 22.1 in May, 17.1 in June, 18.5 in July, 19.1 in August, 17.2 in September, 19.2 in October, 20 in November, and 20 in December. The relative humidity was for January 67.20, for February 67.15, for March 57.50, for April 63.20, for May 62.60, for June 73.3, for July 74.7, for August 73.4, for September 76.8, for October 74.4, for November 71.5, for December 74. What is called the rainy season ordinarily begins about the middle of June and continues sixty days, but oscillates about a month either way. The average rainfall is 9.09 inches for the spring months, 21.16 for summer, 12.64 for autumn, and 7.90 for winter, or 50.97 for the year.

The unsold school lands of the State amounted at the beginning of the year to 589,508 acres, seminary lands 38,714 acres, internal improvement lands 216,000 acres, swamp and overflowed lands 10,676,919 acres, besides 4,326,007 acres to which the State is entitled, but for which patents have not yet been issued. Much has been done and is doing to induce immigration into the State. The results thus far are not altogether satisfactory.

The bonded debt of the State in January was as follows:

Bonds issued previously to 1871 with interest to January 1, 1874, to be exchanged for bonds of 1873		$312,522 50
Bonds of 1873, sold		300,000 00
Bonds of 1873 exchanged for other bonds		191,900 00
Bonds of 1873 exchanged for Controller's warrants		17,300 00
Bonds of 1871		350,000 00
Bonds due school fund		190,752 68
Bonds due seminary fund		71,292 45
		$1,433,767 58
Deduct amount of bonds in sinking fund for payment of bonds of 1871	$15,600 00	
Deduct amount of bonds in sinking fund for payment of bonds of 1873	23,300 00—	38,900 00
Total bonded debt, less bonds in sinking fund		$1,394,867 58

There were also warrants and certificates outstanding to the amount of $185,646.14. The receipts of the Treasury for 1874, the last for which there is any official report, were $401,679.68; expenditures, $292,037.37. The receipts of the year from taxes and license fees were $368,459.97.

The number of public schools in the State in 1873 was 511; in 1874, 557; number of pupils in 1873, 19,196; in 1874, 20,911. The amount of money received from State and county for educational purposes in 1873 was $94,102.77; for 1874, $95,774.53; total amount expended in 1873, $103,907.06; in 1874, $139,870.61. The interest derived from the common-school fund in 1874 was $15,089.30. The amount obtained from the Peabody fund was $8,000. The work of building the State Agricultural College at Eau Gallie on Indian River is in progress.

FORBES, Alexander Penrose, a bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church, was born in Edinburgh in 1817; died October 8, 1875. He was the son of Lord Medwyn, a Scottish Judge of Sessions. He graduated from Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1844, and was soon afterward ordained. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Brechin, and at the same time received the honorary degree of D. C. L. He wrote a considerable number of devotional works, among which the "Commentaries" on the Canticles, the Litany, the Seven Penitential Psalms, and the Te Deum, are best known. He held very advanced High-Church views, and was more than once suspected of an intention to join the Roman Catholic Church.

FRAAS, KARL NICOLAUS, a distinguished German writer on agriculture, was born September 8, 1810, in Stettelsdorf, Bavaria, and died November 9, 1875. He entered the University of Münich in 1830, where he studied medicine, natural history, and particularly botany. In 1835 he went as inspector of the Royal Gardens to Athens, and in 1836 was also appointed Professor of Chemistry and Technology and Botany at the university of the same city. He returned to Bavaria in 1842, became inspector and Professor of Chemistry and Technology in the Agricultural School in Schleisheim in 1845, and in 1847 Professor of Agriculture in the University of Münich, to which was added in 1851 the directorship of the school for veterinary surgeons. Among his works may be mentioned: "Synopsis Floræ Classicæ" (1845), "Klima und Pflanzenwelt in der Zeit, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte beider" (1847), "Geschichte der Landwirthschaft" (1851), "Die Schule des Landbaues" (second edition, 1852,) "Die künstliche Fischerzeugung (second edition, 1854), and "Buch der Natur für Landwirthe oder landwirthschaftliche Naturkunde" (1860). He was also for eighteen years the editor of the *Journal of the Agricultural Society* of Bavaria.

FRANCE, a republic of Europe. President, Marshal Marie Edmond Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, elected May 24, 1873. Chief of the Cabinet, Colonel Robert; Secretary of the President, Viscount d'Harcourt; Vice-President of the Council of Ministers at the close of the year 1875, Louis Joseph Buffet.

The National Assembly consists of 738 members. President, the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier.

The area of France, according to the official report on the census of 1872 ("Statistique de la France"), was 204,092 square miles.* The population, according to the census of 1872, was 36,102,921.

The following table exhibits the area and population of each department, and the movement of population during the year 1872:

DEPARTMENTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1866.	Population in 1872.	Births, 1872.	Deaths, 1872.	Marriages, 1872.
Ain	2,339	371,643	363,290	9,064	7,893	3,698
Aisne	2,889	565,025	552,489	13,489	12,146	5,223
Allier	2,822	376,164	390,817	10,901	6,903	4,753
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	143,000	139,333	3,880	3,499	1,401
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	122,117	118,898	3,565	3,415	1,135
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	198,818	199,037	5,825	5,588	1,585
Ardèche	2,184	387,174	380,277	11,757	9,594	3,683
Ardennes	2,020	326,864	320,217	7,483	6,085	2,986
Ariége	1,890	250,436	246,298	6,880	5,534	2,411
Aube	2,317	261,951	255,687	4,984	5,164	2,433
Aude	2,488	288,626	285,927	7,303	7,236	2,567
Aveyron	3,376	400,070	402,474	12,656	8,765	3,969
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	547,903	554,911	15,927	14,507	4,957
Calvados	2,132	474,909	454,012	9,375	10,248	3,564
Cantal	2,217	237,994	231,867	5,986	4,725	2,206
Charente	2,294	378,218	367,520	9,404	7,379	4,238
Charente-Inférieure	2,636	479,529	465,658	10,649	9,858	4,227
Cher	2,779	336,618	335,392	9,775	6,507	3,449
Corrèze	2,265	310,843	302,746	10,042	7,468	3,686
Corsica	3,377	259,861	258,507	8,069	6,554	1,966
Côte-d'Or	3,383	382,762	374,510	7,650	7,371	3,445
Côtes-du-Nord	2,652	641,210	622,295	19,673	15,425	5,455
Creuse	2,150	274,057	274,663	5,561	5,008	3,043
Dordogne	3,545	502,673	480,141	13,923	10,519	5,493
Doubs	2,019	298,072	291,251	8,139	6,707	2,683
Drôme	2,518	324,281	320,417	8,157	7,027	3,052
Eure	2,300	394,467	377,874	7,158	8,241	2,986
Eure-et-Loir	2,268	290,758	282,622	6,721	6,598	2,682
Finistère	2,595	662,485	642,963	23,558	18,014	6,986
Gard	2,253	429,747	420,131	12,339	11,018	4,220
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	493,777	479,862	10,956	8,720	4,804
Gers	2,425	296,692	284,717	5,541	5,521	2,790
Gironde	3,761	701,855	705,149	15,833	13,454	6,755
Hérault	2,393	427,245	429,373	11,379	11,521	4,105
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	592,609	589,382	16,646	13,642	5,825
Indre	2,624	277,360	277,693	7,650	5,230	2,836
Indre-et-Loire	2,360	325,193	317,027	6,793	6,002	3,370
Isère	3,201	581,386	575,784	14,883	13,519	5,869
Jura	1,923	298,477	287,634	6,805	6,275	2,827
Landes	3,597	306,693	300,523	8,237	5,907	2,559
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	275,757	268,801	7,052	5,453	2,667
Loire	1,838	587,108	550,611	17,288	12,326	6,022
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	312,661	308,732	9,468	6,744	3,037
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	598,598	602,206	14,462	10,584	4,629
Loiret	2,614	357,110	353,021	9,598	7,432	3,637
Lot	2,012	288,919	281,404	6,368	5,649	2,735
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	327,692	319,289	6,088	6,449	3,029
Lozère	1,996	137,263	135,190	4,409	2,980	1,225
Maine-et-Loire	2,750	582,325	518,471	11,057	10,592	5,008
Manche	2,289	573,399	544,776	12,194	12,414	4,883
Marne	3,159	390,809	356,157	9,823	9,792	4,109
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	259,096	251,196	4,688	4,185	1,541

* The area of the several departments, as published below, agrees with the table given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1873, except for the district of Belfort and the department of Vosges. The "Statistique de la France" gives for the former 238.44 square miles (instead of 2,34.72), and for the latter 2,268.93 (instead of 2,266.17).

DEPARTMENTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1866.	Population in 1872.	Births, 1872.	Deaths, 1872.	Marriages, 1872.
Mayenne	1,996	367,855	350,637	8,968	7,330	3,616
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	366,617	365,137	8,275	6,863	3,150
Meuse	2,405	301,653	284,725	6,481	5,485	2,593
Morbihan	2,625	501,084	490,352	14,988	12,914	4,308
Nièvre	2,683	342,773	339,917	9,340	6,288	3,554
Nord	2,198	392,041	447,764	50,082	29,837	14,042
Oise	2,250	1,401,274	1,306,804	9,045	9,348	3,686
Orne	2,354	414,618	398,250	7,609	8,726	3,640
Pas-de-Calais	2,550	749,777	761,158	23,753	16,588	6,755
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	571,690	566,463	13,206	11,829	5,523
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,945	435,486	426,700	11,238	8,874	3,459
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,750	240,252	235,156	5,557	4,498	1,972
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	189,490	191,856	6,458	5,364	2,065
Rhin (Haut-)	283	56,971	56,781	1,640	5,229	506
Rhône	1,077	678,648	670,247	17,931	15,798	7,341
Saône (Haute)	2,062	317,706	303,088	7,293	6,372	2,794
Saône-et-Loire	3,802	600,006	598,344	17,418	11,900	6,121
Sarthe	2,397	463,619	446,603	10,178	9,489	4,442
Savoie	2,224	271,663	467,958	7,738	6,385	2,356
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	273,768	273,027	7,789	6,664	2,401
Seine	103	2,150,916	2,230,060	66,374	49,205	25,131
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	792,768	790,022	24,320	21,899	7,371
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	354,400	341,490	7,893	7,230	3,483
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	533,727	580,180	12,908	12,415	5,046
Sèvres (Deux-)	2,317	333,155	331,243	8,940	6,124	3,649
Somme	2,379	572,640	557,015	13,675	12,550	5,064
Tarn	2,317	355,518	352,718	9,908	7,325	3,781
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	223,969	221,610	4,626	4,420	2,129
Var	2,349	308,550	293,757	7,048	6,947	2,567
Vaucluse	1,670	266,091	263,451	7,326	6,365	2,333
Vendée	2,588	404,473	401,446	11,783	8,644	4,237
Vienne	2,691	324,527	320,598	8,668	6,250	3,456
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	326,037	322,447	11,062	7,510	4,023
Vosges	2,269	397,981	392,988	10,621	8,663	4,050
Yonne	2,868	372,589	363,608	7,511	7,389	3,563
Total	204,092	36,469,836	36,102,921	966,000	793,064	352,754

The relation of sexes, in the total population, is as follows:

DIVISIONS OF COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Males to 100 Females.
Département de la Seine	34,920	33,454	104.38
Towns	129,795	125,757	103.21
Rural districts	329,766	312,308	105.59
Total	494,481	471,519	104.87

The movement of population from 1866 to 1872 was as follows:

YEARS.	Births.	Deaths.	Surplus of Births (B.), or Deaths (D.)	Percentage of Increase (I.), or Decrease (D.), of Population.
1866...	1,006,258	884,573	B. 121,685	I. 0.33
1867...	1,007,515	886,887	B. 120,628	I. 0.31
1868...	984,140	922,038	B. 62,102	I. 0.16
1869...	948,526	864,320	B. 84,206	I. 0.21
1870...	944,115	1,046,909	D. 103,394	D. 0.28
1871...	826,121	1,271,010	D. 444,815	D. 1.22
1872...	966,000	793,064	B. 172,936	I. 0.48

The excess of births over deaths was, in 1872, greater than in any year since 1830. It did not, however, balance the loss of population caused by the excess of deaths over births in the two years 1870 and 1871; and the three years from 1870–1873 show, when regarded conjointly, an average annual excess of 127,113 deaths. The favorable change in the movement of population during the year 1872 is apparent throughout France. All departments, except eight, report an excess of births over deaths, while in 1871 there was an excess of deaths in every department except three. It remains to be seen whether the favorable change will keep on in subsequent years and check the decline of population which has been going on for years. The proportion of births to the total population, which, in 1827, was still 3.11 per cent., did not average, from 1848 to 1868, more than 2.62 per cent.; it was 2.57 in 1869, 2.55 in 1870, and 2.26 in 1871. While, from 1817 to 1854, there was one birth to every 34.3 inhabitants, it declined from 1847 to 1871, in the following proportions:

1847–1854	1 birth to 37.4 inhabitants.
1854–1860	1 birth to 3.73 "
1860–1868	1 birth to 37.9 "
1869	1 birth to 38.8 "
1870	1 birth to 39.4 "
1871	1 birth to 44.2 "
1872	1 birth to 38.1 "

The mortality in 1872 was not only less than in the war years 1870 and 1871, but also considerably less than in 1869; and the improvement was manifest in the cities and towns as well as in the rural districts. The following table shows the percentage of deaths:

DIVISIONS OF COUNTRY.	Total Deaths of 1872.	PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO POPULATION.			
		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Département de la Seine	49,205	2.55	3.86	4.43	2.22
Towns	223,658	2.78	3.26	4.06	2.49
Rural districts	520,201	2.19	2.58	3.19	2.09
France	793,064	2.34	2.83	3.48	2.19

The number of stillborn children from 1869 to 1872 was as follows:

1869	43,280
1870	45,169
1871	40,815
1872	43,967

The proportion of marriages contracted in

1872 was larger than in any former year, which is partly explained by the fact that, by the almost universal enlistment of the young men in the army, a number of marriages which otherwise would have been contracted in 1870 or 1871 were postponed until 1872. The following table shows the proportion of marriages to the total population from 1825 to 1872:

1825–1828	1 to 128 inhabitants.
1829–1833	1 to 126 "
1834–1838	1 to 123 "
1839–1844	1 to 125 "
1845–1863	varying from 142 (1847) to 115 (1858).
1869	1 to 121 inhabitants.
1870	1 to 166 "
1871	1 to 189 "
1872	1 to 104 "

The number of illegitimate children has, since 1825, been invariably from seven to eight per cent. of all the children born. From 1861 to 1866 it amounted, on an average, to 7.56 per cent.; in 1872, to 7.21 per cent. There is, however, a marked difference in the towns and in the rural communities. In the department of the Seine they constituted, in 1871, 24.50, and in 1872, 24.61 per cent.; in the towns, by which name the French statisticians designate all the *communities* with more than 2,000 inhabitants, in 1871, 10.87, and in 1872, 10.42; in the rural communities, in 1871, 4.30; in 1872, 4.08 per cent.

The department of the Seine shows a very different percentage in the proportion of marriages to population from towns and rural districts, as is shown in the following table:

Département de la Seine	25,131 or	1.18	marriage per 100 inhab'ts.
Towns	86,428 or	0.96	" " "
Rural districts	241,195 or	50.97	" " "
France	352,754 or	0.98	" " "

The following table, which exhibits the number of voters who, in December, 1874, were entitled to take part in the general and municipal elections, has a special interest in view of the general elections which will take place in the course of the year 1876:

DEPARTMENTS.	General Election.	Municipal Election.
Ain	108,975	100,776
Aisne	149,968	147,997
Allier	107,851	104,900
Alpes (Basses)	41,458	41,689
Alpes (Hautes)	31,981	31,524
Alpes (Maritimes)	58,892	54,068
Ardèche	110,126	107,670
Ardennes	90,809	88,886
Ariége	71,971	71,710
Aube	80,255	77,995
Aude	89,898	84,800
Aveyron	114,298	110,240
Belfort (territoire de)	132,996	127,179
Bouches-du-Rhône	124,418	118,444
Calvados	60,814	57,404
Cantal	110,267	107,278
Charente	140,420	137,421
Charente-Inférieure	92,663	88,389
Cher	82,865	81,190
Corrèze	69,930	70,131
Corse	115,065	110,869
Côte-d'Or	158,780	155,319
Côtes-du-Nord	75,047	74,218
Creuse	136,889	135,763
Dordogne	81,221	77,510
Doubs	95,296	98,776
Drôme	114,717	110,012
Eure	82,611	79,862
Eure-et-Loir	160,872	151,818
Finistère	184,125	127,807
Gard	141,750	138,769
Garonne (Haute)	89,642	85,084
Gers	201,518	196,464
Gironde	189,185	181,298
Hérault	151,165	141,937
Ille-et-Vilaine	77,811	76,254
Indre	96,892	91,196
Indre-et-Loire	163,780	157,123
Isère	84,283	82,765
Jura	82,993	80,736
Landes	76,211	74,841
Loir-et-Cher	142,162	132,864
Loire	76,068	79,845
Loire (Haute)	152,862	148,973
Loire (Inférieure)	99,778	96,862
Loiret	88,986	83,907
Lot	102,913	99,433
Lot-et-Garonne	87,438	86,687
Lozère	148,718	145,737
Main-et-Loire	148,438	137,997
Manche	111,687	107,916
Marne	76,816	74,710
Marne (Haute)	95,511	90,887
Mayenne	125,818	108,423
Meurthe-et-Moselle	86,697	85,147
Meuse	120,075	115,005
Morbihan	96,708	98,287
Nièvre	328,819	316,291
Nord	114,262	109,793
Oise	114,159	110,433
Orne	204,616	199,896
Pas-de-Calais	169,327	167,120
Puy-de-Dôme	107,634	105,661
Pyrénées (Basses)	64,601	64,327
Pyrénées (Hautes)	55,184	58,446
Pyrénées-Orientales	15,972	16,496
Rhône	174,177	160,740
Saône (Haute)	90,336	87,746
Saône-et-Loire	167,958	161,445
Sarthe	130,082	121,564
Savoie	67,642	67,051
Savoie (Haute)	72,885	72,569
Seine	452,844	407,999
Seine-Inférieure	198,949	179,561
Seine-et-Marne	98,514	95,645
Seine-et-Oise	145,201	137,430
Sèvres (Deux)	99,604	96,584
Somme	162,115	158,875
Tarn	109,582	108,397
Tarn-et-Garonne	73,086	72,286
Var	85,905	88,079
Vaucluse	88,286	78,416
Vendée	114,093	109,940
Vienne	92,760	91,410
Vienne (Haute)	84,218	82,791
Vosges	111,889	108,879
Yonne	110,559	108,697
Total	9,911,737	9,549,640

The results of the census of 1872, relative to the religious denominations of the inhabitants, were as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Number.	PER CENT. 1872.	PER CENT. 1866.
Catholics	35,887,708	98.02	97.48
Protestants:			
Reformed	467,531	580,757	1.60	2.23
Lutherans	80,117		
Others	33,109		
Israelites	49,439	0.14	0.23
Other non-Christian religions	3,071	0.01	....
Persons declaring no religion, or whose religion was not known	81,951	0.23	0.06

Only in the following six departments the Protestants constitute more than ten per cent. of the population:

DEPARTMENTS.	Protestants.	Per cent. of Total Population.
Drôme	36,290	11.3
Doubs	33,064	11.4
Deux-Sèvres	37,931	11.5
Ardèche	45,889	12.1
Lozère	20,633	15.3
Gard	118,483	28.2

The latest educational statistics of France are as follows:

PERSONS.	Below 6 Years.	6 to 20 Years.	Above 20 Years.
Not able to read or write	3,540,101	2,082,338	7,702,362
Able to read only	292,348	1,175,125	2,305,130
Able to read and to write	151,595	5,458,097	13,073,057
Unknown	38,042	70,721	214,005
Total	4,022,086	8,786,281	23,294,554

If the latter class is not taken into account, we obtain the following table of percentage:

PERSONS.	Over 6 Years.	6 to 20 Years.	More than 20 Years.	Upward of 6 Years.
Not able to read or write	88.85	23.89	33.37	30.77
Able to read only	7.33	13.48	9.99	10.94
Able to read and write	3.82	62.63	56.64	58.29

Leaving the children below six years of age aside, it appears from the table that about 30 per cent. of the population are unable to read and write.

Among the married people the number of illiterates was, in 1872, as follows:

DIVISIONS OF COUNTRY.	1872.		1872.	1856.	Improvement.
	Illiterate Persons.	Married Persons.	Percentage of Illiterate Persons.		
Département de la Seine	3,064	50,262	6.10	10.17	4.07
Towns	42,522	172,856	24.60	34.62	10.02
Rural districts	156,853	482,390	32.52	43.21	10.69
Total	202,439	705,508	28.69	39.08	10.39

The budget for 1876, voted by the National Assembly, comprised the following sources of revenue and branches of expenditures:

REVENUE.	Francs.
Direct taxes	384,339,700
Special taxes, assimilated to the direct taxes	23,069,000
Stamps and enregistrement	619,489,315
Produce of forests	38,064,680
Duties	236,983,250
Indirect taxes	998,615,455
Produce of posts	110,176,000
Miscellaneous receipts	146,841,182
Extraordinary receipts	3,500,000
Additional taxes	14,000,000
Total	2,575,028,582

EXPENDITURES.	Francs.
Public debt and donations	1,181,830,281
Ministries—	
Ministry of Justice	33,771,640
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	11,255,500
Ministry of the Interior	112,214,715
Ministry of Finances	19,823,250
Ministry of Public Instruction	98,640,540
Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce	19,136,500
Ministry of Public Works	161,105,138
Ministry of War	500,038,115
Ministry of the Navy / Administration of colonies	165,898,496
Revenue collection	249,014,336
Deficits and repayments	17,782,000
Total	2,570,505,513

The public debt, according to the budget of 1876, was as follows:

DEBT.	Interest.	Capital.
Consolidated debt	747,998,866	19,900,206,900
Capital that may be called in	277,599,838	3,508,000,000
Dette viagère	124,776,346	.....
Total	1,150,375,050	23,408,206,900

On January 1, 1873, the new army law of August 16, 1872, went into operation. Its first article enacts universal liability to military service. Every Frenchman capable of bearing arms must serve for twenty years, namely, four years in the standing army, five years in the reserve of the standing army, five years in the "territorial" army (landwehr), and six years in the reserve of the "territorial" army (landsturm).

The recruiting in 1874 showed that the number of young men registered in the military lists as becoming twenty years old in 1873 ("class of 1873") was 296,504. In addition to these there were 21,022 properly belonging to the class of 1872. Of these numbers there were—

MEN.	Class of 1873.	Class of 1872.
1. Declared fit for service	152,425	6,797
2. Exempted on account of family relations (eldest son of a widow, etc.)	42,933	945
3. Exempted partly, or conditionally, on account of their calling (priests, teachers, etc.)	26,705	58
4. Reserved for sanitary and other services	27,427	2,326
5. Put back for one year	21,855	8,769
6. Rejected on account of bodily infirmities	25,659	2,132
Totals	296,504	1,0222

Of the men declared fit for service, 6,056 were assigned to the navy for a service of five years. The remaining 146,369 men of the class of 1873, and the 6,797 of the class of 1872, were divided into two sections:

	Class of 1873.	Class of 1872.
1. For five years' service in the standing army (class of 1872 only four years.)	89,030	3,942—92,972
2. Embracing all those who may be furloughed after a service of from six to twelve months	57,339	2,855—60,194

As a small number of young men are always exempted after having been declared fit for service, the number really entering the army may be estimated at about 165,000. The number of young men who, in accordance with the law of 1872, were allowed to enlist as volunteers for one year, either as graduates of educational institutions of a higher grade, or on account of having passed the examination prescribed by law, was 13,314.

By a law of July 24, 1873, on the reorganization of the army, France is divided into eighteen districts, each of which is occupied by an army corps. The commanders of the army corps have, since August 16, 1874, been exercising the functions which formerly belonged to the commanders of the "territorial divisions." For recruiting purposes the eighteen army corps are divided into 144 subdivisions. One army corps, moreover, is organized in Algeria. Each of the eighteen army corps consists of two divisions of infantry, one brigade of cavalry, one brigade of artillery, one battalion of engineers, one squadron of the train, a general staff, and the subordinate staffs. The composition of the army, in time of peace, will be as follows:

Infantry (156 regiments, 505 battalions, 2,445 companies)	281,601
Cavalry	68,617
Artillery	66,331
Engineers	10,960
Train	9,392
Staff	26,407
Gendarmes	27,014
Total	490,322

To this number may be added the second division of the yearly contingent, amounting to about 60,000 men, who serve from six to twelve months, and swell the number of the army to 501,007 men. In time of war, the army will be composed as follows:

Field army (divided into 19 army corps and 9 divisions of cavalry)	800,000
Battalions, squadrons, batteries, etc., of the *armée active* remaining in France and Algeria	50,000
Garrison troops	220,600
The "territorial" army	560,000
Garrison troops of the "territorial" army	20,000
Corps forestier and douaniers	20,000
Total	1,750,000

The following table exhibits the movements of French commerce from 1859 to 1874 in francs.

YEAR.	GENERAL COMMERCE.		SPECIAL COMMERCE.		GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1874	.....	.....	3,748,000,000	3,877,300,000	951,000,000	159,000,000
1873	4,576,400,000	4,822,300,000	3,554,800,000	3,787,300,000	565,000,000	492,000,000
1872	4,501,600,000	4,756,600,000	3,570,300,000	3,761,600,000	383,000,000	334,000,000
Annual average 1869–1873	4,107,000,000	4,061,300,000	3,342,500,000	3,259,700,000	462,000,000	371,000,000
Annual average 1864–1868	3,813,800,000	3,988,800,000	2,858,700,000	2,961,800,000	799,000,000	451,000,000
Annual average 1859–1863	2,846,600,000	3,088,200,000	2,121,100,000	2,271,000,000	607,000,000	518,000,000

The foreign countries chiefly interested in the trade of France in the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, were the following (the value being expressed in francs):

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Great Britain	836,100,000	662,600,000	595,900,000	815,700,000	931,900,000	920,500,000
Belgium	476,300,000	440,400,000	474,600,000	409,700,000	478,900,000	470,200,000
Italy	441,500,000	375,200,000	345,900,000	153,000,000	228,800,000	229,800,000
Germany	160,600,000	358,000,000	311,100,000	199,100,000	409,600,000	463,300,000
Switzerland	105,200,000	97,400,000	91,800,000	204,700,000	294,500,000	337,200,000
Spain	106,600,000	123,500,000	141,000,000	101,500,000	112,800,000	110,100,000
Russia	235,800,000	120,400,000	136,800,000	30,400,000	41,500,000	40,600,000
Sweden	25,500,000	22,500,000	39,700,000	4,800,000	9,900,000	10,900,000
Norway	19,200,000	23,300,000	33,500,000	3,900,000	11,400,000	10,700,000
Denmark	2,200,000	1,100,000	300,000	3,300,000	4,700,000	4,100,000
Netherlands	42,500,000	32,300,000	40,000,000	35,200,000	35,800,000	33,200,000
Portugal	11,900,000	12,000,000	15,100,000	11,100,000	15,300,000	21,500,000
Austro-Hungary	29,400,000	46,200,000	54,500,000	2,200,000	8,000,000	17,300,000
Turkey	175,700,000	159,400,000	173,900,000	61,600,000	81,500,000	83,900,000
Greece	5,500,000	7,100,000	4,500,000	9,600,000	14,400,000	15,300,000
Malta, Gibraltar	2,800,000	3,400,000	900,000	2,800,000	3,600,000	4,600,000
Tunis, Tripoli	27,900,000	28,600,000	24,000,000	7,600,000	9,200,000	12,900,000
Egypt	52,700,000	48,700,000	46,300,000	28,300,000	40,100,000	44,500,000
United States	189,700,000	204,800,000	199,500,000	313,200,000	332,500,000	291,300,000
British America	5,600,000	4,500,000	1,200,000	10,400,000	12,300,000	10,600,000
Cuba, Porto Rico	23,200,000	27,100,000	23,600,000	15,700,000	26,100,000	23,400,000
Hayti	17,000,000	22,900,000	35,700,000	5,500,000	11,300,000	12,400,000
Mexico	5,000,000	5,100,000	4,900,000	12,500,000	17,500,000	17,900,000
Colombia	3,500,000	8,600,000	12,200,000	15,700,000	30,500,000	30,100,000
Venezuela	8,000,000	6,200,000	11,300,000	2,600,000	5,500,000	7,000,000
Brazil	40,800,000	40,400,000	54,900,000	55,000,000	78,400,000	72,100,000
Uruguay	25,200,000	49,000,000	41,800,000	23,700,000	46,400,000	36,600,000
Argentine Republic	65,000,000	103,800,000	105,100,000	51,800,000	101,300,000	95,800,000
Chili	17,000,000	16,200,000	14,000,000	25,600,000	44,100,000	46,000,000
Peru	29,100,000	23,200,000	51,300,000	37,600,000	44,400,000	40,500,000
Other countries	3,800,000	2,500,000	1,300,000	11,700,000	18,900,000	19,000,000
Total	3,189,600,000	3,077,400,000	3,086,600,000	2,665,500,000	3,500,600,000	3,533,300,000

French commerce, in 1871, 1872, and 1873, was distributed among the large divisions of the globe as follows:

DIVISIONS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Europe	2,757,400,000	2,562,100,000	2,529,800,000	2,084,500,000	2,731,400,000	2,890,600,000
America	482,400,000	515,300,000	556,800,000	581,000,000	769,200,000	702,700,000
Asia	136,900,000	190,800,000	159,100,000	15,100,000	24,300,000	24,800,000
Africa	41,100,000	46,400,000	42,800,000	11,500,000	21,000,000	20,700,000
Other countries	5,800,000	6,800,000	4,200,000	6,700,000	8,900,000	9,400,000
Total	3,373,600,000	3,321,400,000	3,292,700,000	2,698,800,000	3,554,800,000	3,568,200,000

The commerce of France with its colonies during the same period was as follows:

COLONIES.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Algeria	78,800,000	138,100,000	148,600,000	118,900,000	140,600,000	140,300,000
Senegambia	13,300,000	10,800,000	10,800,000	7,000,000	6,400,000	4,700,000
Réunion	16,400,000	20,600,000	19,100,000	8,500,000	10,500,000	10,700,000
St.-Pierre and Miquelon	23,600,000	28,500,000	28,800,000	5,900,000	7,100,000	7,500,000
Martinique	21,800,000	20,600,000	19,800,000	15,100,000	19,700,000	15,100,000
Guadeloupe	28,600,000	19,500,000	21,000,000	14,100,000	17,200,000	14,100,000
French Guiana	700,000	400,000	200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	5,400,000
Possessions in India	7,100,000	8,300,000	11,200,000	600,000	800,000	600,000
St.-Marie, Mayotte	2,800,000	2,100,000	2,800,000	100,000	300,000	700,000
French colonies	193,100,000	248,900,000	262,300,000	173,700,000	206,800,000	199,100,000
Total	3,566,700,000	3,570,300,000	3,555,000,000	2,872,500,000	3,761,600,000	3,787,300,000

The following table gives a list of the principal articles of import and export, in 1873 (value expressed in francs):

ARTICLES.	Imports.	Exports.
Corn	266,100,000	210,200,000
Seeds, fruits, and vegetables	175,100,000	76,700,000
Colonial produce	242,400,000	175,300,000
Tobacco	30,400,000	800,000
Beverages	52,500,000	383,300,000
Animals and animal food	296,000,000	242,000,000
Total provisions	1,062,500,000	1,088,300,000
Combustibles	245,600,000	14,200,000
Ores, stones, earths	70,400,000	45,600,000
Raw-metals	125,100,000	56,900,000
Hair, hides, leather	216,300,000	170,200,000
Spinning material	981,500,000	275,600,000
Materials of wood; Materials for carving	178,600,000	49,900,000
Raw materials	1,817,500,000	612,400,000
Pottery and glass-wares	10,300,000	60,400,000
Yarns	50,200,000	59,600,000
Textures and articles of clothing	158,400,000	1,002,000,000
Articles manufactured of several materials	185,600,000	685,600,000
Paper	3,100,000	28,500,000
Books, cuts, etc	9,000,000	23,700,000
Manufactured articles	367,100,000	1,859,300,000
Manure and offal	42,400,000	23,400,000
Drugs, dyeing materials; Chemical articles	196,000,000	137,300,000
Resins, greases, oils	139,500,000	65,900,000
Miscellaneous	307,900,000	226,600,000
Total goods	3,554,800,000	3,787,300,000
Precious metals	564,700,000	491,700,000
Total	4,119,500,000	4,279,000,000

From January 1 to December 31, 1875, the imports amounted to 3,672,286,000 francs, and the exports to 4,022,162,000.

The movement of shipping, from 1870 to 1873, was as follows:

FLAG.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
French	11,073	2,470,000	12,153	2,690,000
Foreign	24,206	5,300,000	24,268	5,280,000
Total, 1873	35,279	7,770,000	36,421	7,970,000
" 1872	29,923	6,772,000	27,556	5,174,000
" 1871	.....	6,276,000	.....	3,969,000
" 1870	.....	6,582,000	.....	3,979,000

The merchant navy, in 1873, was composed as follows:

VESSELS.	Vessels.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels of more than thirty tons	4,858	794,392
Steamers of more than sixty horse-power	414	188,658

According to the report of the Minister of Public Works on railroads, there were

	Kilometres.*
In operation	20,771
In course of construction	7,603
Total	28,374

Algeria has three roads in operation, from Algiers to Oran, 426 kilometres; from Philippeville to Constantine, 87 kilometres; and the little road from Bona to the mines of Ain-Mokra, 30 kilometres; total, 543 kilometres.

The number of letters forwarded by the French Post-Office, in 1874, was 341,068,000. The revenue of the department was, in 1874, 110,416,000 francs; the expenditures, for administration, 71,797,000 francs.

* One kilometre = 0.62 English mile.

At the end of the year 1873 there were 47,055 kilometres of lines of telegraphs in operation, comprising 125,808 kilometres of wires. The number of telegraph-offices was about 3,800. The aggregate revenue, in 1873, 13,750,048 francs; the expenditure, 12,990,000 francs.

The area and population of Algeria, according to the census of 1872, were as follows:

PROVINCES.	Area in Square Miles.	Frenchmen.	Foreigners.	Mohammedans.	In Government Institutions.	Total.
Algiers	39,120	67,008	42,181	757,908	5,854	872,951
Oran	111,831	51,729	47,433	411,874	2,456	513,492
Constantine	107,366	45,438	25,902	953,263	3,172	1,029,782
Total	258,217	164,175	115,516	2,123,045	11,482	2,416,225

In the number of Frenchmen given above are included 34,574 native Jews, who have received the full rights of citizenship.

The French colonies and dependencies had, according to the latest official reports, the following area and population:

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.	Area, sq. m.	Population.
I. Algeria	258,217	2,146,225
II. Colonies.		
Asia.		
1. India: Pondichéry, Chandernager, Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon (1872)	191.35	266,308
2. French Cochin-China	21,716.49	1,335,842
Total possessions in Asia	21,912.94	1,602,150
Oceanica.		
1. New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (1872)	7,614.51	60,000
2. Marquesas Islands	478.86	4,200
3. Clipperton Island	2.12	....
Total Oceanica	8,094.09	64,200
Africa (exclusive of Algeria).		
1. Senegambia	....	210,889
2. Gaboon	....	3,000
3. Réunion	969.70	193,362
4. Mayotte and Nosso Bé	195.17	21,908
5. St.-Marie	67.18	6,680
Total, Africa	1,232.05	435,289
America.		
St.-Pierre, Miquelon, etc.	81.22	4,984
Martinique (1872)	381.42	156,799
Guadeloupe and dependencies (1872)	712.44	163,600
French Guiana (1872)	46,879.77	24,171
Total, America	48,054.85	349,554
Total colonies (except Algeria)	79,294.93	2,451,193
III. Dependencies.		
Asia.—Cambodia	32,379.29	1,000,000
Oceanica.		
1. Tahiti, Moorea, Tetuacoa, Maitea (1864)	461.78	13,847
2. Tubai, Varitu, and Rapa	55.80	675
3. Tuamota Islands (79)	2,572.54	8,000
4. Gambier Islands (6)	11.48	986
Total, Oceanica	3,101.60	1,023,500
Total, dependencies	35,481.59	5,621,000

The commerce of Algeria in 1872 and 1873 was as follows:

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1872	197,000,000	164,600,000
1873	206,700,000	152,200,000
Total	403,700,000	316,800,000

The countries principally interested in the trade of Algeria were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Imports. 1872.	Imports. 1873.	Exports. 1872.	Exports. 1873.
France	157,013,000	176,545,000	121,849,000	112,000,000
England	19,763,000	10,444,000	20,031,000	19,986,000
Spain	6,837,000	7,224,000	10,329,000	8,027,000
Tunis, Tripoli, etc.	7,674,000	8,249,000	898,000	1,102,000
Italy	1,567,000	1,502,000	5,395,000	4,475,000
Belgium	21,000	47,000	1,988,000	5,017,000
Netherlands	.....	...	2,051,000	1,031,000
Turkey	892,000	243,000	3,000	4,000
Austria	963,000	610,000	1,080,000	53,000
Sweden and Norway	794,000	947,000	5,000	38,000

On January 5, 1875, the National Assembly resumed its sessions. President MacMahon, on January 6th, sent in a message, in which he urged upon the Assembly the necessity of taking up immediately the discussion of the constitutional bills. Contrary to the wish of the President, the Assembly resolved to discuss the transmission of powers before the definite organization of the Septennate and the creation of a Senate. The ministry regarded this decision as a defeat, and offered its resignation. The President, on January 7th, declared that the offered resignation could not be accepted until he succeeded in forming a new cabinet supported by the majority of the Assembly. He requested, therefore, on January 10th, the ministers to retain provisionally their positions. On January 21st, the Assembly began the discussion of the bill introduced by M. Ventavon relating to the transmission of powers. It was defended by the ministry, but opposed by both the Right and the Left. Lacombe spoke in favor of restoring a monarchical form of government, Carayon-Latour in favor of restoring monarchy under the sceptre of Count de Chambord. Jules Favre eloquently defended the Provisional Government of September 4, 1870, and hurled violent charges against royalists and imperialists. On January 22d the second reading of the bill was ordered by 538 against 145 votes. The bill provides that the public power be vested in a National Assembly, a Senate, and the Marshal President, and the executive power be transferred to the successor of Marshal MacMahon by a Congress consisting of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The opposition to the bill consisted of the extreme Right and the extreme Left. On January 25th, the Senate law was ordered to a second read-

ing by 512 against 188 votes. The second reading of the new constitutional laws began on January 28th. An amendment to the first clause, moved by Laboulaye, intended to proclaim formally the legal existence of the republic, and therefore proposed that it should read, "The government of the republic consists of two Chambers and a President." The discussion of this amendment was of a violent character. Louis Blanc, in the name of the extreme Left, denied the right of the Assembly to sanction once more the republican form of government, which, moreover, existed by its own higher law. Notwithstanding this opposition to the principle on which the amendment was based, Louis Blanc and the other five members of the extreme Left cast their votes for it, as they hoped that its adoption might strengthen the permanency of republican institutions. When the amendment was, nevertheless, rejected, the extreme Left fell out again with the Left, and Louis Blanc published a vehement declaration against Gambetta. Soon, however, there was a considerable change of public opinion. A letter from Marshal Canrobert, who undisguisedly placed his sword at the service of the Bonapartists, so alarmed the Orleanists of the Right Centre that they concluded to vote with the conservative Republicans, for the express recognition of the republic. Accordingly, an amendment by M. Wallon, to clause 2, providing for the election of "the President of the Republic" by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly, was on February 2d adopted by 449 against 249 votes. On the following days, the expression "President of the Republic" was adopted for the following clauses. A still greater triumph of the Republicans was achieved on February 11th, when an amendment introduced by Duprat, providing for an election of the Senate by the same electors who chose the Chamber of Deputies, was adopted by 327 against 310 votes, 30 Bonapartists and 50 Legitimists voting for it. General Cissey, in the name of President MacMahon, declared that the Government regarded the conservatives interests endangered by the last vote of the Assembly. The latter, nevertheless, adopted several other amendments supplementing that of Duprat, relative to the election of Senators; but, when the whole new section of the election of the Senate was put to a vote, it was rejected by 368 to 345 votes. Brisson, in the name of the indignant Left, now demanded the dissolution of the National Assembly, but the urgency of the motion was negatived by 407 against 266 votes, and a resolution was passed to refer new conciliatory amendments, in regard to the composition of the Senate, to the special committee. Again a union of the Orleanists and Republicans was effected, and on February 24th the bill introduced by M. Wallon relative to the election of a Senate was adopted, by 448 against 241 votes. The definitive adoption of the whole of the new constitutional laws took place on February 25th, by 436 against 262 votes, and on February 28th the new state laws were published in the official paper. Among the Republicans who voted against them was M. Thiers.

The new constitutional laws, as adopted by the National Assembly, are as follows:

CLAUSE 1. The legislative power is exercised by two Assemblies—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the conditions determined by the electoral law. The composition, mode of nomination, and functions of the Senate, will be regulated by a special law.

CLAUSE 2. The President of the Republic is elected by a majority of votes by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, and is eligible for re-election.

CLAUSE 3. The President of the Republic has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two Chambers. He promulgates the laws when they have been voted by the two Chambers. He watches over and insures the execution of them. He has the right to pardon; amnesties can only be accorded by law. He disposes of the armed force. He appoints to all civil and military posts. Every act of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by a minister. He presides at national ceremonies. The envoys and embassadors of foreign powers are accredited to him.

CLAUSE 4. According as vacancies may arise after the promulgation of the present law, the President of the Republic in cabinet council nominates the Councilors of State. Those so nominated can only be superseded by a decree adopted in cabinet council. The Councilors of State nominated by virtue of the law of the 24th of May, 1872, can only, until the expiration of their powers, be superseded in the manner prescribed by that law. After the separation of the National Assembly the suppression can be pronounced only by a resolution of the Senate.

CLAUSE 5. He may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term. In such event the electoral colleges are to be summoned for new elections within three months.

CLAUSE 6. The ministers as a body to be responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The President of the Republic to be responsible only in case of high-treason.

CLAUSE 7. In the event of vacancy by death or any other cause, the two united Chambers to proceed immediately to the election of a new President. In the mean time the Council of Ministers to be invested with executive power.

CLAUSE 8. The Chambers to have the right, by separate deliberations carried on in each of them, by an absolute majority of votes to declare either spontaneously or at the instance of the President of the Republic that the constitutional laws should be revised. After each of the two Chambers shall have taken this resolution, the two unite into a National Assembly for such revision. Any deliberation revising the constitutional laws, either in whole or in part, to be carried by an absolute majority of the members forming the National Assembly. Nevertheless, during the term of power granted by the law of November 20, 1873, to Marshal MacMahon, such revision cannot be made save on the proposition of the President of the Republic.

CLAUSE 9. The seat of the Executive power and of the two Chambers to be at Versailles.

THE SENATE LAW.

CLAUSE 1. The Senate is composed of three hundred members—two hundred and twenty-five elected

by the departments and the colonies, and seventy-five by the National Assembly.

Clause 2 designates the number of Senators to be elected by each department.

Clause 3. No one to be elected Senator unless he be a Frenchman of at least forty years of age, and in full enjoyment of his civil and political rights.

Clause 4. The Senators of the departments and the colonies to be elected by an absolute majority, and conjointly, where there is more than one, by an Electoral College, consisting of Deputies, General Councils, Councils of Districts, delegates elected by each Municipal Council among the electors of the Commune.

Clause 5. The Senators nominated by the Assembly to be elected by an absolute majority of votes by *scrutin de liste*.

Clause 6. At the beginning of the first session the department will be divided into three classes, each containing an equal number of Senators. It will be decided by lot which class is to retire on the expiration of the first triennial period, and which on the expiration of the second triennial period.

Clause 7. The Senate to have conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Clause 8. The Senate may be constituted a judicial court to try either the President of the Republic or the ministers, and to take cognizance of plots against the safety of the state.

Clause 9. The Senate will be elected one month previous to the day fixed by the National Assembly for its dissolution. The Senate will enter on its duties and will constitute itself on the day that the National Assembly is dissolved.

The following list gives the number of Senators to be elected by each department, as well as the number and classification of the electors:

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Senators.	SENATORIAL ELECTORS.				
		Deputies.	General Councillors.	Councillors of Arrondissements.	Delegates of Municipalities.	Total of Senatorial Electors.
...in	2	7	36	46	451	540
...ne	3	11	37	47	837	932
...lier	3	7	28	36	317	388
...pes (Basses-)	2	3	30	45	251	329
...pes (Hautes-)	2	2	24	32	189	247
...pes-Maritimes	2	4	25	29	150	208
...rdèche	2	8	31	31	339	409
...rdennes	2	6	31	45	499	581
...rège	2	5	20	27	336	388
...ube	2	5	26	45	446	522
...rde	2	6	31	39	435	511
...veyron	3	8	42	47	287	384
...uches-du-Rhône	3	11	27	28	107	173
...lvados	3	9	37	54	765	865
...ntal	2	5	23	36	262	326
...harente	2	7	29	45	426	507
...harente-Inférieure	3	10	40	54	479	583
...her	2	7	29	29	291	356
...rèze	2	6	29	31	287	353
...rse	2	5	62	66	362	495
...te-d'Or	2	8	36	42	717	803
...tes-du-Nord	4	13	48	50	384	495
...rome	2	5	25	37	261	328
...rdogne	3	10	47	50	582	689
...ube	2	6	27	36	638	707
...vine	2	6	29	37	367	439
...re	2	8	36	47	700	791
...re-et-Loir	2	6	24	36	426	492
...nistère	4	13	45	49	284	391
...rd	3	9	39	40	345	433
...ronne (Haute-)	3	9	39	42	578	668
...rs	2	6	29	45	465	545
...ronde	4	14	63	48	519	644
...ault	3	8	36	44	332	420
...-et-Vilaine	3	12	43	54	350	459
...re	2	5	23	36	248	312
Indre-et-Loire	2	6	24	29	281	340
Isère	3	12	45	48	552	657
Jura	2	6	32	38	583	659
Landes	2	6	28	30	330	394
Loir-et-Cher	2	5	24	28	297	354
Loire	3	11	30	30	328	399
Loire (Haute-)	2	6	28	32	262	328
Loire-Inférieure	3	12	45	55	218	325
Loiret	2	7	31	41	349	428
Lot	2	6	29	30	315	380
Lot-et-Garonne	2	6	35	37	316	394
Lozère	2	3	24	28	193	248
Maine-et-Loire	3	11	34	45	380	470
Manche	3	11	48	55	644	758
Marne	2	8	32	46	665	751
Marne (Haute)	2	5	28	29	550	617
Mayenne	2	7	27	30	274	338
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2	9	27	36	582	654
Meuse	2	6	28	36	587	657
Morbihan	3	10	37	40	243	330
Nièvre	2	7	25	36	313	381
Nord	5	28	60	71	660	819
Oise	3	8	35	39	700	782
Orne	3	8	36	40	510	594
Pas-de-Calais	4	15	44	55	903	1,017
Puy-de-Dôme	3	12	50	54	444	560
Pyrénées (Basses-)	3	9	40	47	557	653
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	2	5	26	30	476	537
Pyrénées-Orientales	2	4	17	27	230	278
Rhin (H.)	1	1	6	9	28	44
Rhône	4	12	29	27	258	326
Saône (Haute-)	2	6	28	29	583	646
Saône-et-Loire	3	12	49	50	583	696
Sarthe	3	9	33	33	386	466
Savoie	2	5	29	41	325	400
Savoie (Haute-)	2	5	23	36	310	379
Seine	5	43	88	18	70	219
Seine-et-Marne	2	7	29	45	528	609
Seine-et-Oise	3	11	36	55	684	786
Seine-Inférieure	4	17	51	52	758	878
Sèvres (Deux-)	2	7	31	37	355	430
Somme	3	11	41	51	832	935
Tarn	2	7	35	41	318	401
Tarn-et-Garonne	2	4	24	29	193	250
Var	2	6	28	29	145	208
Vaucluse	2	5	22	36	149	212
Vendée	3	8	30	30	298	366
Vienne	2	5	31	46	296	378
Vienne (Haute-)	2	7	27	37	202	273
Vosges	3	8	28	45	548	629
Yonne	2	7	37	48	485	577
Total	218	742	2,920	3,491	35,788	42,941

The three departments of Algeria, and the four colonies, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, and the French Indies, will also elect one Senator each.

On March 1st the bureau of the National Assembly was reëlected. M. Benoist d'Azy, the senior deputy, presided. At the election for the president 532 members voted, and of this number 479 gave their support to M. Buffet, who had never before had so large a majority. He gained more votes on the Left than he lost on the Right, there being 280 members of the Left among his supporters. His majority was composed of all the deputies who voted for the constitutional bills, besides some members of the Right. This demonstration was made with the view to show that M. Buffet would have a majority in the House should he accept the task of forming a ministry. The Bonapartists and Legitimists abstained from voting. Three of the four former

vice-presidents were reëlected. The fourth successful candidate, M. Ricard, replaced M. Benoist d'Azy. Five hundred and ninety-five votes were recorded, and the results were as follows: M. Martel (Left Centre) received 468 votes; the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier (Right Centre), 451; M. de Kerdrel (Right), 343; and M. Ricard (Left Centre), 300: these four were elected. M. Benoist d'Azy, of the Right, who was unsuccessful, obtained 275 votes. The three former questors were reëlected, viz., M. Baze, of the Right Centre, by 482 votes; M. Toupet des Vignes, of the Left, by 460; and General Martin des Pallières, of the Right, by 294 votes.

Soon after the adoption of the new Constitution on March 10th, a new cabinet was formed, composed as follows: Buffet, Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Ministerial Council; Dufaure, Minister of Justice; Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General de Cissey, Minister of War; Rear-Admiral Marquis de Montaignac de Chauvaure, Minister of the Navy and the Colonies; Léon Say, Minister of Finances; Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction, of Public Worship, and of Fine Arts; Cailleaux, Minister of Public Works; Vicomte de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce. The policy of the new cabinet was explained by M. Buffet, by the following declaration which he read from the tribune of the Assembly:

The new ministers would be incapable of fulfilling the task they have accepted without the support of a majority approving and associating itself with their policy. Their first duty is to make you acquainted with this policy, which is most distinctly conservative, and will be devoid of any characteristics either of provocation or weakness. This declaration, which will be falsified by no act of the Government, might appear superfluous if the interpretations placed upon the vote on the constitutional bills, and the consequences deduced from that vote, had not caused indecision in public opinion, and even disquietude in the public mind, which it is desirable to reassure. All ambiguity must be removed, and to each commune of France must be conveyed the conviction that the industrious population attached to order by the sense of its own interests has the Government on its side, and may rely upon us to protect it against subversive attacks and passions. We shall be seconded, we doubt not, by the intelligent and devoted administrative staff which knew how to maintain order under difficult circumstances, and which may rely upon our constant support. So long as the organization of the public powers remained an open question it was a source of division among men who were perfectly agreed as to the course the Government, when constituted, should pursue. This question having now been settled, the division ought to disappear. We renew with confidence the appeal made by the President of the Republic to the moderate men of all parties, and we earnestly claim their support. It is our duty to insure the obedience and respect of all toward the constitutional laws. We are firmly resolved to defend them against all factious intrigues; but, as the servants of the law, we shall never be the instruments of any policy of vindictiveness in France, where the changes of institutions and dynasties have left in the hearts of a great many citizens regrets and convictions which are worthy of respect so long as they are not displayed by any reprehensible acts. Any other conduct on our part would be contrary to justice and good policy. We should have approved at all times of this firm and conciliatory conduct; to-day it is the only one suitable to the state of things to which our misfortunes have given birth. Who can think that this is a fit moment for us to tear each other to pieces and afford the world the spectacle of our internal dissensions? Should we not thereby strike a last blow at the power of France? It seems to us that before this supreme consideration all hesitation should cease. The Government intend submitting to you modifications of the laws by which the press is at present regulated. It is necessary normally to secure the efficient repression of excesses which, in the eyes of the most moderate men, would discredit the legitimate use of free discussion. So long as this new law is not voted, the Government cannot relinquish the exceptional powers which are conferred upon it by the state of siege in a certain number of departments. We ask also, for a stated period, the maintenance of the present legislation respecting the appointment of mayors, who will be chosen as much as possible from among the members of the Municipal Councils. Should the Assembly not share the views we have laid before it relative to the Government's course of policy, we would ask it to express itself immediately, and we should not fail to understand the obligations which this refusal of support would impose upon us.

On March 11th the National Assembly elected the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier President of the House by 418 votes out of 598. The members of the extreme Right gave in 131 blank voting papers. M. Martel, who was supported by the Bonapartists, obtained 58 votes.

On March 18th a motion was adopted to adjourn on March 20th until May 5th, and provision was made for the appointment of a permanent committee of 25 deputies to sit during the recess. A few days before the adjournment the National Assembly adopted the law on the increase of the French army.

The chief of the new ministry, M. Buffet, declined to comply with the request made for a change of prefects. In reply to the members for Toulouse who urged this change, Buffet replied that it would be impossible, without disturbing the country, to effect any great changes in the administrative staff, which had in fact, merely carried out the instructions of the former ministers. He could not admit that he had the right to blame public functionaries for respectfully obeying the orders transmitted to them. In fine, M. Buffet thought the present prefects, with very few exceptions, might be retained, and that it would be sufficient to give them clear and precise instructions in harmony with the new order of things. The new Government also determined to put a stop to the Bonapartist intrigues. The Bonapartist agents were arrested in three departments and fined for distributing pamphlets. The organ of M. Rouher in Corsica was prosecuted for publishing a violent article against the republic. The Minister of Foreign Affairs showed himself anxiously intent upon avoiding any conflict with Germany. Instructions were sent to the prefects of the eastern departments to use all legal means to prevent the

ligious orders expelled from Germany from settling there, and to sternly discountenance all attempts to foment clerical agitation against Prussia.

The National Assembly reassembled on May 11th, after nearly a two months' recess. On May 13th a resolution was passed, by 370 against 279 votes that no further elections be ordered for members of the Assembly until the general elections for the new Chamber are held. The number of seats vacant in the Assembly was at this time 15. On May 18th, Minister Dufaure submitted a bill regulating the relations between the public powers. It provides that the Senate and Chamber of Deputies shall meet annually in January, and sit at least five months in the year. The President of the Republic may communicate with the Chambers by message. The Chambers are obliged to reconsider any decision if the President makes a request to that effect. The President and ministers can be impeached only by the Chamber of Deputies, and must be tried by the Senate. M. Dufaure also introduced a bill relative to the organization of the Senate. It provides that elections for Senators shall be ordered by decree, which must be issued six months before the day appointed for the holding thereof. A motion was made by the minister that the bills be referred to the Committee of Thirty. The Left opposed the motion, and urged that the bills be referred to a special committee. M. Dufaure's motion was defeated, whereupon M. Batbie announced that the Committee of Thirty resigned their functions. M. Laboulaye, a member of the Committee of Thirty, objected that M. Batbie had no right to tender the resignations of the entire committee. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, President of the Assembly, declared that the resignation of the committee was unprecedented. The committee should first meet and consider the subject, and those of its members who propose to resign should inform the presiding officer of the Assembly of their intention. A few days later, M. Laboulaye and the remaining members of the Committee of Thirty also resigned. The election of a new committee was completed on May 26th. The new committee is composed of twenty members of all sections of the Left, four supporters of M. Wallon, and six deputies of the Right. The Left voted in the six deputies of the Right, so that this section might be represented in the committee.

On June 1st the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier was reëlected President of the National Assembly. The vice-presidents and secretaries were also reëlected.

On June 5th the National Assembly began the discussion of the important bill of superior instruction. M. Laboulaye, in the name of the special committee, recommended that the principle of complete liberty be recognized, and, in particular, full freedom be also granted to the Church. A motion by M. Ferry, that the academical degrees be only granted by the state, was on June 14th rejected by a vote of 369 against 323, and on June 17th an amendment of M. Paris was passed by 54 votes, providing that the degrees be awarded by a board of examiners which shall consist half of state and half of free professors.

On June 21st, a grant of $120,000 to procure a worthy representation of France at the United States Centennial Exhibition was voted by the Assembly without opposition.

On June 21st the Assembly began the debate on the public powers. The measure was opposed by M. Louis Blanc, because he held that it would confer royal prerogatives and have a tendency to organize a monarchy. M. Montjau also spoke against the bill. The opinions expressed in the utterances of these deputies appeared to be repudiated by the Left, whose vexation was much increased by the ironical cheers with which the Right greeted the enunciation of the extreme Republican views. On June 22d M. Buffet announced that the Government would not make known until the second reading the disposition of the measure with regard to which it disagreed with the committee. He then replied to some of the remarks made on the previous day by M. Louis Blanc and M. Madier de Montjau. The attacks by those members on the constitution and the ministerial programme of the 10th March were somewhat tardy. That programme, M. Buffet added, should not be departed from while he remained at the head of the cabinet. It was quite true that the public powers bill did not intrust the President with the same powers as were conferred upon an American President, but to do so it would be necessary to alter all the existing laws, as there was no political analogy between France and the United States. General du Temple, a Legitimist Deputy, created great confusion by some intemperate remarks, in the course of which he insulted Minister Buffet and the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, President of the Assembly. He declared MacMahon equally guilty with Napoleon III. for Sedan. The speaker was called to order and silenced by the interposition of the House. The first reading of the public powers bill was ultimately voted by a show of hands. On July 7th the bill was passed to a third reading by 546 yeas to 97 nays.

On July 22d the National Assembly, by a vote of 470 against 155, agreed to adjourn from the 4th of August to the 16th of November.

On July 27th the President promulgated the law on superior instruction.

On July 29th M. Raoul Duval, in the Assembly, asked the Government why the United States had not paid to French citizens the indemnity due them for losses sustained during the civil war, while the claims of other foreigners had been settled. The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply, said the

indemnity due to other foreigners was likewise unpaid. President Grant, in his last message to Congress, recommended it to take legislative action on this matter. Congress, however, had not moved yet. In conclusion, the Duke Decazes said he had full confidence in the good faith of the American Government.

On August 2d the bill constituting the Senate was passed in the Assembly by 559 against 78 votes.

The Channel Tunnel bill was likewise passed. This bill sanctions the convention signed between M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works, and M. Michel Chevalier, representing the French company for constructing a tunnel under the Channel. The convention is substantially as follows:

The company undertakes within five years at the utmost to expend on French territory a minimum sum of 2,000,000 francs in investigations, experiments, etc. At the expiration of five years it will have the right of abandoning or retaining the concession. It is bound to come to an understanding with an English company furnished with the necessary powers to insure the construction and working. The period allowed for the execution of the work is fixed at five years. The term of the concession will be ninety-nine years from the opening of the undertaking. The French Government pledges itself to authorize no other tunnel between France and England for thirty years from the opening. The company has thus a monopoly of thirty years. These conditions have been submitted to Lord Derby, who declared he had no objection to them. The French company has been formed, and the 2,000,000 francs subscribed in 400 shares of 5,000 francs each. The chief-engineers of the enterprise will probably be Mr. Hawkshaw on the English side, and M. Lavally, the general contractor of the Suez Canal, on the French side. The estimate of the cost of the submarine tunnel has been calculated according to the outlay on French railways as regards everything applicable to the tunnel. The tariff per kilometre has been considerably raised, but, as the tunnel will have to compete with navigation, the tariff will necessarily be governed by the convenience of the public.

The Bern Postal Convention was approved by the National Assembly on August 3d.

The Assembly adjourned on August 4th.

On the prorogation to November 4th being declared, a cry of "Vive la république!" was raised on the Left benches, which were less deserted than the Right. The Committee of Permanence, which consists of twelve deputies of the Right, two of the Lavergne group, and eleven of the Left, met immediately after the dispersion of the Assembly and resolved to meet on August 19th, and, as heretofore, every Thursday fortnight during the vacation. At a meeting of the Left Centre on August 3d, M. Laboulaye, the President, delivered a speech which produced a great impression, and was the absorbing topic of discussion in the lobbies of the Assembly. Looking back on the past six months, he declared that the session had been a good one for the country. Last January France had not extricated herself from the *provisoire* which had enervated it for four years, the future was uncertain, and the Government without strength; but, thanks to the patriotism of a certain number of the Right Centre, and to the coöperation of the Left, the *provisoire* had been condemned, the chimera of the Septennate had vanished, and the republic had been recognized as the Government of France. By assuring to the country the only Government all parties may accept, men's minds had been soothed and public uneasiness has been dispelled; France thus gained hope and prosperity. Describing the constitution as a compromise, constitutional monarchists, he said, had returned with confidence to a system which they had always regretted, while Republicans had given it a democratic form by instituting a presidency and maintaining universal suffrage.

The Bonapartists in Paris celebrated the 15th of August, the Fête Napoléon, with their customary mass at the Church of St.-Augustine. The weather was fine, and the attendance of the faithful a fair one. There was no attempt at demonstration beyond the wearing of violet-flowers and *immortelles*. M. Rouher, the Duke de Mouchy, and the Duke de Padoue were conspicuous by their presence, but the assemblage, on the whole, was less distinguished than usual. About 1,500 persons in all were present. The demonstration passed off in the most pacific manner, not even the faintest cry of any sort being raised.

A Bonapartist banquet was held at Evreux on September 5th, at which a letter was read from Admiral Baron de la Roncière-le-Noury, the commander of the French Mediterranean squadron. This letter, dated on board the Magenta, September 2d, was afterward published in the *Courrier de l'Eure*, and created great excitement and violent comment among all supporters of the constitution. The admiral says his constant desire is to associate himself with every manifestation looking to the union of the Conservative party. He says: "He is a Conservative in my eyes, whatever faction he may belong to, who repudiates the doctrine of the Revolutionists of the 4th of September, and of their sectaries." This passage and the following were bitterly attacked by the Republican and Orleanist journals: "I shall not cease to be the devoted servant of the Government of Marshal MacMahon so long as he shall not be borne outside of the conservative paths in which to-day he is concentrating his most ardent efforts. But I assert that when the moment comes France should become free to choose, and thus once more take her place among the European hierarchy, which is denied her by her present form of government." On hearing of the publication of the letter, Marshal MacMahon called a council of ministers to take cognizance of the matter, and the Minister of Marine, who was absent from Paris, was summoned to return to participate in the council. Accordingly the *Journal Officiel* of September 9th

published a decree appointing Admiral Roze commander of the Mediterranean Squadon, vice Roncière-le-Noury.

In the latter part of the month of September a Bonapartist council was held at Arenenberg, Switzerland. No official account of it was published, but it was believed that henceforth the Prince Imperial will take the lead of the Imperialist policy, and M. Rouher will be his chief adviser. On October 16th M. Rouher made a speech at Ajaccio. He made an attack on ex-President Thiers and the Orleanists, accusing them of having blocked up all the avenues to power. He censured President MacMahon, and said since the 24th of May, 1873, when the marshal was chosen President, he had incurred heavy responsibilities. M. Rouher declared that the revisionary clause of the Constitution remained intact. The Bonapartists, he said, are in favor of universal suffrage, and would contend for an appeal to the people in order to give expression to the national will.

A serious difficulty between the Vice-President of the Ministerial Council, M. Buffet, and the Minister of Finance, Léon Say, arose in consequence of a speech delivered by the Minister of Finance at a banquet on the 27th of September. M. Buffet prohibited the publication of the speech on account of the following sentence: "The coalition of the 24th of May is happily dissolved." At the cabinet council held on October 1st explanations were given, and the affair was settled amicably. Consequently M. Say did not resign, as he intended, and the *Journal Officiel*, on October 2d, published the speech, with a letter from M. Say explaining the objectionable passage. The letter had previously been read in the cabinet meeting and approved.

The last session of the National Assembly began on November 4th. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier was on November 5th reëlected President by a combination of the Left with a portion of the Right. He received 396 votes, and 104 of the ballots were blanks. On November 9th the Assembly, by a vote of 507 yeas to 26 nays, adopted the amendment to the electoral bill, enabling half-yearly residents to vote, in accordance with an agreement with the Government committee. The most disputed point of the electoral law was whether the *scrutin d'arrondissement* (vote for only one deputy in the arrondissement) or the *scrutin de liste* (vote for all the deputies of a department on one ticket), was decided on November 10th. The Committee of Thirty was in favor of the *scrutin de liste*, but the Government, though not making the matter a cabinet question, in favor of the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. M. Ricard, a moderate Republican, opened the discussion. He stigmatized voting by arrondissement as an attack on universal suffrage. He declared that M. Buffet, having endeavored to retain the prefects of the empire, now, because he repudiated the majority which voted the constitution of February 25th, wished to reëstablish the electoral system of the empire. "We demand," continued the deputy, "the *scrutin de liste*, which will preserve the alliance formed on the 25th of February." M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, replied, saying: "The Government will not accept at the next elections all who voted for the constitution. The Government will say to them, 'Thank you for voting the constitution; but we require more; your republic is not ours; you will not have our confidence or our vote.'" This declaration caused an uproar of denunciation and dissent on the left of the Chamber. M. Gambetta said: "The *scrutin de liste* is the only method of uniting the energies of all. We must no longer proclaim our disunion to Europe. The ministry opposes the *scrutin de liste* because it is afraid of universal suffrage. By the arrondissement system men like Thiers and Dufaure will be defeated if they are against the Government. Local officials will be able to warp the suffrage." A vote was then taken by means of secret ballot, and resulted in favor of the Government, standing 357 yeas to 326 nays.

On November 12th M. Dufaure introduced the press bill. By its provisions the state of siege is to be raised, except in Algiers and the departments of the Seine, Rhône, Bouches-du-Rhône, and Seine-et-Oise. The bill also provides that numerous press offenses, such as insults to the authorities, false intelligence, and instigation to crime, shall be tried by the correctional tribunals instead of by jury. In the special committee elected by the bureaux to consider the bill, eleven members belonged to the Opposition and only four favored the bill. The report of the committee on the bill was made by Albert Grévy. M. Grévy, in his report, recommended the unconditional raising of the state of siege. "If the bill of the Government should be adopted," M. Grévy says, "the most sacred rights of citizens, and the most dearly-bought public liberties, are at the mercy of arbitrary power, just as if there were foreign and civil war. A law of public safety, essentially exceptional and temporary, is made normal and permanent, just for the convenience of an administration which finds martial law handy." He spoke with great severity of the ministerial doctrine that martial law is required to maintain the sincerity of the elections. It cannot honestly be necessary for such a purpose that the Government should be empowered, without judgment or even prosecution, to suspend or suppress journals, prohibit public or private meetings, make domiciliary visits by day and night, and remind citizens that they are liable to be tried by court-martial. The bill proposes a restitution of the most noxious legislation of the empire, with aggravations. The reporter scouts the idea that such an abominable press law is to be the ransom for the abolition of the state of siege, and says that in the ministerial project which would keep Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, under the

state of siege, there is only a partial abolition of martial law.

On November 23d, M. Barthe, Moderate Republican, moved an amendment forbidding the Government from suggesting candidates to the electors. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 314 yeas to 318 nays. M. Picard and other Deputies endeavored to elicit a declaration from the Government as to whether it repudiated the system of official candidatures. Ministers Dufaure and Buffet evaded the question, the latter saying he could not add anything to his previous explanations. On November 29th the Assembly finally adopted the clause of the electoral bill providing for voting by *arrondissement*. In the division the Assembly stood 401 for and 200 against the clause. On November 30th the entire electoral law was adopted by 532 against only 87 votes.

The balloting for the election of the seventy-five Senators who, according to the new electoral law, were to be chosen by the Assembly, and to hold their office for life, began on December 9th. At this time the strength of the several parties in the Assembly was computed as follows:

GROUPS OF THE RIGHT.	
Extreme Right	63
Moderate Right	72
Right Centre	107
Group de Clercq	30
Group Pradié	40
Total Right	312
GROUPS OF THE LEFT.	
Republican Union, Republican Left, Left Centre	314
GROUPS OUTSIDE OF THE TWO COALITIONS.	
Irreconcilables of the Extreme Right	10
Bonapartists	30
Group Lavergne	45

On the first ballot only two Senators, the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, President, and M. Martel, First Vice-President, of the Assembly, were elected, no other candidates obtaining an absolute majority. The Left developed surprising strength in the voting. Their candidates received an average of 325 votes each, against 317, the average number thrown for those of the Right. The members of the Right were astounded at the result.

On the second ballot, sixteen Republicans and only three members of the Right were elected. The success of the Left was owing to a coalition with the extreme Right. The Assembly did not complete the election until December 21st. Of the seventy-five Senators elected, fourteen belong to the extreme Right and the Right, four to the Right Centre, thirty-two to the Group Lavergne and the Left Centre, twenty-four to the Left, and one to the Bonapartists. M. Jules Dufaure, member for Charente-Inférieure, made the important statement that Marshal MacMahon pledged his respect for the newly-elected Senators, and asserted that they occupied a position in the Government second only to that of the marshal.

On December 19th, M. Noquet, a radical leader, introduced a motion that amnesty be granted to the Communists, and requested that it be declared urgent. Great tumult followed the introduction of this motion, and the previous question was almost unanimously carried, the Left considering the motion, which cannot pass, an electioneering trick. The affair caused a complete rupture between the extreme Radicals and the Left.

During the discussion of the press bill, M. Grévy, on December 24th, proposed that the press law and the state of siege be dealt with in separate bills; that the state of siege be raised throughout the country, and the consideration of the press bill be postponed. M. Buffet defended the Government's bill as it stood. He denied, notwithstanding the result of the senatorial elections, the existence of an opposition majority. The ministry would support the conservative union, both at the elections and in the Chambers. He pointed to the overthrow of several previous Governments to which the whole conservative population freely adhered. The conservative union would appeal to all the partisans of those Governments. He showed how the Bonapartists had supported the senatorial candidates of the Left and gained nothing in return, and asked, "Will our alliance afford them any less guarantees?" He concluded as follows: "The Constitution of the 25th of February is not the last word of political wisdom, but we must admit that it is law. The country requires reorganization. It must return to the Chambers men who are disposed to pursue, in conjunction with President MacMahon, the policy of social preservation, and give aid to the victor of Magenta, who will never become the docile instrument of radical passions." M. Grévy's proposal to legislate separately on the press laws and the state of siege was rejected by a vote of 376 to 303. The Bonapartists voted with the Government.

On December 29th a long and animated debate took place, on the clauses providing for raising the state of siege. M. Challemel-Lacour, radical Deputy for Bouches-du-Rhône, urged that the siege be raised throughout the country. The Government, he said, desired to maintain it in the great cities because they were too strongly Republican. Minister Buffet declared that the Government did not hope to influence the elections. It simply wished to prevent manifestations in the great towns which might disquiet and alarm the whole country during the elections. The proposal to raise the state of siege throughout the country was rejected by a vote of 377 to 329. The Government's proposals to maintain the state of siege in Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles, were voted on separately for each city, and were carried by large majorities, the continuance of the state of siege in Paris being voted by 381 yeas to 273 nays. The Government withdrew a similar proposal in regard to Algiers. M. Gambetta, on behalf of his friends, declared that, although

the bill was detestable, the Left would vote for it, in order to secure a partial raising of the siege. The press bill finally passed by a nearly unanimous vote.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Committee on Dissolution, the Assembly, on December 30th, resolved "that the delegates to choose Senators be elected January 9th;" "that they proceed to the election of Senators January 23d;" "that the general election for members of the Chamber of Deputies be held February 20th, and both the Houses meet March 8th."

On December 31st a Permanent Committee was chosen, according to an agreement between the various parties. It consists of thirteen members of the Left and twelve of the Right. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, President of the Assembly, then arose and made a speech, closing the session. He eloquently recapitulated the achievements of the Assembly, which, having undertaken its trust on the morrow of a madly undertaken war and the horrors of the Commune, had paid the ransom of the country, thus demonstrating its credit and vitality. He continued: "The Assembly has reorganized the internal administration and voted a Constitution in which individual preferences have been subordinated to love of country. That Constitution is, perhaps, imperfect, but without it there would be the double peril of despotism and anarchy. You will confide the Constitution to the honor of the President and the wisdom of the new Assemblies. You may with confidence submit yourselves to the judgment of the country, for you restore to it its flag and liberties intact."

The bishops of France availed themselves of the new law on education to make preparations on a grand scale for the establishment of free Catholic universities. Three of them, at Lille, Paris, and Angers, were opened before the close of the year.

In conclusion he declared the National Assembly prorogued until the 8th day of March, 1876, when the new Chambers are to meet. The Assembly separated, the Deputies of the Left shouting, "Vive la république!"

The south of France, in June and July, suffered terribly from inundations. An official statement, made by M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works, to the Assembly, estimates the total damage done to property by the inundations at $15,000,000. The number of deaths caused by the inundations was about 300. The subscriptions raised for the sufferers amounted, about the middle of July, to 3,600,000 francs.

In July an International Maritime Exhibition was held at Paris, in the Palace of Industry. The exhibition was a display of marine and fluvial apparatus for all that belongs to fishing. In addition, there were constructions for water animated by fish, waterfalls, diving-machines, etc. England contributed largely, a committee having been long working in London, patronized by the Lord Mayor, in order to worthily represent a branch of industry for which the British Isles are famous. Other countries also contributed, more particularly those of Northern Europe, while the French fishing interests were fully represented. The exhibition lasted until November.

A Diplomatic Conference on the Metric System was held, on March 2d, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, under the presidency of the Duke Decazes. England, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Holland, Russia, Spain, the United States, Turkey, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, Peru, Portugal, Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Greece, and Venezuela, were represented by their embassadors. The conference transferred the solution of the questions to be decided to a commission, composed of delegates of the various Governments. M. Dumas, the Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, was appointed president of this commission.

On December 27th the statue of Napoleon the Great was replaced on the newly-finished Vendôme Column. A large crowd assembled in the Place Vendôme and the Rue de la Paix, and other streets adjacent, to witness the proceeding. There was no ceremony.

M. Buffet, the new Vice-President of the Ministerial Council, holds the position of State Minister for the third time. The son of an officer of the First Empire, he was born in 1818, and gained his first successes in chemistry, to which his analytical mind first devoted itself. He studied the English language at an early age, and while, during a prolonged stay in England, following the debates of the House of Commons, acquired his first notions of parliamentary science. He was subsequently, together with the Duke de Broglie, among the favorite pupils of the celebrated M. de Rossi, and he was practising at the bar at Nancy when the Revolution of 1848 broke out. Benefiting rather by his father's popularity than by his own reputation, he was elected by 75,000 votes for the Vosges to the Constituent Assembly. A partisan of General Cavaignac, he, nevertheless, twice figured in the ministry between 1848 and 1851, on each occasion quitting it rather suddenly for the sake of defending the idea of ministerial responsibility, of which he had always been an upholder. On the 30th of October, 1849, he was succeeded by M. Rouher, whose place he was to take twenty years afterward as a member of the Ollivier cabinet. Reëlected to the Legislative Assembly, he sat with M. Baroche on the commission which framed the famous electoral law of the 31st of May, 1851, and on the 14th of October withdrew from a cabinet including MM. Magne and Rouher, for the purpose of defending that same law which was destined to disappear. Confined in Mazas, at the *coup d'état*, he devoted his leisure to a tour in Italy with M. Thiers. He was defeated as an enemy of the Emperor in 1857. He was again defeated at the general election of 1863, but was

returned the following year, his rival's election having been annulled. In 1866 he signed and defended the amendment of the 45, who called on the Emperor to march frankly along the path of political liberty. "I quite understand," said Napoleon III. to him at the end of this discussion; "the object is to draw the lion's teeth, cut his claws, and leave him only his imposing and useless mane." He was also in 1870 one of the signers of the interpellation of the 116 which brought about the Ollivier ministry, the formation of which was so warmly hailed by the country. He left it when the adversaries of the Liberal Empire invented the *plébiscite* of 1870, which he considered an infringement of the rights of the Assembly, the dissolution of which he had demanded. He was among those who, on the 4th of September, 1870, protested the most strongly against the forcible dissolution of the Chamber. Returned to the present Assembly, he at first refused to enter M. Thiers's first cabinet, figured among the most active members of the Right Centre, and succeeded M. Grévy as President of the Assembly.

Dufaure, Jules Armand Stanislas, was born at Saujon, December 4, 1798. He studied law, and settled first at Paris, and then at Bordeaux, where he soon became one of the best lawyers. In 1834 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, was appointed Councilor of State in 1836 under the Thiers ministry, resigned after a few months, when the ministry was defeated, and then organized a bitter opposition to the Molé ministry. After the Revolution of 1848 M. Dufaure was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and on October 13th of the same year was appointed Minister of the Interior by General Cavaignac. In this position he did everything in his power to secure the election of General Cavaignac to the presidency. When it was found that Louis Napoleon had been elected President, Dufaure resigned his position, and again took his seat in the Assembly. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, was appointed Minister of the Interior on June 2d, and suddenly dismissed on October 31st. The *coup d'état* caused him to retire to private life. In 1863 he was elected a member of the French Academy in replacing the Duke de Pasquier. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from four departments, and chose for Charente-Inférieure. On February 19th he was appointed Minister of Justice by President Thiers. In this position he remained until 1873, when Thiers resigned. On March 10, 1875, he was again appointed Minister of Justice, which position he still held at the end of the year.

Meaux, Camille, Vicomte de, was born in 1830. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Loire, and on March 10, 1875, was appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, which position he retained at the end of the year. He is a son-in-law of the late M. de Montalembert, and like him a zealous royalist, and an ardent defender of the interests of the Catholic Church.

Caillaux, Eugène, was born at Orleans, about 1823. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Sarthe, and on March 10, 1875, was appointed Minister of Public Works, which position he still retained at the end of the year. In the Assembly he is a member of the Left Centre.

The life Senators, seventy-five in number, will constitute one-fourth of the Upper House. They are given below in the order of the number of votes each obtained, with the departments which they represented in the National Assembly, and the party to which each one belongs. They are as follows:

Nos.		Votes.
1.	The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier (Orne), Right Centre	551
2.	General de Cissey (Ille-et-Vilaine), Right Centre	396
3.	General de Chabron (Haute Loire), Left Centre	876
4.	M. Wallon (Nord), Right Centre	872
5.	General Frébault (Seine), Left	867
6.	M. Krantz (Seine), Left Centre	
7.	M. Eugène Duclerc (Basses-Pyrénées), Left	366
8.	General Changarnier (Somme), Right Centre	365
9.	M. Jules de Lasteyrie (Seine-et-Marne), Left Centre	
10.	Admiral Pothuau (Seine), Left Centre	362
11.	M. Corne (Nord), Left Centre	359
12.	M. Laboulaye (Seine), Left Centre	357
13.	M. de la Rochette (Loire-Inférieure), Right	
14.	M. Foubert (Manche), Left Centre	355
15.	Count Roger (Nord), Left Centre	
16.	M. Léonce de Lavergne (Creuse), Left Centre	
17.	M. Corbon (Seine), Left	
18.	M. Léon de Maleville (Tarn-et-Garonne), Left Centre	352
19.	The Marquis de Franclieu (Hautes-Pyrénées), Right	
20.	M. Le Royer (Rhône), Left	352
21.	Count de Cornulier-Lucinière (Loire-Inférieure), Right	351
22.	Admiral Jaurès (Tarn), Left Centre	
23.	M. Dumon (Gers), Right	
24.	M. Théry (Nord), Right	350
25.	M. Bertauld (Calvados), Left Centre	
26.	M. Lanfrey (Bouches-du-Rhône), Left	
27.	M. Barthélémy-Saint-Hilaire (Seine-et-Oise), Left Centre	
28.	M. Calmon (Seine-et-Oise), Left Centre	349
29.	M. Wolowski (Seine), Left Centre	
30.	M. Hervé de Saisy (Côtes-du-Nord), Bonapartist	
31.	General - Letellier - Valazé (Seine-Inférieure), Left Centre	
32.	M. Oscar de Lafayette (Seine-et-Marne), Left Centre	
33.	M. Ernest Picard (Meuse), Left	348
34.	Colonel de Chadois (Dordogne), Left Centre	
35.	M. Pajot (Nord), Right	
36.	Count de Tréville (Aude), Right	
37.	M. Casimir-Périer (Aube), Left Centre	
38.	M. Gaulthier de Rumilly (Somme), Left Centre	347
39.	M. Luro (Gers), Left Centre	
40.	General d'Aurelles de Paladines (Allier), Right	
41.	M. Tribert (Deux-Sèvres), Left Centre	346
42.	Admiral Fourichon (Dordogne), Right Centre	
43.	M. Kolb Bernard (Nord), Right	
44.	General Chanzy (Ardennes), Left Centre	
45.	M. Cordier (Seine-Inférieure), Left Centre	345
46.	M. Baze (Lot-et-Garonne), Right Centre	
47.	M. Humbert (Haute-Garonne), Left	
48.	M. Martel (Pas-de-Calais), Left Centre	
49.	M. Fourcaud (Gironde), Left	
50.	M. Carnot [the elder] (Seine-et-Oise), Left	344
51.	Count de Douhet (Puy-de-Dôme), Right	
52.	M. Gouin (Indre-et-Loire), Left Centre	
53.	M. Lepetit (Vienne), Left Centre	
54.	M. Littré (Seine), Left	343
55.	M. Schérer (Seine-et-Oise), Left	
56.	M. Crémieux (Algeria), Left	342
57.	M. Scheurer-Kestner (Seine), Left	341
58.	Viscount de Lorgeril (Côtes-du-Nord), Right	
59.	M. Rampont (Yonne), Left	340
60.	Count de Tocqueville (Manche), Left Centre	
61.	M. Paul Morin (Seine), Left	339
62.	M. Testelin (Nord), Left	
63.	General Chareton (Drôme), Left	330

No.		Votes.
64.	M. Bérenger (Drôme), Left Centre	325
65.	M. Magnin (Côte-d'Or), Left	324
66.	Admiral de Montaignac (Allier), Right	323
67.	M. Denormandie (Seine), Left Centre	318
68.	M. Jules Simon (Marne), Left	
69.	M. Edmond Adam (Seine), Left	315
70.	Mgr. Dupanloup (Loiret), Right	
71.	The Marquis de Maleville (Dordogne), Left Centre	310
72.	M. Laurent Pichat (Seine), Left	309
73.	M. Schœlcher (Martinique), Left	306
74.	M. Cazot (Gard), Left	305
75.	General Billot (Corrèze), Left	299

The significance of these figures will be easily perceived when it is remembered that the National Assembly numbered 711 members. Thus only thirteen Senators have been elected by an actual majority (356) of the whole House. Moreover, since the summer of 1875 no new writs have been issued to fill up vacancies caused by death or otherwise, and the Assembly accordingly lacked twenty-seven members to make up its full complement of 738. An absolute majority of the full House would, therefore, be 370, a figure only secured by four of the Senators. Nine of the Senators are generals and one is a colonel; four are admirals; twenty-two are titled or bear the nobiliary prefix of "De;" one is a bishop; three are members of the Academy; twelve are deputies for the Seine, in other words members for Paris; one is deputy for the "Mouths of the Rhone," or Marseilles; one for the Rhone, or Lyons; one for the Gironde, or Bordeaux. Thirteen of the new Senators belong to the Extreme Right, or the Legitimists, the adherents of the Comte de Chambord; six are Orleanists, thirty belong to the Left Centre, and the group of Lavergne, twenty-four to the extreme Left, while only one Bonapartist has been elected.

The life Senators represent forty-one departments and two colonies, and are distributed as follows:

Algérie	1	Loiret	1
Allier	2	Lot-et-Garonne	1
Ardennes	1	Manche	2
Aube	1	Marne	1
Aude	1	Martinique	1
Bouches-du-Rhône	1	Meuse	1
Calvados	1	Nord	7
Corrèze	1	Orne	1
Côte-d'Or	2	Pas-de-Calais	1
Côtes-du-Nord	2	Puy-de-Dôme	1
Creuse	1	Pyrénées (Basses-)	1
Deux-Sèvres	1	Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1
Dordogne	2	Rhône	1
Drôme	2	Seine	14
Gard	1	Seine-et-Marne	2
Garonne (Haute)	1	Seine-et-Oise	3
Gers	2	Seine-Inférieure	1
Gironde	1	Somme	2
Ile-et-Vilaine	1	Tarn	1
Indre-et-Loire	1	Tarn-et-Garonne	1
Loire (Haute)	1	Vienne	1
Loire-Inférieure	2	Yonne	1

ADAM, EDMOND, was born at Bec-Hellouin in 1816. He studied law, and also devoted himself to journalism. In 1848, after holding several minor offices, he was elected a Councilor of State by the Constituent Assembly. After the *coup d'état* he withdrew from politics. In 1870 he was appointed prefect of police by the Government of Defense, which position, however, he held for a short time only. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Seine. He was a member of the Left, vice-president of the Republican Union, and has voted against the preliminaries of peace.

AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER, Duke d', was born in Paris about 1815. The chancellor, Baron Pasquier, his grand-uncle, adopted him. By a royal ordinance of December 16, 1844, he was created a duke and declared heir to the title of his grand-uncle. From 1845 to 1848 he was an auditor in the Council of State. During the reign of Napoleon he withdrew entirely from public life. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Orne. In the Assembly he was a member of the Right Centre, chairman of various committees, was elected fourth Vice-President in 1874, second Vice-President March 1, 1875, President of the Assembly March 15th, and in December, 1875, Senator for life, receiving 551 votes, the largest number cast for any candidate. He is a brother-in-law of Casimir Périer.

AURELLE DE PALADINES, CLAUDE MICHEL LOUIS D', born January 9, 1804, at Malazieux. He entered the military school in 1822, served in Africa from 1841–'48, during which time he rose to the rank of colonel, took part in the Roman campaign, became general of brigade in 1851, distinguished himself in the Crimea, and was appointed general of division in 1855. He did not take part in the Italian campaign of 1859, but, as the commander of the Ninth Military Division in Marseilles, distinguished himself in the quick shipment of troops and provisions. In 1869 he passed to the reserve. At the beginning of the German-French War he was again placed at the head of the Ninth Division. In consequence of the Revolution of September 4, 1870, he was obliged to leave Marseilles; but, after the defeats of General de la Motterouge near Orleans, he was placed in command of the Army of the Loire. In this position he succeeded in forcing General von der Tann to retire. The Germans, having been reënforced, in turn defeated him at Beaune la Rolande, and forced him to retreat to Sologne. A committee was appointed, through M. Gambetta, to inquire into his conduct. General de Paladines thereupon resigned, and, although offered several commands, did not again take part in the war. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from two departments, and selected the department of Allier. He was a member of the Right Centre. He published in 1872 a description of his operations, under the title of "Première Armée de la Loire."

BARTHÉLEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, JULES, was born August 19, 1805, in Paris. After he had finished his studies he was connected for some time with the ministry of finance, but at the same time wrote numerous articles for the *Globe*. In 1830 he signed, together with Thiers, Mignet, Carrel, Rémusat, and others, the protest of the journalists. After the Revo-

lution of 1830 he founded, together with Rodde and Cauchois Lemaire, the *Bon Sens*, and also wrote for other journals of the Opposition. In 1833 he severed his connection with political journalism and devoted himself exclusively to scientific labors. In 1834 he was made tutor of French literature in the Polytechnic School. A translation of Aristotle's works, which he began in 1832, obtained for him the professorship of Greek and Roman Philosophy in the College of France. In 1839 he was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and in 1840 he was for four months general secretary in the Ministry of Education. In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and there became one of the leaders of the *tiers parti*. After the *coup d'état* of 1851 he refused to take the oath of allegiance and resigned his professorship. He was elected to the Assembly in 1871 from the department of Seine-et-Oise, and from 1871–'73 was private secretary to President Thiers. He has written "Sur les Védas" (1854), "Le Bouddhisme" (1855), "Letters sur l'Égypte" (1856), "Bouddha et sa Religion" (1859), "La Vie de Mahomet" (1863), "Mahomet et le Coran" (1865), and "Philosophie des deux Ampères" (1866).

Baze, Jean Didier, was born January 8, 1800, at Agen. In 1821 he was admitted to the bar in his native town, where he soon rose to the head of his profession. In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent and afterward to the Legislative Assembly, of which body he was elected questor. He was a strong partisan of the Orleanist dynasty, and a bitter opponent of the Bonapartist policy, but voted, nevertheless, against the revision of the republican constitution. In October, 1851, he, together with some others, prepared the famous bill called "Des Questeurs," whose object it was to put beyond a doubt the authority of the National Assembly to directly require troops, which authority had been implicitly attributed to it by the constitution of 1848. In the night of December 1, 1851, he was arrested and expelled. He went to Belgium, and remained there until the declaration of general amnesty in 1859, when he returned to Paris. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Lot-et-Garonne. He again became questor of the Assembly, and has been reëlected to that position every succeeding year.

Bérenger, René, born April 22, 1830, studied law, and established himself in Paris. He has held various offices under the empire, as attorney-general and procurator-general, which position he held in Lyons at the time of the Revolution of 1870, when he was arrested by order of the Committee of Safety, but having been released he joined the National Guards. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Rhone. A few days before the resignation of M. Thiers he was appointed Minister of Public Works.

Bertauld, Charles Alfred, born June 9, 1812, at Verson; was appointed assistant professor in 1846, and titulary professor in 1853, in the University of Caen. He had been decorated with the medal of the Legion of Honor in 1859. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Calvados. The Left Centre, with which he has generally voted, elected him its president. He has written numerous works, of which the following are the most important: "Essai sur la Providence" (1853), "Mesmer et le Magnétisme Animal" (1853), "Études sur le XVIIIe Siècle" (2 vols., 1855), and "Libre Philosophie" (1868).

Billot, Jean Baptiste, was born in 1828. At the beginning of the war with Germany he was serving in Algeria, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Returning to France he was rapidly advanced to the rank of general of division, but was reduced to that of brigadier-general by the committee on the revision of the grades. He was elected to the Assembly from the department of Corrèze.

Calmon, Marc Antoine, born in 1815, studied law, and during the empire held himself aloof from public life. During the term of M. Thiers he was of great service to the president, first as under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior, and then as prefect of the department of the Seine. He was elected to the Assembly from the department of Seine-et-Oise at the supplementary election of 1873.

Carnot, Lazare Hippolyte, was born April 6, 1801. His father, who had been a member of the Convention, was forced to leave France, and went to Belgium, Germany, and Poland, being accompanied by his son. In Magdeburg, where they remained seven years, Carnot studied the German language and literature. He returned to France in 1823, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1839, 1842, and 1846, where he voted with the Radicals. He was for a time one of the editors of the *Revue Indépendante*, and also published several pamphlets on political questions. After the Revolution of 1848 he was for a short time Minister of Public Instruction. In 1850 he was elected to the Assembly, and remained there until the *coup d'état*. In 1852 and 1857 he was elected to the Corps Législatif, but refused to serve. Being elected again in 1863 he took his seat, but in 1869 he was defeated by M. Gambetta. After the Revolution of September 4, 1870, he was elected mayor of the eighth arrondissement, and in 1871 was elected to the Assembly from the department of Seine-et-Oise. He has written several works, of which "Mémoires sur Carnot par son Fils" (1861–'64) is the best known.

Cazot, Théodore Jules Joseph, was born at Alais, February 11, 1821. He has practised law in Paris for some time. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Gard. He is considered one of the ablest speakers of the extreme Left.

CHABRON, MARIE-ETIENNE EMMANUEL BERTRAND DE, was born January 5, 1806, at Retournac. He entered the army in 1824, became second-lieutenant in 1830, served from 1830 to 1834 in the Vendée and in Brittany, and became a captain in 1838. He became chief of battalion in 1852, and took part in the siege of Laghouat in the same year. He was sent to the East in 1854, was honorably mentioned after the battle of the Alma and after the capture of Mamelon-Vert, and was soon after appointed lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at Sevastopol, and, having been appointed colonel of Zouaves, he returned to Africa, where he took part in all the expeditions against the Arabs. In 1859 he fought at Palestro, was again honorably mentioned, and created a general of brigade. In 1870 he was made a general of division, and took an active part in the war with Germany. In 1872 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Haute-Loire.

CHADOIS, PAUL DE, was born in 1830 at St.-Barthélemy. He was appointed a colonel of the *Mobiles* and an officer of the Legion of Honor during the war with Germany. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Dordogne.

CHANGARNIER, NICOLAS ANNE THÉODULE, was born at Autun, April 26, 1793, entered the body-guard of Louis XVIII. in 1815, was transferred to a regiment of the line, distinguished himself in Spain in 1823, became a captain in 1825, took part in the campaign in Africa, where he distinguished himself before Mascara. Having become chief of battalion in 1835, he again distinguished himself in the campaign against Achmet Bey, and in 1837 became lieutenant-colonel. Having risen rapidly in consequence of his brilliant services against the Kabyles, he became an officer of the Legion of Honor, was created general of division in 1843, and in 1847 was appointed to the command of the division of Algeria. In 1849 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris, and his energetic measures prevented, to a great degree, the outbreak which threatened in that year. For two years he was President of the Assembly, but in 1851 was deprived of both his positions by Louis Napoleon, owing to the hostile attitude observed toward the President's policy. He was arrested in December, 1851, and banished from France on January 9, 1852, when he went to Belgium. He returned to France when the general amnesty was declared. Upon the declaration of war in 1870 he offered his services to the Imperial Government, which, however, were refused. After the surrender of Napoleon he joined Bazaine in Metz, and, upon the surrender of that place, was sent to Germany as a prisoner of war. He returned after the armistice was concluded, and was elected to the Assembly from three departments, and selected the department of Somme. He has generally voted with the Right Centre.

CHANZY, ANTOINE EUGÈNE ALFRED, was born March 18, 1823, at Nouart. He was admitted to the school of St.-Cyr in 1841, took part in the campaigns in Algeria, Italy, and Syria, went to Rome with the army of occupation in 1864, returned to Algeria at the outbreak of the great Arab insurrection, and was made brigadier-general in 1868. At the first news of the war with Germany he returned to France to solicit a command, but was kept out of the way by Marshal Lebœuf. After the Revolution of September 4th, he was made general of division by the Government of National Defense. After the retreat of General de Palladines, he received the command of the Second Army of the Loire, and during the following campaign displayed military talents of the highest order. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Ardennes. In the Assembly he joined the Left Centre, and voted against the ratification of peace. When the Assembly was removed to Versailles, he was arrested on his way to that city by order of the Central Committee of the Communists, and would have been shot but for the intercession of a large number of his friends, and his oath not to bear arms against the insurgents. In 1872 he was appointed commander of the Seventh Army Corps, and in 1873 Governor-General of Algeria, which positition he still retains. He became a grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 1870, and has been decorated with numerous French and foreign orders.

CHARETON, JEAN JOSEPH VEYE, was born July 8, 1813. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1832, and soon after entered the Engineer Corps. He took part in the campaigns in Algeria and the Crimea, and as colonel he served with the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Rhine in 1870. He was taken prisoner at Sedan, and, having returned after the declaration of peace, he was made a brigadier-general, and in May, 1875, was raised to the rank of general of division. He was elected to the Assembly in 1871 from the department of Drôme. In the Assembly he joined the Left Centre.

CISSEY, GENERAL (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874).

CORBON, CLAUDE ANTHIME, was born at Arbigny-sur-Varennes, December 23, 1808. He was in his youth a carver in wood, and in the midst of his works studied the religious and political questions of the day. He was one of the founders of *L'Atelier*, a journal devoted to the interests of the laboring-men. In 1844 he was arrested on the charge of having incited the citizens to riot, but was acquitted. He took an active part in the Revolution of February, 1848, and with his friends did not leave the barricades until the republic was proclaimed. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly from Paris, which body elected him one of its vice-presidents. The *coup d'état* caused him to retire to private life. In 1870

he was elected *maire* of the fifteenth arrondissement of Paris, and in 1871 was elected to the Assembly from the department of the Seine. He joined the extreme Left, and in the debate on the Internationals he opposed the law presented by M. Dufaure as dangerous and useless.

CORDIER, STANISLAS ALPHONSE, was born February 27, 1820, at Ēconche. He studied at Lisieux, and in 1838 went to Paris and devoted himself to commercial and manufacturing pursuits. He was admitted to the Free Society of Commerce and Industry in 1850, and one year later became its vice-president. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Seine-Inférieure, and soon after secretary of the same, which office he held for ten years. At the Universal Exhibition of 1867 he obtained two silver medals for his impressions on cloth and his new process of dyeing. In the National Assembly, to which he was elected in 1851 from the department of Seine-Inférieure, he joined the Left Centre.

CORNE, HYACINTHE MARIE AUGUSTE, was born August 28, 1802, at Arras. In 1837 he was elected to the Chamber, but was defeated in 1846. In 1848 he was appointed attorney-general for Douay by the Provisional Government, and shortly afterwards, attorney-general in the Court of Appeals in Paris, in which position he asked for the indictment of Louis Blanc and Causidière. In the same year he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Nord. After the *coup d'état*, against which he protested, he retired to private life. In the National Assembly, to which he was elected in 1871 from the department of Nord, he joined the Left Centre. Among his numerous literary labors, the works on the Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin and the works "Marcel" (2 vols., 1858), and "Souvenirs d'un Proscrit" (1861,) are best known.

CORNULIER-LUCINIÈRE, ALBERT HIPPOLITE HENRI, COUNT DE, born July 17, 1809, at Jouésur-Erdre. He entered the gardes-du-corps in 1830, but in consequence of the revolution left France, and in 1833 obtained a position as lieutenant in Dom Miguel's army in Portugal. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Loire-Inférieure, where he belongs to the extreme Right.

CRÉMIEUX, ISAAC ADOLPHE, was born of Jewish parents at Nîmes, April 30, 1796. Having finished his studies at the College of Louis le Grand, he became a lawyer in his native town, where he distinguished himself in the defense of political criminals. His advent in Paris in 1830 was not so successful. He exerted himself to such a degree in the defense of M. Guernon-Ranville, a minister of Charles X., that he fainted away in the court. Having purchased of Odillot his office and functions as advocate, he defended with great ability a number of Republicans accused of political offenses. In 1840 he went to Egypt and Turkey, where he defended with success the Jews of Damascus charged with the murder of a Catholic priest. In 1842 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and was reëlected in 1846. After the revolution of 1848 he was in favor of the regency of the Duchess of Orleans. But the Chamber had already been taken possession of by the Republicans, and, carried away by the movement, he assisted in the proclamation of the Republic, and as Minister of Justice took part in the Provisional Government. He resigned on June 7th, but, having been elected to the Assembly from two departments, he took his seat for the department of Indre-et-Loire. In 1848 he favored the election of Louis Napoleon, but soon went over to the opposition. After the *coup d'état* he was arrested. After this he withdrew for a time from politics. In 1870 he was a member of the Government of National Defense and Minister of Justice. In 1871 he was elected a member of the National Assembly from Algeria, and on February 14th of the same year resigned his position as a member of the Government. In the Assembly he has voted with the moderate Republicans. He has been for years the president of the Universal Israelitic Alliance, in which position he has done very much to relieve the sufferings of his co-religionists.

DENORMANDIE, LOUIS JULES ERNEST, a Parisian attorney, was during the siege of Paris *maire* of the eighth arrondissement, and is a devoted friend of M. Thiers. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Seine. In the Assembly he joined the Left Centre.

DOUET, COUNT, is a member of the extreme Right, but of no use to his party except for voting. During the entire session of the Assembly he has not once taken part in debate.

DUCLERC, CHARLES THÉODORE EUGÈNE, was born at Bagnères de Bigorre, November 9, 1812. In 1836 he began his literary career as proof-reader of the journal *Le Bon Sens*, of which he soon became one of the editors-in-chief. In 1838 he became editor of *La Revue de Progrès*, and at the same time edited the "Dictionnaire Politique." In 1840 he assumed the editorship of the *National*, which he left in 1846. On February 25, 1848, he was appointed assistant to the Mayor of Paris, Garnier Pagès, Jr., and as such prepared several measures to remodel the police on the plan of the London force, which were afterward put into execution. On March 6th he became under-Secretary of State. He was soon after elected to the Constituent Assembly by the department of Laudes, and on the 10th of May was appointed Minister of Finance. When the Constitutent Assembly adjourned he retired to private life. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Basses-Pyrénées. He joined the Left, and voted against the preliminaries of peace.

DUMON, M., born in 1806; is the proprietor

of large vineyards. He was formerly a member of the General Council of the department of Gers, and in 1871 was elected to the National Assembly from the same department. He has joined the Right, and is a zealous royalist and Catholic.

DUPANLOUP, Bishop (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874).

FOUBERT, M., born in 1812, was elected to the National Assembly in 1871 from the department of La Manche. He voted originally with the Right Centre, but supported M. Thiers, and demanded in the session of May 24, 1872, that the resignation of the President should not be accepted. Since then he has voted with the Left Centre.

FOURCAUD, ÉMILE, was formerly president of the Tribunal of Commerce of Bordeaux. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the Gironde, and also to the General Council of the same department. He became a knight of the Legion of Honor. He is a member of the Left.

FOURICHON, MARTIN, was born January 10, 1809; graduated from the Naval School in 1824. He advanced rapidly, became a captain in 1848, was sent to Algeria in the same year, and soon after was appointed Governor of Cayenne. He was made a rear-admiral in February, 1853, was placed in command of the station of the Pacific, and was recalled to the Mediterranean and made vice-admiral in 1859. On July 15, 1870, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the second squadron, which was ordered to operate in the German Ocean. As the German fleet had retired to the port of Jahde, M. Fourichon devoted himself to blockading the German coasts. After the Revolution of September 4th, he was appointed Minister of the Navy by the Government of the National Defense. On the 16th he joined Messrs. Crémieux and Glais-Bizoin at Tours, and was ordered to take charge for a time of the Ministry of War. In this position he organized the First Army of the Loire, but owing to the dissensions between him and his colleagues he resigned his seat to M. Crémieux. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Orne. He was a member of the Right Centre.

FRANCHIEU, PASQUIER, Marquis de, was born in 1810, served in the navy until 1830. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1871 from the department of Hautes-Pyrénées. He was a member of the extreme Right, and has ever been a devoted royalist, and is particularly opposed to the house of Orleans. At one time he called M. Thiers the evil genius of his country, and at another time went so far as to accuse Marshal MacMahon of cowardice. He is also a zealous Catholic, and as such was at the head of the celebrated pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial.

FRÉBAULT, CHARLES VICTOR, was born February 1, 1813, entered the artillery as second-lieutenant in 1835, became lieutenant in 1837, captain in 1840, chief of battalion in 1848, lieutenant-colonel in 1854, colonel in 1856, brigadier-general in 1861, and general of division in 1867. He has held various offices as commandant of the Pyrotechnic School at Toulon, and Governor of Guadeloupe from 1859 to 1863. He was created grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 1866. During the siege of Paris, he commanded the artillery of the Second Army. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Seine. He was a member of the Left.

GOUIN, ALEXANDRE, was born at Tours, January 26, 1792. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1831, and, as general secretary of the budget committee, was the author of the budgets of 1833, 1834, 1835, and of various financial laws. In 1840 he became Minister of Commerce, was elected to the Constituent and afterward to the Legislative Assembly in 1848, and in 1852, after the *coup d'état*, to the Corps Législatif, to which he was reëlected at each succeeding election, and in 1867 was created a Senator of the Empire. During the occupation of Tours by the Germans he was mayor of that city, and in 1871 was elected to the National Assembly from Indre-et-Loire, and to the General Council of that department. He was a member of the Right Centre. In 1865 he was made commander of the Legion of Honor.

HUMBERT, GUSTAVE AMÉDÉE, was born June 28, 1822, at Metz, studied law at Paris, and was made a doctor of laws in 1844. In 1845 he obtained the first prize for his essay on "Conséquences des Condamnations pénales." In 1848 he was appointed Sub-prefect of Diedenhofen (Thionville), was appointed titulary Professor of Roman Law at Toulouse in 1861, and was chosen Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Legislation of the same city. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Haute-Garonne. He was a member of the Republican Left, of which he was for a time vice-president. He voted against the preliminaries of peace. Besides the above-mentioned essay he has published several others on Roman antiquities, and has also contributed numerous articles to the *Revue de Toulouse* and the "Dictionnaire d'Antiquités."

JAURÉS, CONSTANT LOUIS JEAN BENJAMIN, born February 8, 1823, entered the Naval School at Brest in 1839, became a captain in 1861. He took part in the campaigns in the Crimea, in Italy, in China, in Cochin-China, and in Mexico. At the beginning of the war with Germany, he was placed by the Navy Department at the disposal of the Minister of War, was put in command of a brigade, and after the battle of Sillé-de-Gaume he was promoted to the rank of general of division. At the conclusion of peace the committee to revise the grades, not being able to retain him in the army, recommended to the Minister of the Navy to raise him to the rank of rear-admiral, in recognition of the services rendered by him.

This recommendation was acted upon in October, 1871. In July, 1871, he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Tarn. He was a member of the Left. He has been made a commander of the Legion of Honor.

KOLB-BERNARD, CHARLES LOUIS HENRI, was born January 16, 1798, at Dunkirk. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1849, to the Corps Législatif in 1859, and was re-elected in 1863 and 1869. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Nord. He was a member of the Right.

KRANTZ, JEAN BAPTISTE SEBASTIEN, was born January 17, 1817. He has attained great eminence as engineer. He built the Palace of the Exhibition in 1867, and distinguished himself at the siege of Paris by his labors for the fortification of that city. In February, 1871, he received a nomination for the Assembly, and was defeated; but at the supplementary election, held in July of the same year, he was elected from the department of the Seine. He has voted with the Left Centre.

LABOULAYE, ÉDOUARD RENÉ LEFEBVRE, was born January 18, 1811, at Paris. In 1863 he was a candidate for the Assembly from the department of the Seine, but was defeated, as also in 1866, in the department of Bas-Rhin, and in 1869, in Seine-et-Oise. In 1870 he was a member of the investigating committee on the administrative organization of the city of Paris, and in 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of the Seine. He is also distinguished as a lawyer, and has published numerous works, the most important of which are "Histoire du Droit de Propriété foncière en Europe depuis Constantin jusqu'à nos Jours" (1839), "Essai sur la Vie et les Doctrines de Frédéric Charles de Savigny" (1842), "Histoire politique des États-Unis, depuis les premiers Essais de Colonisation jusqu'à l'Adoption de la Constitution fédérale" (8 vols., 1855–'66), "Les États-Unis et la France" (1862), and "Études sur l'Esclavage aux États-Unis" (1855).

LAFAYETTE, OSCAR THOMAS GILBERT DU MOTIER DE, a grandson of General Lafayette, was born in 1816, in Paris. In 1835 he was appointed an artillery officer, and as such took part in several campaigns in Algeria, where he became a captain, and obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1841. In 1848 he was appointed commissary-general in Seine-et-Marne by the Provisional Government, which department soon after elected him to the Assembly. After the *coup d'état* he resigned. In 1871 he was again elected to the Assembly from Seine-et-Marne.

LANFREY, PIERRE, was born in 1828, at Chambéry. After the Revolution of September 4, 1870, he was one of the first to demand an immediate election. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Bouches-du-Rhône. On October 9, 1871, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland. He has also distinguished himself as an historical writer. Among his best known works are "L'Église et les Philosophes du XVIIIe Siècle," "L'Histoire politique des Papes" (1860), and "Histoire de Napoléon I" (4 vols., 1867–'70; sixth edition, 1872).

LA ROCHETTE,* ERNEST DE, was born in 1804. In 1848 he was elected to the Assembly. Owing to his strong royalistic tendencies, he took no part in public affairs during the Empire. In 1871 he was again elected to the Assembly from the department of Loire-Inférieure. He is president of the group of the "Chevaux-légers," is in correspondence with the Count of Chambord, inspires in his name the royalist paper *Union*, and is known for the hatred he bears for everybody and everything connected with the Orleanists.

LASTEYRIE, ADRIEN JULES, Marquis de, was born October 31, 1810. He is a grandson of General de Lafayette, and a brother-in-law of M. de Rémusat. At an early age he entered the service of Dom Pedro, and took part in the expedition which expelled Dom Miguel from Portugal. In 1842 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he voted with the Left Centre; in 1848, being elected to the Assembly, he took a hostile attitude to the republic and to the President. Owing to his continued opposition to Napoleon, he was banished in 1852, but was included in the amnesty promulgated on the 7th of August of the same year. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Seine-et-Marne.

LAURENT-PICHAT, LÉON, was born at Paris, July 12, 1823. In his youth he became acquainted with Victor Hugo, who fostered the talent the young man showed for literature. In 1854 he became the editor and proprietor of the *Revue de Paris*, which was suppressed in 1858. He has written numerous poems, novels, etc., which have been generally well received. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of the Seine.

LAVERGNE, LOUIS GABRIEL LÉONCE GILHAUD, was born January 24, 1809, at Bergerac. He entered the Council of State in 1842, as referendary, became soon after sub-director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in 1846 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. In 1848 he retired to private life. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Creuse. He is the leader of a small section of the Left Centre, called after him the "Groupe Lavergne."

LEPETIT, M., dean of the Law School of Poitiers, is an experienced and able jurist He was elected to the Assembly from the department of Vienne, and is an adherent of M. Thiers.

LE ROYER, ÉLIE, born in Geneva, of French parents, in 1816, was appointed Attorney-General of Lyons in 1870, and in 1871 was elected

* M. de La Rochette died January 20, 1876.

to the Assembly from the department of the Rhône.

LETELLIER-VALAZÉ, General, is one of the old friends and supporters of M. Thiers. He has distinguished himself very little in the army. He was elected to the Assembly from the department of the Lower Seine.

LITTRÉ, MAXIMILIEN PAUL ÉMILE, was born in Paris, February 1, 1801. Having first studied medicine, he soon abandoned it for philology, in which branches as well as in philosophy he has greatly distinguished himself. In 1830 he became one of the editors of the *National*, a Democratic newspaper. He has also written a number of papers for the "Dictionnaire de Médecine," and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1839 he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and was chosen by that body to continue the "Histoire littéraire de la France," to the twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-third volumes of which he made important contributions. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of History and Geography in the Polytechnic School, and in the same year was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Seine. The General Council of the department of the Seine, of which he was also chosen a member, elected him vice-president. In 1871 he was elected a member of the French Academy. He had been a candidate for the same honor in 1863, when he was defeated. Both in 1863 and in 1871 he was bitterly opposed as an infidel by Bishop Dupanloup, who upon M. Littré's election resigned his seat. He has published, besides the works noticed above, an edition and translation of the works of Hippocrate (10 vols., 1839–1861), "De la Philosophie positive" (1845), "Dictionnaire de la Langue française" (1863–1869), a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus" (second edition, 1855), "Histoire de la Langue française" (2 vols., 1862), "Médecine et Médecins" (1872), and "La Science sous le Point de Vue philosophique" (1873). In 1863, upon his rejection by the Academy, M. de Sainte-Beuve published a notice on his life and works.

LORGERIL, HIPPOLYTE LOUIS, Viscount de, was born at Trébédan, May 24, 1811. Having finished his studies, he traveled through Europe, and in 1842 edited the *Impartial de Bretagne*, a Legitimist journal. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Assembly, from the department of Côtes-du-Nord, where he distinguished himself by his persistent opposition to President Thiers.

LURO, BERTRAND VICTOR ONÉSIME, was born October 16, 1823, at Ville-Comtal. He succeeded M. Pascalis as advocate in the Council of State and in the Court of Appeals, was elected a councilor-general of Gers in 1866, and in 1871 was elected to the Assembly from the same department. He has published several works, of which "Du Travail et de l'Organisation des Industries dans la Liberté" (1848), and "Marguerite d'Angoulême, Reine de Navarre, et la Renaissance," are the best known.

MAGNIN, JOSEPH, was born at Dijon, January 1, 1824. As the owner of numerous forges, he possesses great influence in his department of Côte-d'Or. In 1863 he was elected to the Corps Législatif, was reëlected in 1869, and in that year was one of its secretaries. After the Revolution of 1870, he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and as such completed, with great ability, the provisioning of Paris. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Côte-d'Or, and at the same time to the General Council of that department.

MALEVILLE, GUILLAUME JACQUES LUCIEN, Marquis de, born August 30, 1805; was a counsellor at the court of Bordeaux, and afterward in Paris, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the Dordogne in 1842. He was created a peer of France in 1846, and is one of the few survivors bearing that title. After 1848 he confined himself to his duties as magistrate. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the Dordogne. In 1839 he was made a knight of the Legion of Honor.

MALEVILLE, LÉON DE, was born May 8, 1803, at Montauban. In 1834 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, of which he was the youngest member. In 1840 he was under-Secretary of State in the department of the Interior. He was a member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, and in 1848 was for ten days Minister of the Interior in the first cabinet of the Prince-President. In 1849 he left his party to act with the Left against the Bonapartists. After the *coup d'état* he retired to private life. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from Tarn-et-Garonne, and was, from February to August, vice-president of that body.

MARTEL, LOUIS JOSEPH, was born September 15, 1813, at Saint-Omer; studied law, and became a judge at the tribunal of Saint-Omer. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, where he voted with the Right. He protested against the *coup d'état* in December, 1851, and then returned to the bar at Saint-Omer. He was elected in 1863, and again in 1869, to the Corps Législatif, and in 1871 to the National Assembly. The Corps Législatif chose him as one of its secretaries, and the National Assembly as one of its vice-presidents.

MONTAIGNAC, LOUIS RAYMOND DE CHAUVANCE, Marquis de, was born in Paris, March 14, 1811. He was admitted to the Naval School at Brest in 1827, and, having entered the navy, rose gradually to the position of captain in 1848. In 1865 he was made rear-admiral. During the siege of Paris he commanded the seventh "sector," comprising the batteries of Auteuil, Passy, and La Muette. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Allier.

MORIN, PAUL, took part in the Revolution of

1848. He is the proprietor of a large aluminium factory at Nanterre. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from Paris.

PAJOT, M., was elected to the Assembly from the Nord. He has taken very little part in the proceedings of the Assembly, the only time that he addressed that body being in defense of the Catholic petitioners who asked for a French intervention in favor of the Papal States. He is a devoted royalist and a zealous Catholic.

PÉRIER, AUGUSTE CASIMIR VICTOR LAURENT, was born August 20, 1811, at Paris. He entered the diplomatic service in his twentieth year, and was successively secretary of embassy at London, Brussels, and the Hague; *chargé d'affaires* at Naples and St. Petersburg, and minister plenipotentiary at Hanover. In 1846 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1849 to the Legislative Assembly. Having protested against the *coup d'état*, he was placed in confinement for a few days. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from two departments, and selected the department of Aube. On the death of M. Lambrecht, October 11, 1871, he became Minister of the Interior, which office he held until February, 1872. In May, 1873, he again held this office for a few days. In 1846 he was created a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and in 1867 a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

PICARD, LOUIS JOSEPH ERNEST, was born December 24, 1821, at Paris. As a member of the council of inspection of the *Siècle*, he obtained the support of this journal for M. Ollivier in the elections of 1857. In June, 1858, he was himself elected to the Legislative Body as a member of the Opposition, and was reëlected in 1863, and again in 1869. In the Revolution of September 4, 1870, he was proclaimed a member of the Government of the National Defense, and was appointed Minister of Finances. Being the only member of the Government remaining at liberty during the insurrection of October 31st, he contributed much, by his coolness and firmness, toward the release of his colleagues. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from two departments, and selected the department of Meuse. M. Thiers appointed him in the same year Minister of the Interior, but, owing to the violent attacks of his opponents, he resigned soon after.

POTHUAN, LOUIS PIERRE ALEXIS, born October 30, 1815, entered the Naval School in 1831, became a captain in 1850, and rear-admiral in 1864, and was in 1869 a member of the Council of the Admiralty. During the siege of Paris he at first had command of Fort Bicêtre, and afterward commanded the Sixth Division of the Third Army, in which position he greatly distinguished himself. He was created grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 1870, and in 1871 became vice-admiral. In the same year he was elected to the Assembly from the department of the Seine. On February 19, 1871, M. Thiers offered him the Ministry of the Navy and of the Colonies, which he accepted and retained until May 24, 1873. His administration was marked by strict economy.

RAMPONT-LECHIN, GERMAIN, was born at Chablis, November 29, 1809. He studied medicine before the Revolution of 1830, took part in that Revolution, established himself as physician in Yonne in 1834, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1848. In 1870 he was elected to the Corps Législatif, where he voted against the *plébiscite* and the declaration of war. After the Revolution of September 4th he was appointed Postmaster-General, and as such organized the balloon and pigeon service during the siege of Paris. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Yonne.

ROGER, EDWARD, Count de, was born in 1802, entered the Diplomatic Corps after the Restoration, was secretary of embassy in Constantinople, and was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1834. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature, but retired to private life. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Nord. He is an intimate friend of M. Thiers, and like him was originally an Orleanist, but now votes with the Left Centre. He was appointed a commander of the Legion of Honor in 1871.

RUMILLY, LOUIS MADELEINE CLAIR HIPPOLYTE GAULTHIER DE, was born December 8, 1792, at Paris. In 1813 he became a lawyer in Paris, and distinguished himself in several trials of editors. In 1831 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and, with a short interruption from 1835 to 1837, was reëlected until 1848. In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and in 1849 was elected by that body a Councilor of State. He protested against the *coup d'état*, and then retired to private life. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Somme.

SAISY, HERVÉ DE, born in 1833, was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, from the department of Côtes-du-Nord. He is the only Bonapartist elected by the Assembly to the Senate.

SCHÉRER, EDMOND, was born in Paris, April 8, 1815. He studied theology at Strasburg, and in 1845 became Professor of Exegesis in the Evangelical School in Geneva. He was at the same time editor of the journal *La Réformation du XIXe Siècle*. In 1850 he resigned his position as professor, in consequence of his liberal theological views. During the siege of Paris he was a member of the Municipal Council, and in 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Seine-et-Oise.

SCHEURER-KESTNER, AUGUSTE, was born at Mühlhausen, February 11, 1833. He studied chemistry in Paris, and soon took charge of the factory of his father-in-law. He has taken part in various movements to better the condition of the laboring-men, and has frequently aided the Republican party by his immense

wealth. On February 8, 1871, he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Haut-Rhin, but, upon the session of Alsace to Germany, he withdrew. He was reëlected, July 2d, from the department of the Seine.

SCHOELCHER, VICTOR, was born at Paris, July 21, 1804. Having finished his studies, he traveled through the United States and the West Indies, and, disgusted with slavery, he at once set about to have the slaves in the French colonies emancipated. In 1848 he was appointed under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Navy, and in that position published the decree which proclaimed the principle of emancipation, and instituted the committee charged with the preparation of the law abolishing slavery. In the same year he was elected to the National Assembly from the island of Guadeloupe. After the *coup d'état* he was banished from France and went to England, and, refusing to make use of the general amnesty, did not return to France until 1870. He took a prominent part in the defense of Paris. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from Paris, Guiana, and Martinique, and accepted for the latter.

SIMON, JULES, was born at Lorient, December 31, 1814. In 1839 he was appointed professor in the Sorbonne, and in 1848 was elected to the Constituent Assembly. He was a bitter opponent of Louis Napoleon, and, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, he was removed from his professorship in 1851. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Academy and of the Corps Législatif, where he soon became the leader of the Liberals. After the Revolution of 1870 he became Minister of Public Instruction. As such he took a prominent part in the events that followed in Paris. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Marne, was again appointed Minister of Public Instruction, and as such prepared a bill providing for compulsory primary instruction.

TESTELIN, M., was born in 1810. He studied medicine, and is known as an able and witty speaker. As an extreme Republican he was very intimate with Delescluze, one of the leaders of the Commune. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Nord.

THÉRY, N., born in 1807, elected to the Assembly from the department of Nord in 1871.

TOCQUEVILLE, HIPPOLYTE, Count de, was born in 1812. He has served in the cavalry, and is a brother of Alexis de Tocqueville, the author of "Democracy in America," and "Ancien Régime." In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Manche.

TRÉVILLE, HERMANN, Count de, was born in 1803. He took part in the Spanish campaign under the Restoration, and asked for his discharge in 1830. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Aude.

TRIBERT, LOUIS, was born June 29, 1819, at Paris. He studied at the Collége Bourbon and the University of Berlin, and traveled through a large part of Europe and America. He took part in the war with Germany, was taken prisoner at Ville-Evrard and was sent to Silesia, where he still remained when, in 1871, he was elected to the National Assembly from the department of Deux-Sèvres.

WALLON, HENRI ALEXANDRE, was born at Valenciennes, December 23, 1812. In 1849 he was nominated for the Legislature by the moderate party in the department of Nord, and was elected. In 1850, thinking that the Assembly overstepped its powers by passing a law restricting universal suffrage, he resigned. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly from the department of Nord, where he voted with the Right Centre. He has also distinguished himself as an historian. He was Professor of History and Geography at the Sorbonne, was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in 1850, was created a knight of the Legion of Honor in 1847 and an officer in 1868. He has also distinguished himself by his treatises on slavery. Among his principal works are "Géographie politique des Temps modernes" (1839), "Histoire de l'Esclavage dans l'Antiquité" (1848), and "Vie de N. S. Jésus-Christ selon la Concordance des quatre Évangélistes" (1865). In 1875 he published a new history of the Maid of Orleans, for which he received a congratulatory letter from the Pope.

WOLOWSKI, LOUIS FRANÇOIS MICHEL RAYMOND, was born at Warsaw, August 31, 1810. He took an active part in the Polish Revolution of 1830, and was sent as secretary of legation to Paris. The misfortunes of his country forced him to remain there, and in 1834 he was naturalized in France. He founded in 1833 the *Revue de Législation et de Jurisprudence*, became professor in the Conservatory of Arts and Sciences in 1839, and a member of the council of this institution in 1848. In the latter year he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and afterward to the Legislature for the department of the Seine. In 1851 he left the Assembly and founded the first company of "Crédit Foncier de Paris." He was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1855, and was created an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1869. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Assembly from the department of the Seine, and has taken an active part in the discussion of financial questions. He has written numerous works on finance, of which the following are the best known: "Mobilisation du Crédit foncier" (1839); "Les Finances de la Russie" (1864); "La Question des Banques" (1864); "La Banque d'Angleterre et les Banques d'Écosse" (1867), and numerous essays and memoirs on the same subject.

FRANCIS V., the last sovereign Duke of Modena, was born June 1, 1809, and died on

November 21, 1875. He succeeded his father on the throne in 1846. In 1860 the duchy of Modena was incorporated with the kingdom of Sardinia, against which action the duke entered a protest. He remained in Vienna up to his death. The sister of the deceased duke became, in 1847, the wife of Don Juan, heir to the pretensions of the first Don Carlos. The Spanish Pretender is, therefore, the nephew, on the mother's side, of the Duke of Modena, and it is to this relationship that he owed the possibility of maintaining thus long his struggle for the Spanish crown. The mysterious and, indeed, unaccountable supply of money which has enabled Don Carlos to continue the contest has been derived from his maternal uncle, whose vast wealth enabled him to give this material support to that cause of Legitimism to which he was throughout his whole life fanatically devoted. It is not too much, in fact, to say that the late Duke of Modena was the backbone of the Carlist rebellion. The gigantic fortune of the Duke of Modena is the largest princely one in Europe. Besides his nephew, Don Carlos, he also assisted the French Legitimists. The duke had at heart the cause of Legitimacy in Italy, France, and Spain. His munificence to the young Duke of Parma seemed almost fabulous. For the Comte de Chambord, his brother-in-law, his veneration was unbounded. One of the causes of the Italian campaign of 1859 was his persistent determination to ignore the Third Empire. Count Cavour turned it to account in overcoming opposition to his policy. The Empress Eugénie, to chastise what she conceived to be his insolence, was led to disregard papal advice. The duke felt an intense hatred against Louis Napoleon, to overthrow whom he did not recoil from assisting republican journals in France. It was at his expense that the famous proceedings for a separation suit in the Montijo family were republished in the form of a *brochure*, and circulated in France, Belgium, and Switzerland, in 1868. The personal property left by the duke is estimated at two hundred million francs ($40,000,000).

FRANKEL, ZACHARIAS, was born in Prague, October 18, 1801, and died February 13, 1875. He received his education in the University of Pesth, and in 1832 was appointed as rabbi in Teplitz. Here he did much for education until in 1836 he received a call from the Saxon Government as chief rabbi of Dresden and Leipsic. In this position he worked successfully for the recognition of the Jewish religion by the state, and in 1840 succeeded in having the first synagogue erected in Dresden. A memorial, entitled "Die Eidesleistung der Juden, in theologischer und historischer Beziehung," which he presented to the Diet of Saxony, caused the abolition of the Jewish test-oath not only in Saxony, but also in other German states. In 1854 he was appointed director of the new Jewish Theological Seminary in Breslau, which position he retained up to his death. He wrote numerous works, among which the following are the most important: "Ueber den Einfluss der palästinensischen Exegese auf die alexandrinische Hermeneutik" (1851), "Grundlinien des mosaisch-talmudischen Eherechts" (1859), and "Entwurf einer Geschichte der Literatur der nachtalmudischen Responsen" (1865). Since 1851 he has published a monthly, devoted to the history and science of the Jews.

FRANKLIN, LADY JANE, was born about 1805, died July 18, 1875. In 1826 she became the second wife of Sir John Franklin. Eight years after, she accompanied her husband to Van Diemens Land, and it was to her in great part that he owed the popularity which he enjoyed during his six years' term as Governor. Having returned to England in 1845, he sailed in command of the ships Erebus and Terror to discover the Northwestern passage, but from which expedition he never returned. When he did not return in 1847, as was intended, Lady Franklin felt great anxiety for his fate, and began that series of heroic efforts which have secured her imperishable fame. In the spring of 1848 she offered rewards of $10,000 and $15,000 to any persons discovering or affording relief to the missing party, or making any great effort to do so. In 1849 she addressed a pathetic appeal to the American people, through the President, for active co-operation in the search, which was nobly responded to by Henry Grinnell. In 1850, and in subsequent years, Lady Franklin fitted out expeditions, chiefly at her own cost, supplementary to those sent by the Government. Finally, she sent out in 1857 the steamer Fox, under command of Captain McClintock, who returned about three years later, with the melancholy news of Sir John Franklin's death, but with abundant proof that the daring explorer had accomplished the discovery he was sent to make, namely, the existence of a northwest passage. The tidings of the commander's death McClintock had learned from a document left in a cairn on the shores of King William's Land by the survivors of Franklin's company. The paper, dated April 25, 1848, stated that Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847; that the Erebus and Terror were abandoned April 22, 1848, when the survivors, one hundred and five in number, started for the Great Fish River. Many relics were found of this party, who perished on their journey soon after they left the vessels. Although there was no further reason to doubt the fate of her husband, Lady Franklin was henceforth unceasing in her efforts to learn more of him and his brave companions. She held out liberal rewards to any one who would bring her further tidings, and took a warm interest in every scheme for exploring the polar regions. She offered to pay liberally the late Captain Hall, of Cincinnati, if he would go over to London and tell her the story of his five years' voyage in the arctic zone. Finding that Hall was too intent on going to

the north-pole, and so could not spare time, Lady Franklin set out for the United States, and arrived in Cincinnati, in July, 1870. Lady Franklin had a long conversation with Captain Hall, and learned his views regarding the fate of the missing records of her husband's voyage, and the prospect of finding a last message, which she firmly believed he had written her. During her visit she was treated with great respect, and was waited upon by the city officials and many prominent citizens. In 1872 Lady Franklin bought Franklin House, in Lincolnshire, intending to collect there the relics of her husband's expeditions. In the same spirit, she offered rewards for further tidings of her lost husband and his men at the recent sailing of a British expedition to explore the arctic regions, and, if possible, to reach the north-pole.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, ex-Elector of Hesse, was born August 20, 1802, and died January 6, 1875. He was the only son of the Elector William II. and Augusta Friedrike Christiane, daughter of Frederick William II., King of Prussia. His father, for various reasons, left Cassel for Hanau in 1831, and made him not only co-regent, but even sole ruler during his own absence. His reign, up to his father's death, was marked by constant troubles with the Diet. Upon his father's death, in 1847, he made a slight attempt to relieve himself of all responsibility about the constitution, which attempt, however, failed in consequence of the determined stand taken by the military. During the movements of 1848 he granted the demands of the people, and formed a liberal ministry. This was succeeded in February, 1850, by a reactionary ministry under Hassenpflug, who soon made the Government so unpopular that in September, 1850, the Elector was forced to leave the country. The Bundestag, governed by Austrian influences, took this opportunity to interfere in the affairs of Hesse, and on October 25th the Bundestag ordered Austria and Bavaria to proceed with the execution against Hesse. On November 1st the troops of the Bund entered Hesse, and on December 27th the Elector returned to Cassel. April 13, 1852, the constitution of 1831 was abolished, and a new one put in its stead. In 1855 Hassenpflug was dismissed, and the Elector again took the affairs of state in his own hands. The constitutional quarrels, however, continued until 1862, when Prussia sent notice to the Elector that the Hessian question must be ended, otherwise Prussia would interfere. This settled the question, and on June 21, 1862, the old constitution of 1831 was restored. The Elector never forgave Prussia for the pressure brought to bear upon him on this occasion, and when in 1866 the difficulties arose between Austria and Prussia, he considered the time to have come to make this known. He rejected the Prussian overtures, and ordered his troops to join those of Austria. But only four days later (June 18th) Cassel was occupied by the Prussians, and the Elector taken as a prisoner of war to Stettin, and on August 18th the electorate was formally incorporated with Prussia. At the end of the war he went to his estate of Horzovitz, in Bohemia, where he remained until his death. With the annexation of his state to Prussia, in 1866, the proud and ancient German title of Elector became extinct.

FRIENDS. The Associated Executive Committee of Friends (Orthodox) on Indian Affairs met at Indianapolis, Ind., October 28th. The committee is composed of twenty members, two each from the New York, New England, Philadelphia, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Western, Iowa, and Kansas yearly meetings. The commission has charge of the eight agencies, comprising the central superintendency. The agency near Topeka, Kansas, includes the prairie band of Pottawotomies and the Kansas Kickapoos, numbering in all 117 Indians, with 111 children of suitable age for school. The schools number about 84 pupils. The Quapaw agency, situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, includes the Quapaws, Ottawas, confederated Peorias and Miamis, Wyandottes, Shawnees, Senecas, and the remnant of Captain Jack's band of Modocs from Oregon. They number 1,544 persons, with 300 children suitable for school. Three boarding-schools and one day-school were reported in operation, with a total enrollment of 294, and an average attendance of 202 pupils. The Indians were behaving well, and were improving in temperance and knowledge. The Sac and Fox agency includes 1,557 Indians of the Sacs and Foxes, Shawnees, and Mexican Kickapoos. A boarding-school for the Sacs and Foxes, and a school and stock farm, had been established, and four Indians of influence had been appointed school directors. The agency of the Little Osages and Kaws includes 3,523 Indians of those tribes. According to the report of the agent, 66 children attended the "agency school," and 11 children the Roman Catholic school. The Wichita agency includes 1,900 Indians of the Wichitas and affiliated bands, and, being situated on the borders of the Indian Territory, is exposed to depredations from the wild tribes. The school had a total enrollment of 65, and an average attendance of 50 pupils. The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache agency includes 2,918 Indians. These tribes had heretofore refused to allow their children to go to school, but the agent now reported that a school had been established and had an average attendance of 60 pupils, of whom 28 were Kiowas, 16 Comanches, and 16 Apaches. The Indians had cultivated considerable crops of corn during the summer. This is said to be their first attempt at agriculture.

Superintendent Haag reports the following general statistics of the progress of civilization in the superintendency: Population, 15,622; number of schools, 15; of scholars, 836; of Indians who wear citizen's dress, 8,753; of

houses occupied by Indians, 1,042; amount of money contributed by religious denominations for the work of the superintendency, $5,790.43.

The Unitarian Friends have been assigned the charge of the Northern Indian Superintendency and the agencies therein, as follows: the Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Pawnee, Otoe, and Santee agencies, all being in the State of Nebraska. The reports of the agents show generally improvement in the disposition of the Indians under their charge, and increasing inclination to become civilized, and a growing interest in education, An industrial home had been established among the Iowas at the great Nebraska agency, with an average attendance of 25 persons, and also a day-school with an average attendance of 31 children. A building for a schoolhouse had been erected among the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri. The Omahas were taking much interest in their schools. The schools had prospered, and the attendance was reported good. A day-school had been in operation among the Otoes for ten months of the year, and, as long as the Indians were conveniently situated to it, the attendance was good. At the Santee agency were schools supported by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, and a manual-labor school supported by the Government. All were prospering, with pupils showing great intelligence and aptness to learn. Three day-schools and an industrial school were in operation at the Winnebago agency, with Sunday-schools taught every week. Some newly-elected chiefs had thrown their influence against the schools, and hampered their usefulness.

The Superintendent, Barclay White, reports the following general statistics of the progress of civilization in the superintendency: Population, 6,446; number of the population who are of mixed blood, 708; number of schools, 18; of teachers, 22; of scholars, 702; of Indians who can read, 640; of church-members, 424; of Indians who wear citizen's dress (no report from the Otoes), 2,192; of houses occupied by Indians, 480; of male Indians who work at civilized pursuits with their own hands, 1,303; per cent. of subsistence of Indians obtained by their own labor in civilized pursuits, 64; amount of money contributed by the Friends for the work of the superintendency, $5,387.47.

The London Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends was held in May. The statistical statement showed the number of Friends in England to be 14,199, or 113 more than were reported the previous year, and the number of attendants upon the regular meetings for worship, who were not members, to be 1,767, or 517 more than the year before. The educational enterprises of the society were represented as in an advancing condition. The schools of the association in the metropolis included 1,840 children, and 130 teachers. Other evangelizing agencies were described, as breakfast meetings with the poor, open-air preaching, sewing meetings, mothers' meetings, "British workmen" libraries, reading-rooms, and Bible-classes. The total number of tracts issued in the year by the Tract Association was, from London, 153,980; from Sunderland, 36,000; from Bristol and Somerset, 58,000; from Leominster, 602,000; from Leeds, 28,500; from Manchester, 78,780. The total number of tracts issued from London, since the formation of the society in 1813, was 6,444,303 tracts, and 1,234,014 leaflets. Better translations of tracts into the Danish, German, and French languages were called for, and an increased variety. Several alterations were made in the queries addressed to the subordinate meetings, the answers to which were supposed to convey an understanding of the general condition of the society. Certain questions which seemed no longer called for, or not capable of receiving a definite answer, were omitted. The most important question omitted was that referring to the proper inspection and relief of the poor, the abolition of which, in effect, annuls the rule for the compulsory maintenance of the poorer members. Mr. John Bright attended the meeting and addressed it on the subject of the revision of the queries.

The meeting of ministers and elders of the English Friends comprehends a monthly meeting of the ministers and elders within certain local districts, a quarterly meeting covering a larger area, and a yearly meeting in London of all the ministers and elders in the country. At recent meetings of the general yearly meeting of Friends, the question of widening the basis of the meeting of ministers and elders was discussed. One proposition was made contemplating the addition of overseers, who should be charged with the relief of the poor, and the admonition of the disorderly. In 1874 a committee was appointed to consider plans for revising the constitution of this meeting, and to consider the whole question of ministry, pastoral care, overseerships, etc. The committee met in the fall of 1875. It recognized that the idea had got abroad that the meeting had some hierarchical functions, agreed that this idea must be dissipated, and that a widening of the basis of the meeting would have that effect. It was agreed to drop the name elder; to merge the elder into the overseer, and to convert the meeting of ministers and elders into one of ministers and overseers; to charge it largely with the pastoral care of the church (as a kind of committee); to provide for a report to the monthly meeting at least once in each year; and to have a joint committee of Friends appointed once every five years by the quarterly and monthly meeting to revise the list of recorded ministers, with a view of recommending the monthly meeting to continue them in their position, or to remove them, as the case might be. The adjustment of details was committed to a sub-committee, who were to report in February, 1876.

FROSSARD, CHARLES AUGUSTE, a French general, was born April 26, 1807; died September 1, 1875. Having finished his studies in the Polytechnic School of Paris and the Artillery School of Metz, he served with distinction in Belgium in 1831, and 1832 in Algeria, and at the siege of Rome in 1849, where he remained until 1850 as commander of the engineer corps, after the surrender of the city. Having returned to France, he became second commandant of the Polytechnic School. He went again to Algeria in 1853, and in 1855 was sent to the Crimea, where he arrived just at the time when the operations before Sevastopol were to assume larger dimensions. He received the command of the second engineer corps, while at the same time the works of the siege to be performed by General Bosquet's division were placed under his direction. His work in this service eventually led to the fall of Sevastopol. In May, 1855, he had been raised to the rank of general, and for a time served as commander-in-chief of the entire engineer corps of the Army of the East. He also had the command of the engineer corps in Algeria, and in Italy in 1859. At the close of the war in Italy he was created grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and in 1867 was appointed governor of the prince imperial. At the beginning of the German-French War he received the command of the Second Army Corps. He was defeated at Forbach and retreated to Metz. Here he took part in the three large battles of August 14th, 16th, and 18th, and upon the surrender of Bazaine was sent to Germany. After his return to France he suffered from a throat-disease, which eventually caused his death.

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GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS AND DISCOVERY IN 1875. The explorations of the past year have yielded few complete and determinate discoveries of any weight; and many questions which, it was believed, would have now reached a certain solution, remain still but partially explained. This is not a sign that exploratory enterprise has remitted any of its ardor; on the contrary, there never have been more explorations under way, nor better equipped, nor more vigorously prosecuted, than just at present. Governments, private associations, and individuals, all unite in the support of expeditions in every quarter of the globe; geographical, scientific, and trade societies, scientific and commercial interests, vying with each other in munificence. Every little while a new party enters the field liberally supplied with means for its support and appliances for thorough scientific investigation, composed of men bold and ardent as the early voyagers, with minds trained and sharpened to scientific observation, replete with the science of the best schools of either continent, and the fruits of year-long closeted research. It suits the compass of the present summary to mention only a few of the numerous expeditions just starting. Geographical research has been directed not less assiduously than heretofore to the interior of Africa; and in those regions the two most distinguished feats of the year have added lustre to the names of Stanley and Lieutenant Cameron. Stanley has attained the strongest and most satisfactory inductive proofs that the Lake Victoria Nyanza with its tributary streams is the chief source of the Nile; it seems also established, though by less convincing testimony, that the Albert Nyanza contributes a large volume of water to the vast flood of the mysterious river; whether, and in how far, this is so, our doughty explorer may be expected yet to clear up. Cameron by his courageous passage across the continent of Africa has proved, satisfactorily to himself and to most minds, the identity of the Lualaba, which carries off the waters of Lake Tanganyika, and the great river Congo. Yet he was still less able than Stanley to actually trace the course of the river downward, so as to confirm his inductions by actual vision. The German explorations from the west coast of Africa have been hindered by sickness and various causes. The great island of New Guinea with its strange and abundant forms of animal and vegetable life, and its peculiar races of men, it was expected, would now be in good part explored, and its rich store of naturalistic and ethnographical facts disclosed, and the way broken for the commercial utilization of the unquestionably great resources to which Eastern trade has long looked expectantly; but the several expeditions which have been undertaken for the accomplishment of these purposes have each of them failed, beaten back by the boisterous storms which are frequent upon its coast, repelled by the fierce manners of its wild inhabitants, and obstructed by the impenetrable jungle: a single courageous man, the Italian *savant* D'Albertis, has perched himself upon an island, and zealous for science amid the most discouraging drawbacks, is busily exploring the adjacent parts, conversing with the savages in their own tongue, and collecting the natural products of the island. The discovery of the past year which may be expected to yield the largest practical results was that of an open sea-way between the Russian ports and the river-harbors of Northeastern Siberia, which brings Europe and the vast grain-fields, the mines, and peltry-producing shores and forests of Northern Asia into close commercial connection; this discovery is to be strenuously followed up by new searches for other such passages, and a rich

harvest for trade may be looked for from this new field. The surveys in our own West have been prosecuted with unremitted industry, and the triangulation of the whole country is now all but complete: the new discoveries in the Territories have been unimportant; though some new light has been thrown upon the habits of that ancient, semi-civilized people, who planted their dwelling-places so strangely in the craggy fastnesses of dizzy cañons. Of arctic discovery there is no novelty to be related; but before many months remarkable revelations may be brought to us by the most completely equipped expedition, and the one most intelligently planned, and most wisely instructed by the failures and partial successes of its predecessors, which has ever yet assailed the icy barrier. The Challenger is still prosecuting its hydrographic investigations, and in the light of the new facts which they have discovered, new theories of the nature and character of the ocean's floods are growing in the minds of speculative scientists. Another ably-conducted expedition for marine exploration was that of the German man-of-war Gazelle. The exploration of the interesting Oxus Valley is being carried on fitfully by the Russian military. The Germans are turning their attention to the antiquities of Persia. The explorations which have lately been instituted by the English and Americans in Palestine will probably be conducted with vigor and method; and their investigations in this really neglected field, in which the numerous researches of late times have mostly been conducted by irresolute triflers or bunglers, may be expected to throw a flood of light upon the subjects of Biblical topography and antiquities; so that scholars will not much longer have to turn to the pages of the Dutchman Relandus, who wrote over a century and a half ago, for the completest investigations into the ancient condition of the land of the Bible.

Necrology.—Lady Franklin, who prosecuted with such devoted zeal the search for her ill-starred husband some thirty years ago, has passed away, though her noble labors have not yet departed from the memory of the people, nor will they soon be forgotten. She was but four or five years younger than her husband.

General W. H. Dufour, editor of the great topographical map of Switzerland, died at Geneva in July.

Commodore James Graham Goodenough was murdered on the island of Santa Cruz by the natives, on the 15th of August. After conveying Sir Arthur Gordon, the first Governor of the Feejee Islands, to his destination. Commodore Goodenough started out on a round cruise through the South Sea in order to become more nearly acquainted with the islanders. After being hospitably received everywhere else, he landed on the Santa Cruz, the largest of the group of fifteen islands of the same name. After a feignedly friendly reception by the natives, and when presents had been given and traffic conducted, the commodore with some officers and sailors started to visit a village lying near, leaving their weapons in the boat in order not to arouse suspicions. Then Commodore Goodenough was struck by two arrows, and five sailors were wounded. The ship's company set fire to the village, and after sailing toward a cooler climate, on the 20th, the commodore died, and on the following two days two of the sailors. On these same islands, two or three years ago, Bishop Patteson was in a similar manner treacherously murdered. The occasion for these murders may have been former kidnapping of some of the islanders. The journals of Commodore Goodenough kept during his Polynesian cruise, containing interesting observations on the formation of coral reefs, are shortly to appear in London.

Werner Munzinger, born at Alten, Switzerland, in 1832, an ardent geographical scholar and explorer, was recently murdered on the road from Tajurra to Shoa. He pursued commerce in his early life in Alexandria, and lived some time in the Bogos country at Keren, becoming familiar with Abyssinian affairs, and thoroughly conversant with the Amharic language. He was one of Heuglin's party in 1861, and was afterward British consul at Massowa, and furnished valuable assistance to the Abyssinian Expedition. In 1870 he was appointed Governor of Massowa and Suakin by the Egyptian Government, and was efficient in putting down the disorders on the border of Abyssinia. He was the author of "Die Sitten und das Recht der Bogos" (1859), and "Ostafricanische Studien" (Schaffhausen, 1864).

Sir William E. Logan, late Director-General of the Geological Survey of Canada, died in England, in June, at the age of 77 years. Born in Montreal, the deceased entered trade, devoting himself collaterally to geological studies. He has written much on coal formations and other geological subjects, and for his useful labors in Canadian geology received the honor of knighthood.

Bibliography and Cartology.—The press has been exceedingly busy in every country this last year in the production of geographical works of manifold variety. The fruits of the late explorations in Central Africa, in Australia and New Guinea, and in the northern seas, have been presented to the reading public in a long list of popular accounts and narratives; and detailed and scientific reports, in some cases illustrated by the aid of the very perfect appliances of modern graphic art, bear witness to the high scientific purposes which govern geographical research to-day. The subject of ocean circulation, which very much engages speculation at present, has called forth a number of studious theoretical treatises, elaborated in the light of the late hydrographical investigations; and the newly-discovered fauna, by which the catalogue of marine zoögraphy has been greatly enlarged, has

been brought into the cognizance of the scientific world through various literary records. The unusually large number of geographical works which have been printed in the languages of all the cultivated nations this last year evidences not alone the rich results of late investigations, but still more the widespread and active interest which people now take in geographical discoveries, and in the whole round of physical sciences whose nurture and growth come from exploratory research. Among the more important publications of the year we note the following:

C. & S. Blackie: Etymological Geography. (London, 1875.)

Cortambert: Histoire des Progrès de la Géographie de 1857 à 1874.

Carpenter: Summary of Observations on Ocean Temperature. (Challenger, Reports Nos. 4 and 5.)

Koldewy: Oberflaechen-Temperaturen in den Aequatorialgegenden.

Handelsgeographie der Europaeischen Staaten.

Déchy: Zur Geschichte der Mont-Blanc-Ersteigungen.

Strelbitzky: Berechnung des Flaecheninhalts des Russischen Reiches.

Butler-Johnstone, H. A. M.: Trip up the Volga.

Vambéry: Der Islam im neunzehnten Jahrhundert.

Rambles in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro. By R. H. R. (London, 1875.)

James Creagh: Over the Borders of Christendom and Eslamiah; a Journey through Hungary, Slavonia, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Montenegro, to the North of Albania, in the Summer of 1875. 2 vols. (London, Tinsley, 1875.)

Elohta Ttenrub (Athole Burnet): Vade Mecum Guide to Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. (London, 1875.)

W. L. Watts: Injoland, or Iceland. (London, 1875.)

Sam. Kneeland: An American in Iceland. (Boston, Lockwood, 1875.)

J. Hazeland: Handbook for Norway. (London 1875.)

John Dean Caton, LL.D.: A Summer in Norway; with Notes on the Industries, Habits, etc., of the People, etc. (Chicago, Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1875.)

Hubert Howe Bancroft: The Native Races of the Pacific States of North America. Vol. ii. Civilized Nations. (New York, Appletons, 1875.)

Jackson: Ancient Ruins in Southwestern Colorado.

Rhoda: Report of the Topography of the San Juan Country.

Geological Survey of Missouri by Ralph Pumpelly, G. C. Brodhead, F. B. Meek, and B. F. Shumard. Containing Reports on Iron Ores and Coal-Fields. (New York, Van Nostrand, 1875.)

Prof. J. D. Whitney: The Yosemite Guide-Book. (Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1875.)

Id.: Contributions to Barometric Hypsometry. (Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1875.)

Captain J. H. Lawrence-Archer: Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies. (London, 1875.)

Franz Keller: The Amazon and Madeira Rivers. (Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1875.)

Andrew Thomson, D. D.: In the Holy Land. (New York, Randolph, 1875.)

J. Burton: Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land.

Wolf: Das Deutsche Colonisations-Werk in Palaestina.

J. Van Lennep, D. D.: Bible Lands; their Modern Customs and Manners, illustrative of Scripture. (New York, Harpers, 1875.)

Maria A. West: The Romance of Missions; or, Inside Views of Life and Labor in the Land of Ararat. (New York, Randolph, 1875.)

William Perry Togg: Arabistan; or, The Land of the Arabian Nights: being Travels through Egypt, Arabia, and Persia, to Bagdad. With Introduction by Bayard Taylor. (Hartford, Dustin, Goodman & Co., 1875.)

A. Zehme: Arabia und die Araber seit hundert Jahren.

General Cunningham: Archæological Survey of India. (London, 1875.)

Rousselet: L'Inde des Rajas.

Rousselet: India and its Native Princes. Edited by Lieutenant-Colonel Buckle.

Markham: Travels in Great Tibet.

Izzut-Oollah Meer: Travels in Central Asia.

H. W. Bellew, Surgeon-Major Bengal Staff Corps: Kashmir and Kashgar. (London, Trübner, 1875.)

Frederick Drew: The Jummoo and Kashmir Territories. (London, Stanford, 1875.)

Reise des Ungarn Berzenczy ueber Kaschgar nach Bombay.

Von Hellwald: Centralasien.

De la Haille: Le Cours du Hong-Kong.

Hirth: The Peninsula of Lei-chou.

Von Schlagintweit-Sakünlünski: Die Pässe des Karikorum und Künlün.

L'Abbé Armand David: Journal de mon troisième Voyage d'Exploration dans l'Empire Chinois. (Paris, Hachette, 1875.)

Captain B. W. Bax, R. N.: The Eastern Seas: being a Narrative of the Voyage of H. M. S. Dwarf in China, Japan, and Formosa. With a Description of the Coast of Russian Tartary and Eastern Siberia, from the Corea to the River Amur. (London, John Murray, 1875.)

Prof. Carl E. Meinicke: Die Inseln des Stillen Meeres. Eine geographische Monographie. (Leipsic, Paul Frohberg, 1875.)

Charles H. Eden: Australian Heroes. (London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1876.)

John Forest: Explorations in Australia. (London, Low, 1876.)

Dr. Georg Schweinfurth: Artes Africanæ. (London, Low, 1875.)

De Compiègne & Marche: Voyage dans le Haut Ogooué.

Marquis de Compiègne: L'Afrique Équatoriale. Gabonais, Pahouins-Gallois. (Paris, Plon, 1875.)

Duveyrier: Voyage au Sahara par N. Dournoux-Dupéré.

Paladini: Il nuovo Mare del Sahara Algerino.

E. Mohr: Nach den Victoriafällen des Zambesi.

Gerhard Rohlfs: Quer durch Africa.

Alvan S. Southworth: Four Thousand Miles of African Travel; a Personal Record of a Journey up the Nile and through the Soudan to the Confines of Central Africa. (London, Low, and New York, Baker, Pratt & Co., 1875.)

Richard F. Burton: Two Trips to Gorilla-Land and the Cataracts of the Congo. 2 vols. (London, Low, 1875.)

Joachim John Montiero: Angola and the River Congo. 2 vols. (London, Macmillan, 1875.)

Adolf Bastian: Die deutsche Expedition an der Loango-Küste. Zweiter Band. (Jena, Costenoble, 1875.)

Von Heuglin: Das Gebiet der Beni Amor und Habad.

Marno: Reisebriefe vom oberen Nil.

Skertchley: The Northwest African Expedition.

Soleillet: Voyage dans le Sahara Central.

Charles John Anderson: Notes of Travel in South Africa. (London, Hurst & Blackett, 1875.)

W. W. Lloyd: Notes of Travel in South Africa. (London, 1875.)

Renevier: Renseignements sur le Sud de l'Afrique.

Erskine: A Journey to Umzila in Southeastern Africa.

Hon. W. H. Drummond: Large Game and Natural History of Southern and Southeastern Africa. (New York, Worthington, 1875.)

A work on Western Africa is looked for from Mr. R. B. N. Walker, who has returned to England after a residence of over twenty years in the Gaboon.

Giles: Geographical Travels in Central Australia in 1872–'74.

Colonel Peter Egerton Warburton: Journey across the Western Interior of Australia. (London, Sampson Low & Co., 1875.)

Captain A. J. Lawson: Wanderings in New Guinea. (London, Chapman & Hall, 1875.)

Moresley: Discoveries in Eastern New Guinea.

De Ricci: Fiji, our new Province in the South Seas.

F. Jagor: Travels in the Philippines. (London, Chapman & Hall, 1875.)

P. J. Veth: Java. (Haarlem, 1875.)

The Arctic World. (London and Edinburgh, Nelson, 1875.)

F. Whymper: Heroes of the Arctic. (London, 1875.)

Richards: On the Route toward the Pole.

Bessels: Einige Worte über Inuit (Eskimo).

Tagebuch des Nordpolfahrers Otto Krisch.

Von Drasche-Wartinberg: Reise nach Spitzbergen.

Rotomahana, and the Boiling Springs of New Zealand. By Prof. von Hochstetter, of Vienna, with Photographs by D. L. Mundy. (London, Low, 1875.)

Cartology: The results of a German expedition in the Greenland, Captain Dahlman, which sailed in 1873 to the Antarctic Seas, which was sent out under the auspices of the German Society for Polar Navigation, have furnished the data for a new chart of the South-Polar regions, published in Stieler's Hand-Atlas.

A map of the northeastern frontier of Persia, embracing also Khiva and the intervening deserts, has been published, compiled from the surveys and observations of Colonel Valentine Baker and Lieutenant W. J. Gill, together with recent Russian surveys, etc.

Steinhauser's Wandkarte der Alpen is a valuable addition to the many fine maps of Switzerland.

Fleming, of Glogau, has published the first sheets of a map of European Turkey, scale 1 : 600,000, by F. Handke.

Paris Geographical Congress.—The Geographical Congress at Paris was the second convention of this kind: the first International Congress of Geographers met at Antwerp in 1871. The invitation was issued by Vice-Admiral de la Roncière de Noury, president of the Société de la Géographie, MM. Delesse, Maunoir, and the Baron Reille, to the geographers of all countries, in March; and on August 1st the Congress met in the hall which was once the Salle des États. The meeting was opened by M. van Steenhuyse, who was the presiding officer at the Antwerp Congress. The president-elect, Vice-Admiral de la Roncière, then took charge of the meeting. The presidents of the geographical societies of Berlin, London, St. Petersburg, Geneva, Rome, Pesth, Amsterdam, and Cairo, were seated by the president. The secretaries were MM. Maunoir and Duveyrier. Among the other distinguished geographers present were, General Baeyer, Vambéry, Von Schlagintweit, Ravenstein, Quatrefages, Vivien de St.-Martin, the honorary president of the French Geographical Society, and the only surviving member of the 217 who instituted the society in 1821, D'Abadie, Duveyrier, De Saussure, General Crawford, General Dobner von Dobbenau, Von Tschihascheff, Andrew Johnson, Negri, Nachtigal, Alfred Maury, Wagner, Behm, Scherzer, Kiepert, Säwerzow and Granddidier, Wappäus, Griesebach, A. B. Meyer, etc. The Congress was divided into seven groups, which debated their appropriate questions separately. The first group concerned itself with mathematical geography, geodesy, and topography: it deliberated upon the substitution of the centesimal instead of the sexigesimal division of the quadrant, or of the whole circle. The second group had to deal with hydrography and maritime geography: it voted in favor of the project of M. Bougnet de la Grie to count the points of the compass from left to right around the whole circle, from 0° to 360°, in such manner that, commencing from north, 90° should be counted west, and from west, 90° to south, etc. On the question of averting inundations, such as lately desolated a portion of France, the planting of the mountainous parts of the country with woods was suggested, since it has been observed that great and sudden floods occur mostly in countries stripped of forest. The third group had for its subject physical geography, universal meteorology, geology, botanical and zoölogical geography, and general anthropology. The fourth group discussed historical geography, and the history of geography, ethnography, and philology. The fifth was the economical group, to which was assigned economical and commercial geography, as well as statistics: it took up the question of the emigration and colonization of Europeans in inter-tropical lands; wherewith it was decided that in the torrid zone Europeans can only direct labor, while Hindoos, Chinese, and other subtropical races, are admirably made for the actual work: the question of an interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Darien was discussed, and M. de Lesseps recounted the difficulties which had to be contended with in the construction of the Suez Canal, how the engineers attempted to prevent the sanding of the harbor of Port Saïd by extending the harbor-piers, and mastered it at length by the aid of dredging-engines; he suggested that, as the Suez Canal must bear vessels 732 feet in length, it would be scarcely practicable to provide the Darien Canal with locks. They gave some attention also to a railroad, which has long been projected, to connect Russia and Eastern Asia, which should depart from Nishni-Novgorod, and cross the Ural Mountains, an ascent of 400 metres only being necessary, thus traversing the broad steppes of South Siberia, ascending in the mountainous region of Amuz to the height of 1,150 metres, and coming out at Peking, the whole length having to be 7,800 kilometres; this plan is entertained by M. de Lesseps, and to it the Russian Colonel Bartslovich devoted his whole life and fortune. The same section discussed the construction of artificial lakes in South Algiers, the practicabil-

ity of which was advocated by M. Roudaire, formerly, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in consequence of which an investigation was undertaken, conducted by Henri Duveyrier, under the auspices of the Parisian Geographical Society, whereby it was proved that the portion of the Sahara in Algeria and Tunis, called the Shott Melrir, is depressed below the level of the Mediterranean; but another expedition, under the Italian Antinori, proved that the land which lies between this depression and the sea is formed of rock instead of sand, thus rendering the excavation too costly. The sixth group considered the question of the propagation of geographical knowledge, and the method of instruction: debating whether geographical didactics ought to commence with topography or with cosmography, the principle was received that instructors should proceed from the known to the uncertain and abstract, and lead up to the description of the globe and general cosmographical notions through topographical studies and partial maps; it was advised that a professoriate of geographical science be established in every university. The seventh group dealt with exploration, travels undertaken for scientific, commercial, or artistic purposes. While the other sections were attended by only 20 or 30 on an average, 150 to 200 participators were present at these meetings. Gerhard Rohlfs described his travels through the Libyan Desert, and from Tchad Lake to the Gulf of Guinea; Nachtigal related his adventures in Central Africa; Säwerzow recounted his Asiatic explorations; and Soleillet described his journey in farther Algeria. His starting-point, Goleah, latitude 30° 40′ north, is the southernmost oasis in the French dominion; Ain Ssala, the goal of expedition, lies about 80 miles to the southwest, across the Tademait Desert plateau, the latter being the chief place in the province of Tidchelt, which belongs to the oasis of Tuat. The latter, one of the most populous of all the oases of the desert, is really independent, but acknowledges the sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco, thinking thus to escape French annexation. Soleillet was not allowed to enter the oasis upon his arrival at Ain Ssala. Not dismayed by this experience, he proposed to the Geographical Society to undertake a second journey over the same route, and through Timbuctoo to St.-Louis in Senegal, although the inhabitants of Tuat are the most fanatical in Sahara, and especially hostile to any Christian coming from Algiers. Henri Duveyrier also proposed a new expedition to Hogar; which land, with its plateaus, Tasili, Maydar, and Ahagar, is one of the most interesting portions of the Sahara, but the people are treacherous and murderous. Under the chairmanship of the celebrated Quatrefages, the ethnologists discussed their science apart, examining the pictures sent by the Italian Miani of the pygmy race of Acca or Tiki-Tiki; listening to M. Pinard on the Esquimaux, and Waldemar Schmidt on the Greenlanders, and to Quatrefages on the red-skins of North America, between which race and the Ynpas of Central Siberia M. Mainoff believes he has detected numerous points of resemblance. The exhibition connected with the Congress was a large and most interesting one: almost every country had contributed objects of geographical and ethnographical interest, comprising, amid a host of other articles, the original charts of all the famous English explorers; the great Government map of France, on the scale of 1 : 80,000, and many other government maps and nautical charts; the publications of all the various geographical societies, and many early plans, maps, and globes, from Austria, Holland, and Belgium, as well as from France; a great variety of geographical and astronomical instruments of all ages, and especially of recent inventions; and large collections of ethnographical curiosities, the Russian booty from Khiva, Javan objects from Holland, etc.: even the Hawaian Islands, Turkey, Chili, Japan, and the Argentine Republic, had each taken pains to send its contingent of interesting objects to the exhibition.

Geographical Societies.—The Khedive has established a society which is to occupy itself with the geography of Africa. It is called La Société Khédiviale de Géographie, and receives a subsidy, besides the salary of the president, from the Khedive, who has appointed Dr. G. Schweinfurth president, and the Marquis de Compiègne secretary.

A commission of German scholars, appointed by the imperial chancellor to deliberate upon the question of arctic exploration, met at Berlin in October, and returned the counsel stated here: That observing stations be established whence expeditions might depart by sea and by land; a principal station on the eastern shore of Greenland, and at least two secondary posts for scientific investigations, at Jan Mayen, and on the west shore of Spitzbergen; that the German explorations should be occupied with the entrance to the upper latitudes between the eastern shore of Greenland and Spitzbergen; that it is desirable that the explorations be begun in the year 1877; and that the measures adopted for German explorations be communicated to other governments, and that it be proposed that, each country taking part, a series of explorations should be initiated over the whole circle inclosing the pole.

Arctic Exploration.—The Alert and Discovery, equipped by the British Government for the exploration of the arctic seas from the west, at the instance of the Royal Geographical Society, commenced their voyage auspiciously. They took in coal and stores at Disco, and sailed forth to the northward on the 17th of July. The ice in Melville Bay, which usually renders navigation exceedingly difficult, they found so thin and yielding that they steamed through it without stoppage, and reached Carey Islands on the 26th of July, depositing provisions there, and setting forth for Smith's

Sound the following day. Messages from both Captain Nares and Commander Markham report the state of the ice and the condition of the weather so favorable, that they expect to reach latitude 85° before putting up for the winter. Later accounts of sailors who have returned from these seas confirm their favorable reports. The latest news from the explorers was brought by Captain Allen Young, who, upon a search for the remains of the Franklin expedition, touched at Carey Islands after they had left, and brought back the records deposited by Captain Nares, reaching England October 16th.

The Swedish Arctic Exploring Expedition, under direction of Prof. Nordenskiold, the widely-known explorer and scholar, has effected a discovery of exceeding commercial importance; to wit, a navigable passage by the way of the North Cape to the mouths of the Siberian rivers Obi and Yenisei, thus rendering the mineral and agricultural wealth of Western and Central Siberia accessible to commerce. This solves a problem which has occupied maritime exploration for ages, and renders the vast domains of Russia in the East now for the first time tributary to Western trade. Prof. Nordenskiold started from Tromsöe on the 8th of June, and crossed the Kara Sea, which has hitherto been deemed impassable on account of the ice, and reached the mouth of the river Yenisei on the 18th of August. He proceeded up the river to Yeniseisk, and returned to Europe, leaving that place on the 19th, by the great Siberian route *via* Tomsk, Omsk, and Ekaterinburg, reaching the latter city on the 30th day of October, with Drs. Stuxberg and Landström. Concerning the country passed through in his voyage up the Yenisei, Prof. Nordenskiold wrote:

We saw snow only once during our voyage on the Yenisei, and in many places, especially on the islets which during the spring are submerged, vegetation is most luxuriant and beautiful. The great richness of the grass-fields excited jealousy in the mind of one of our companions, a farmer fisherman. He was envious that God should have given so splendid a country to the Russians—a country where there was no one to cut the grass. This statement was repeated daily and hourly, especially when we came to the splendid woods and rich black soil between Yeniseisk and Turnchausk, an almost uninhabited region, which for fertility may probably be compared with the best parts of Scania in Sweden, and is of greater extent than the entire Scandinavian peninsula. Three different Russian expeditions have this summer been dispatched in Siberia to report on the river communication there. When in Yeniseisk I was informed (not officially) that these expeditions had resulted in the opinion that for 700,000 roubles the river Angara, a tributary of the Yenisei, might be made sufficiently safe for ships as far as Baikal Sea, without fear of the whirlpools, and that the Obi might be joined to the Yenisei, and the latter to the Lena. The tract of country within the range of these rivers may be tolerably well conceived when it is remembered that, according to Prof. Baers, the Obi, Irtish, and the Yenisei, together cover a greater area than the Don, Dneiper, Dniester, Nile, Po, Ebro, Rhone, and all the other rivers flowing into the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and the sea of Marmora. Although north of the polar circle, there are here some of the finest timber-woods on the globe. South of these forests are stretches of most fertile soil, waiting only for the husbandman and the plough.

During the voyage out, soundings were taken frequently, and the bottom dredged. In the Kara Sea an unexpected store of animals, mollusks, brushworms, etc., were raised in the dredgings. An interesting collection of fossils was made at Vaygat's Sound.

An expedition, it is announced, from St. Petersburg, will be fitted out under the conduct of Prof. Nordenskiold, for the exploration of a commercial route from Northern Russia to Behring's Straits. A Russian has contributed the required fund, and the expedition will sail in the summer. Other large subscriptions have been made for an exploration of the sea of Obi and the sea-route to the Siberian rivers; Captain Wiggins has been offered the command.

THE OCEANS.—The report of the Challenger Expedition, which treats of the temperature of the Sooloo, Celebes, Banda, and China seas, prepared by Staff-Commander Tizard, furnishes interesting facts concerning the subject of oceanic circulation. The seas partially inclosed by the Indian Archipelago are shown to be separate basins cut off from the general oceanic circulation by ridges connecting the islands which inclose them. Very deep soundings, over 2,000 fathoms, were found in each of these seas. The temperature below a certain degree remained constant; in the Sooloo Sea, at the depth of 400 fathoms, the lowest temperature, 50.5°, was reached; the minimum temperature of the Celebes Sea, 38.5°, was found at a depth of 700 to 800 fathoms; the Banda Sea remains at 37.5° below 900 fathoms. The results of the soundings in the sea of China were not at all uniform; but from a general comparison it would appear that the ridge which parts this sea from the Pacific lies from 700 to 1,000 fathoms below the surface.

The Challenger sailed from Hong-Kong, January 6th, under the command of Captain Frank Thomson, who succeeded Captain Nares, and arrived at Manila on the 11th, having found the greatest depth at 2,100 fathoms, with gray-ooze bottom, in latitude 17° 54′ north, longitude 117° 14′ east, near the centre of the China Sea: they made thermometrical experiments at different depths, finding, at 900 fathoms, the temperature was 36°, and continued so to the bottom. Other similar observations in the other Australasian seas prove that they are cut off from the main ocean, as is noticed above. In passing the island of Mindoro they observed few indications of cultivation; it is said to abound in deer and other game, and to be inhabited by a tribe of Moros, who reject the Spanish rule, and are a wild, untamable people.

She then took the course to Zebu, and the island of Camiguin. The island of Zebu presented interesting scenery, and showed signs of

being well cultivated; the bright-green sugar-cane was seen growing in every direction, relieved by the dark-leaved Manila hemp-patches, and the unbroken groves of the cocoa-palm stretching out in every direction; while here and there the curious, basket-like dwellings of the natives perched upon piles were visible. The town of Zebu is a thriving trading-place. The island is enormously productive, but the inhabitants will not work. Coal is found on the island in quantities sufficient to supply all the Philippines, but the beds are not worked. The natives are a handsome race; the women wear their jet-black hair loose, and bedeck themselves with bright-colored dresses and handkerchiefs. The *Euplectilla*, or Venus's flower-basket, the beautiful sponge often used as a drawing-room ornament, is fished up with curiously-contrived instruments. The volcano on the island of Camiguin, it was found, does not affect the temperature of the neighboring waters; this volcano has in four years attained the height of 1,950 feet. The population of the island, once 25,000, has been reduced to a few hundred. Sailing thence to Samboanga, they obtained a sounding of 2,225 fathoms, and arrived at the latter port on the 29th of January. They sounded between the Tulao groups and Meangis in 2,050 fathoms. The ship called at Point Caillé, in Humboldt Bay, on the 23d of February. In this bay the savages put out in their canoes, surrounding the vessel, and disturbing them all the night with a monotonous chant, eagerly conducting a barter of their native productions for knives, handkerchiefs, etc., in the morning. The ship's boats attempted to land, but only one party succeeded; the women on the shore threatened them with bows and arrows; and the attitude of the natives was altogether so menacing that Captain Thomson determined to sail away to prevent a rupture. They reached the Admiralty Islands on the 3d of March. The natives here were less wild, and seemed more accustomed to foreigners' visits. Their hue was dark brown; but they had nothing of the negro type, having well-shaped noses, the men being sturdy and well built; the women were much inferior, and had acquired a repulsive appearance from the use of the betel-nut. They were all tattooed and branded with round marks. Their canoes were large, and capable of holding ten to sixteen men. Instead of bows and arrows, they were armed with light spears, six or seven feet in length, with long heads; which in casting they grasped close to the head, propelling them with great power and accuracy. They were at first unwilling that the English should approach their villages, but afterward suffered them to do so without restraint. They have the custom, it would seem, of cooking and devouring the bodies of those who die from among them. On the 10th of March the Challenger left her anchorage on the northwest side of the largest island, to which they gave the name of Nare's Harbor, for Japan, reaching Yokohama on the 11th of April. The deepest sounding taken, and the deepest ever found except one from the Tuscarora, was in latitude 10° 24′ north, longitude 143° 16′ east; the depth was 4,575 fathoms; to prevent a mistake it was repeated, with the result, 4,475 fathoms. The pressure was so exceedingly strong that three of the protected thermometers broke, the remaining one registering 34.5° Fahr. Deep water of from 2,300 to 2,500 fathoms continued to within a short distance from the Japan shore.

Among other strange fauna brought to the surface during the dredging was a gigantic invertebrate of the order of Hydroids belonging to the Corymorphoid group. It was found at the enormous depth of 2,900 fathoms. It is of a pale pink-color, transparent, and when distended measures four feet or more.

The Challenger left Honolulu August 19th. Between Hawaii and Tahiti dredging showed a bottom of red clay, and an average depth of 2,800 fathoms. In the section between the last-named island and Juan Fernandez, which they attained November 13th, the average depth was 2,160 fathoms. They reached Valparaiso November 19th. Numerous excursions were made upon all the islands, and specimens collected.

The German corvette Gazelle, which was sent out for the observation of the transit of Venus in the summer of 1874, to Kerguelen Island, was then commissioned to sail on a cruise of discovery from the isle of Mauritius through the Indian Ocean to the west coast of Australia, and then to pursue an extended series of scientific explorations in the seas and islands of the archipelago. During the past year this mission has been faithfully discharged, and with valuable scientific results. Upon the first difficult course from Mauritius, they made careful experiments on the depth of the ocean, the course of the surface-streams, and the specific gravity, temperature, and degree of transparency of the water; and from the results of these observations the following principles were deduced: The ocean-currents are occasioned and explained by the differences in the specific gravity of the water in different parts of the ocean; so that a very slight variation of specific gravity will produce a powerful current. The strength of the currents is greatly modified by the difference in the salt contents of the ocean in high and in tropical latitudes, which counteracts the variations of temperature, thus only rendering navigation possible. There exists, as can be proved by the laws of physics, a certain zone in the ocean where differences of the saline contents and differences of temperature offset each other so that waters of varying temperature and varying saltness can be next each other in equipoise; this zone is found in the Indian Ocean between parallel 40° and parallel 45° south; it may be deflected in other regions, or interrupted, but it exists and can be determined in

all seas. On the west coast of Australia, where they anchored first by Dirk Hartog Island, then in the neighboring Shark Bay, and then in the Dampierre Archipelago to the northwest, they prosecuted a close and thorough study of the boundary between the animal and vegetable worlds of Australia and those of Asia; they made also hydrographical observations with reference to the accessibility of this shore to large vessels. In their naturalistic examinations they remarked the uniformity of vegetation on all the shores, the singular fact that the hilltops are more fruitful than the valleys, and the singular lack of alimentary plants in the indigenous flora; among the naturally growing plants there is none which would substantially contribute to the sustenance of a population but moderately numerous. Animal life also is monotonous and scanty. They visited next the island of Timor, which offered abundant material for the study of the differences between the natural productions of Australia and Asia. Timor, which is the southeasternmost of the small Sunda Islands, is on the border, as it were, between the two continents. From the Sunda Islands they directed their course to the Moluccas, anchoring in the road of Amboyna, by the island of the same name, the seat of the Governor of the Moluccas. For their course to the Auckland Isles, which are the final goal of their expedition, the commander chose the route around the northern extremity of New Guinea. They thus had an opportunity for an interesting intercourse with the child-like and impulsive natives of that almost unknown land. These savages belong to the Oceanian race, differing from the black Papuans and Alfurus, and resembling in their light-yellow hue, their bodily build, their language, and their arts and customs, the Malayans and Hindoos. It has been calculated that the number of inhabitants in the district claimed by the Dutch, taking up about half the island, and embracing over 50,000 square miles, is somewhere near 200,000. All attempts have totally failed which have been made to instruct and cultivate them, and none of them have even been induced to settle on one spot and till the soil. The German explorers entered McCluer Inlet and anchored in Segaar Bay. The inhabitants here are a little more advanced than in other parts of the island, owing to the influence of the Chinese and Malay traders, who furnish them with clothing, weapons, and household implements, from Tidore and other islands, and to their dependence on the Sultan of Tidore, who stands under the protection of the Dutch. The natives follow fishery chiefly, and many pale-villages were seen in this bay and other parts of McCluer Gulf. They made an examination of the coral-island Pinon, instead of attempting to penetrate the mangrove-marsh and dense thickets of the mainland. Sailing thence they passed through the dangerous and almost unknown Galevo Strait. Their next station was the islands of New Hanover, New Ireland, and New Britain. They had some communication with the wild and shy inhabitants of all three. The natives of Northwest New Ireland came out in canoes, and, after their first fears were overcome, entered into a barter with the ship's people; even the women and maidens, moved by curiosity, swam out to the ship's side; but neither men nor women could be persuaded to trust themselves on deck. The natives of the southern shore of this island were still more shy; and they behaved as though they had never seen white men before, stealing clothing which was hung out to dry under the very eyes of the crew, and attacking a boat which was sent out after them; and when the commanding officer with a detachment landed in order to inspire fear and regain the stolen goods, they came together in hundreds, and from every hill and village the alarm of war was sounded upon their martial instruments. They were speedily cowed, however, by an example of the effect of gunpowder, and yielded up the pilfered articles without bloodshed. The geographical configuration of the island of New Britain, as well as the organic forms, differs entirely from that of the other two islands: instead of a central mountain-region, a single volcanic peak mounts steeply upward, with a lower mountain standing on either side. The coasts and bights lack the marshes which are a distinguishing feature of the other Polynesian islands. The interior is a wooded, hilly country, with here and there a plantation bordered with fertile lowlands around the shores. The Gazelle had here a little diplomatic mission to fulfill, to wit, to obtain satisfaction for a wrong which the natives had done to German traders two years before, or at least to impress upon them a sufficient fear of the consequences of a repetition of such an injury. The ship sailed thence through the Solomon Archipelago, spending several days in measurements and observations of the water-marks on the island of Bougainville. The vegetation here is rich and luxurant; the islanders are Papuans, sly and treacherous in their dealings with Europeans, and brave and spirited in battle. They have been often transported to the Australian colonies, especially Queensland, as laborers, of late, and when well treated perform better service than the coolies. On October 29th the Gazelle reached the Auckland Islands safely, intending to extend her expedition from there to Samoan and the Feejee Islands.

North America.—From the report of Commodore Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, it appears that the steamer Fortune has this last year been superseded by the Gettysburg in the coast-survey of Central America and the West Indies. The longitude of Panama, Aspinwall, Santiago de Cuba, and Havana, has been determined by means of the telegraph. The work will include points on the Windward Islands and the north coast of South America. The outer coast of Lower California and the Gulf of California have been sur-

veyed by Commander George Dewey, of the Narragansett. The gulf has not before been surveyed, but has now been well enough examined to render navigation safe. The coast by the mouth of the Rio de la Plata has been surveyed by Commander A. J. Mahan, of the Wasp. It is proposed to make a running survey of the coast of Guatemala, making the surveys continuous from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn. The Tuscarora has been continuing the soundings in the Pacific, having run another line from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, and on her return made some soundings between the Navigator Islands and Honolulu. The interoceanic survey, which has been carefully pursued for the five last seasons by two or more parties, has been completed, the surveyed district extending from the isthmus of Tehuantepec to about twenty miles south of the mouth of the Napipi. A careful survey has been made of the isthmus of Panama, and the results placed before the Interoceanic Canal Commission.

In the above-mentioned useful survey, which was recently made of the peninsula of Lower California, by the U. S. steamship Narragansett, the geological portion was conducted by Assistant-Surgeon Thomas N. Streets, who investigated minutely the geological character and mineral products of the peninsula and adjacent islands. He found fossil shells imbedded in the rock 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, which correspond to species now existing, indicating that the peninsula was at no distant age a group of scattered islands, and has been elevated since the beginning of the post-Pliocene epoch. The high, mountainous region, at the southern end of the peninsula, was the only large island.

The principal work of the Hayden Exploring Expedition this year has been in Colorado, completing the explorations carried on in 1873 and 1874, finishing the southern and southwestern sections, and including parts of Northern New Mexico and Eastern Utah. The operations in the southeast of Colorado were directed by A. D. Wilson, going over an area of 12,400 square miles. The district comprises the lower elevations of the front range sloping eastward, the southern portion of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, the southern part of the San Luis Valley, the continuation of the La Plata Mountains, and the tract drained by the Lower Rio San Juan. South of the Rio Grande a high plateau was discovered instead of clearly-defined mountain-chains. This was scattered over with many isolated volcanic peaks. The valleys between the Rio Pinos and the Rio Piedra are fertile, with pastures and timber. Proceeding down the La Plata range to the San Luis Valley, the traces of two large lakes, of an early geological era, were discovered. The southwestern district, surveyed by the party under W. H. Holmes, containing 6,500 square miles, lying southward from parallel 37° 30′ north, is drained by the San Juan, the La Plata, the Mancos, and the Dolores. The geological formation of this region is of sedimentary rock, principally lower cretaceous, with a considerable extent of upper cretaceous and some lignite. The cretaceous deposits both contain coal. Fossils in ten different horizons were discovered. In this section cliff-houses were found, and graves and skeletons of the ancient races; also many pieces of pottery, stone arrow-heads, axes, ear-ornaments, ropes and mats, jars, and corn and beans, were dug up under one of the houses. The western division was conducted by Henry Gannet. The fourth division, under G. R. Bechler, surveying a considerable tract from the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains to the Lower Arkansas and between Pike's and Long's Peaks, was attacked by a party of Ute Indians. The photographer, Mr. Jackson, visited the seven prehistoric Moqui cities, and examined the ruins found north of the country of the Moqui Pueblos. He brought back a hundred or more views, many of them most interesting representations of the cliff-dwellings. He has made a model of a row of these structures, and brought back also an interesting collection of clay utensils. The remains of one of these settlements, which he found in a cave, he describes as follows:

> Imagine a perpendicular bluff nearly 300 feet in height, the upper half of which is a firm, white sandstone, and the lower half a dull-red, soft, and pliable variety. Time has excavated an almost perfectly hemispherical cave in this bluff, equally divided between the two kinds of rock. It is 250 feet wide, 200 feet deep, and the same from top to bottom at its outer face. Midway between the top and bottom, and running completely around the half-circle which formed the back of the cave, are two benches, upon the upper of which is built the town, or series of rooms, 200 feet in length in the aggregate, the lower serving as a walk or promenade, from which access could only be had by ladders. A little to the left of the centre is the principal building, consisting of three rooms, each two stories in height, and now standing twelve feet high. Adjoining it on the right is a long row of twelve apartments, built as a solid block, and on the left an open space of sixteen feet, and then another small building. In the open space were four holes, four inches in diameter and twelve deep, drilled into the rock, serving evidently as post-holes for a loom. All the rooms have been burned out clean, so that not a vestige of woodwork remains. The walls are remarkably well preserved, the adobe mortar on the inside still retaining the impression of the delicate lines on the thumbs and fingers of the builders. Impressions of the whole hand were frequent, showing it to be small and finely formed. Corn-cobs and pieces of pottery were found imbedded in the mortar. In the centre of the larger rooms, beneath the *débris*, were found the fireplaces—circular excavations, which still retained the charred wood and ashes of aboriginal fires.

A considerable range of architectural skill is discovered in these buildings. In some of the cañons the houses extend uninterruptedly for twenty-five miles; and, indeed, there is scarcely an available break in the rocky cliffs and dry cañons in all this region which is not occupied by them. Many of the villages, now

first discovered by Mr. Jackson, are in better preservation and of more workmanlike construction than anything before found. Some whole towns were discovered protected and kept dry by the sheltering rocks, with the roofs of some of the houses still preserved.

The expedition has been accompanied this season by the distinguished entomologists Drs. A. S. Packard and P. R. Uhler, the results of whose observations will be given in an appendix to the report.

In a bulletin of the survey a report of the mines and geology of the San Juan country was issued, which was prepared by Dr. Endlich.

The Wheeler Expedition has almost completed its task. Not much new has come to light in this year's explorations. The main division, Lieutenant Boyland's, started out on the 20th of June. In the party were, besides Dr. Loew, the surveyor Thompson, the topographer Birnse, and the meteorologist G. Hasson. The route traversed by them was from Los Angeles over the Cayon Pass to the Mohave River, whose course they followed to the spot where it disappears suddenly from the surface; thence to Ivanpah, a small mining station on the border of Nevada, then to Cottonwood Island, in the Colorado River, which is six miles long and is inhabited by Pah-ute Indians; following along the Colorado to Calville, an old Mormon settlement, they passed over the mountains to the Rio Virgin; then they entered Arizona and the Hualpais Mountains, which abound in minerals.

Dr. E. D. Cope's "Report of the Vertebrate Paleontology of Colorado," in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey under Dr. Hayden," describes formations rich in fauna belonging to the Cretaceous, Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene periods. Dr. Cope has also published a systematic catalogue of the Eocene vertebrata of New Mexico, the fruit of the explorations of 1874. It comprises 47 species, 24 of them entirely new.

An essay on the Minnesota Valley, by Major J. K. Warren, estimates that the valley was once drained by a gigantic river, which, issuing from the basin of Lake Winnipeg, flowed into the Minnesota and Mississippi, carrying off the waters which now pass through Nelson's River into Hudson's Bay. He explains the altered direction of the drainage by an elevation of the southern part of the continent and a sinking of the northern.

South America. — A terribly destructive earthquake laid waste the district of Cucuta, in the republic of Colombia, on the 18th of May. The town was entirely demolished, and five other towns were nearly destroyed; in the district over which the disaster extended 16,000 out of a population of 35,000 perished. The earthquake at the end took the form of a volcanic eruption.

Europe.—Herr Verkrüzen has, on a third trip to Finmark and other parts of Norway for the Rüppel Museum, of Frankfort, made a large collection of the marine fauna of the fiords and around the island of Magerõe. Among the mollusks were some of remarkable size, compared with the same types in lower latitudes.

A German naturalist, Oscar Grimm, has spent three months dredging in the Caspian Sea at Baku on the west coast and at other points. He reports that animal life is very abundant in the western waters, though singularly wanting on the eastern shores, which he explains by the washing away of sand from the adjacent steppe. Among the new forms of life reported are 6 new species of fish, *Gobius* and *Bentophilus*, 20 mollusks, 35 crustacea, including huge varieties of *Gammarus*, and 20 annelids.

Palestine.—The second expedition sent out by the American Society for the exploration of the Holy Land, under the direction of Colonel Lane, departed in June. Their object is the triangulation of the tract of country east of the Jordan, between the 31st and 33d degrees of latitude. This survey, which is expected to take two years, will join on to the survey of the English society. The party has two assistant surveyors, an archæologist, and a photographer; and it is proposed that the students who graduate from the Protestant Syrian College of Beyrout shall join them for a few months. The company reached Palestine in the autumn, and commenced their work, though without the services of Mr. Van Dyk, who was laid up with bronchitis at Beyrout, and Mr. Treat, who was attacked with fever at Jerusalem.

The English surveying party in Palestine, under the management of Lieutenant Conder, commenced their work this year in February. They surveyed a strip of the desert west of the Dead Sea, visiting and planning Masada; they then crossed over to Beit Jibrin, and from March till June occupied themselves with the survey of the Philistine plain. Then, moving north, they commenced the triangulation of the district of Galilee. On the 10th of July they were unexpectedly assailed by Safed men, and obliged to remove to Carmel. The extent surveyed up to this time, from the beginning of the year, was 1,200 square miles, leaving 1,800 square miles still to be surveyed in western Palestine. The discovery of the site of Adullam (Ayd el-Misb), by Clermont Ganneau, was confirmed. Ascalon was surveyed, and the remains of a second modern place were found, which clears away the difficulties raised by Prof. Pusey. Gaza was also surveyed, and the supposed site of Gerar was examined. Among the identifications proposed, about forty in all, were Azekah, Shaaraim, Dilean, Zaanan, Mizpeh, Gederoth, Libnah, Ether, Ashnah, Achzib, Debir, Arab, Mount Seir, and Zanoah. In Jerusalem Lieutenant Conder discovered the Asnerie, or the pilgrims' inn; the excavation of which disclosed rows of mangers still preserved. At Nablus the floor and founda-

tions of the ancient church built over Jacob's Well were found still existing under modern vaults. A fine tomb with rich ornamentations was discovered at Shefa Amr, and another tomb and cave at Khirbet Rumeh, where an early Jewish traveler says was the tomb of Benjamin, and a cave from out of which the Messiah was expected to come forth.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA.—The Prussian Government has commissioned Dr. Andreas to conduct a series of researches into the geography, ethnology, geology, and antiquities of Persia. He will seek to identify the geographical names given by Istakhri and other Arab writers, to explore the mounds and antiquities particularly of the ancient empire of Elam; on the sites of Susa and Ecbatana he expects still to find the remains of the palaces of the Median monarchs; in the Zagros range of mountains he thinks there may survive some tribe speaking an idiom of the Turanian tongue of Elam.

The Russian Expedition to Hissar, composed of MM. Vishnieffski, Mayef, and Schwartz, ended its labors in August. This country, lying in the western part of the upper basin of the Oxus, and now subject to the Amir of Bokhara, they explored its western hill-country in two directions, from Karshi, by Khuzár, to Shirábád, and from Chushka-Khuzár to Baisun. The rivers Khuzár-Darya and Shirábád-Darya they found to be considerable streams, fertilizing the large oases of Khuzár and Shirábád. The banks of the Katta Uru-Darya are, it seems, very thickly peopled, and among these hill-people are individuals who possess flocks of 3,000 sheep, and herds of 1,000 camels. In summer these Uzbeks leave their abodes in the valleys and drive their herds upon the mountains, where on the edge of the snows they find rich pasturage. In winter, in the barren steppe of Karshi, they find a cheap fodder for their beasts in the *salsolaceæ*. On the road to Baisun they came, after passing through the Chakeha Valley, not far from Darband, to the famous "Iron Gate," now called by the natives the Buzgola-Khana, or "Goat-House." All that has been known of this spot is the account of the Chinese missionary of the seventh century, Hwen Thsang, who describes a folding iron gate hung with bells; and that of the Spaniard Clavijo, who passed through it in the beginning of the fifteenth century and speaks of it as an impregnable position. They found the Surkhán, a river whose very existence has often been denied, to be one of the most important tributaries of the Oxus, and a large river, forming the most westerly affluent of the Amú-Darya. All the towns of the province of Hissar lie in the valleys of the Surkhán and Kafirnihán, with the exceptions of Baisun, which lies in a high valley, shut in with its villages by mountains, and Shirábád, which is situated away to the south, behind a group of hills. Visiting the valley of the Surkháb or Wakhsh River, passing up the river through a wild and narrow gorge, and crossing the famed Pul-i-sangín, or "Stone Bridge," they then entered the valleys of Buljuwán and Kuláb, and proceeded to Kobádián and Baisun, returning to Shaar, after forty days' absence, on the 13th of June. The result of the expedition will be an accurate map of all the country lying between the Zerafshan and the Oxus, based upon fourteen astronomical positions and a number of charts plotted from numerous route-surveys.

The Russians, in a reconnaissance of newly-occupied territory in the Atrek, have come upon the half-buried ruins of an ancient Mohammedan city. Minarets and remains of distinctly Saracenic architecture are found preserved. The ruins are on a steppe east of the Caspian, which, after a tradition of the Toorkomans, was once extremely fertile and irrigated by a canal conducting into the Atrek. The ruins are of great extent, and indicate a numerous settled population. The remains of large tanks and water-pipes were discovered. Inscriptions found are in decipherable characters, and have been sent to St. Petersburg for interpretation.

Dr. Bretschschneider, physician to the Russian embassy at Peking, visited an interesting mountain, the Pei-hwa-shan, or "Mountain of a Hundred Flowers," three or four days' journey from Peking. This mountain is down on none of the maps; it rises to the hight of 8,000 feet, and is covered with an exceedingly brilliant flora; its summit is a plateau 8,000 paces by 200, upon which is an old monastery, dedicated to the mountain-god. Although it was in the spring, Dr. Bretschschneider collected fifty blossoming plants, among which were eight new species.

AFRICA.—Stanley started forth upon his second exploring expedition amply provided for by the *New York Herald* and London *Telegraph* companies, with extensive accoutrements and a band of 300 soldiers and bearers. He set out, in October, 1874, from Bagamoyo, the point of departure of the various caravan routes, opposite Zanzibar; following his former course as far as the district of Ogogo, he then struck out upon a new, more northerly way, and passing through unexplored tracts, he came in sight of the Victoria Nyanza, February 27, 1875, and marched into the village of Kagehyi, latitude 2° 31′ south, longitude 33° 13′ east, situate on the southern shore. The journey took 103 days, the lake being 730 miles distant from Bagamoyo. The progress of the expedition was impeded by the most serious hardships. The climate was so unwholesome that many of the men were taken sick with fevers and dysentery; owing to the barrenness of the country traversed, or in the more fertile portions to the inhospitality of the natives, the company were more than once upon the point of famishing; some died from fatigue and hunger, others deserted; the native tribes encountered were shy and unfriendly, in some cases hostile and predatory; twice they were deserted by their guides, and lost their way in

the jungle. In Urimi they came across a tribe, of unusual beauty of person, of men and women, girded only with goat-skins; they owned no chief, but were obedient to the old men. This people they induced with difficulty to sell them provisions, or to grant them leave to pass through. At Chiwyu, 400 miles on their route, Edward Pocock died. Farther northward they entered a land of springs and rivulets, the extreme fountain-heads of the Nile. By the village of Vinyata, containing two or three thousand inhabitants, in Ituru, a district of northern Urimi, they struck the river Leewumbu, which drains this whole region. The natives received them coldly and suspiciously, and cast avaricious glances upon their stores. They bought milk, eggs, and chickens, from the people, and exchanged cloth and beads with the "magic doctor," whom the tribe respects like a king, in return for a fat ox, and endeavored to conciliate this personage with further gifts. On the following day the war-cry, which sounded like "Hehu, a hehu!" was raised through the 200 villages of the plain; soon after the camp was surrounded by warriors, armed with spears in their right hands and bows and arrows in their left, with plumes of bustards, eagles, and kites, upon their heads, and the manes of zebras and giraffes about their brows. They held a parley with the elders through an interpreter, and when it was charged that one of the white men had stolen milk and butter, they acceded to their demand of four yards of sheeting, whereupon they departed appeased. But the warriors were not diverted from their hostile purposes; a band hurried around to the other side of the camp, and there wounded a man who was gathering firewood. An attack soon commenced. The Wanguana, or freemen of Zanzibar, engaged with the savages, while the camp was fortified with a palisade, or high fence of thorn-bushes. The next morning the enemy reappeared in greater numbers, reënforced, Mr. Stanley suspected, from the neighboring nations. It has since been reported that they were aided by the followers of Seyvid ben Selim, Governor of Unyanyembi. Four several detachments were sent out, and drove the savages before them. One of these detachments, over-confident, pursued the fleeing enemy to a distant plain, when suddenly they turned, and slaughtered the detachment, every man; one of the other companies was saved from a like fate by being reënforced in time upon the warning of a fleet runner. The other two companies, more successful, fired the villages, a score or more, on every side, and returned at evening with booty of cattle and grain. The killed of this day's fighting were 21 men, against a reported loss among the savages of 35. The third day 60 men were sent out to complete the demolition of the enemies' places; they took another large village, and before noon the savages were completely subdued. On entering Isamba and Usukuma they heard rumors of the wars of the robber-chief Mirambo, and as they approached the Victoria they were but a day's march from the spot where this conquering tyrant was fighting with the tribes of Usandu and Masari. North of Mizanza the party entered an unknown region, passing, as far as the boundary of Usandawi, for thirty-five miles through a plain of the altitude of 2,800 feet; thence, on their westerly and northwesterly course, they crossed a broad, wooded plateau of about 4,500 feet mean altitude, which takes in all the territory of Uyanzi, Unyanyembi, Usukuma, Urimi, and Irumbo, or the whole tract between the valley of the Rufigi on the south and the lake Victoria Nyanza. As far as Urimi a thick growth of acacias covered the shallow soil, with here and there only a huge euphorbia rooted in the cleft of a rock. In the basin of Matongo, in Southern Urimi, and upon all the ridges and basins up to the Victoria Nyanza, they observed evidences of the action of a primeval ocean upon the underlying granitic, porphyritic, and gneissic rock. The Leewumbu River, after a course of 170 miles, in Usukuma is called by the name of Monangah, and, after flowing 100 miles more, takes the name of the Shimeeyu. Crossing a broad, level flat, which in the *masika*, or rainy season, is inundated, and which must once have been a bay of the lake, they entered Usukuma, a country thickly peopled and rich in cattle, consisting of rolling plains, intersected at wide distances by chains of rocky hills. At the arrival on the shore of the lake, Stanley, upon mustering his force, found that he had left only 3 whites and 166 Wanguana soldiers and carriers, over half his band having been lost by death and desertion.

The lake Victoria Nyanza was first discovered by Captain John Hanning Speke, in 1858. He was convinced that it and its tributaries were the headwaters of the Nile. On a second expedition, accompanied by Colonel Grant, 1859–'63, Speke endeavored, unsuccessfully, to find its connection with the Nile, and his hypothesis was therefore extensively discredited. Subsequently Captain Richard Burton wrote to disprove the theory, affirming that the Victoria was an unimportant chain of small lakes, and claiming that the Tanganyika was the chief source of the great river, supporting his rebuttal with the difference in the altitude found by Speke between the northern and southern sides of the lake, and by several outlets, marked on Speke's chart, on the northern side. In 1864 Baker confirmed the statements of Grant and Speke of a southerly outflow; but the belief that the Victoria was only a group of lagoons has prevailed, and on the maps it has been so designated. This supposition was strengthened by the report of Colonel Long, in 1874, who declared that the breadth of the lake from north to south was but slight. In 1871 Stanley and Livingstone examined the north end of the Tanganyika, and did not find the outlet supposed by Burton and others to exist. In 1874 Cameron discovered the western issue of

that lake into the Lualaba, supposed to be the head-stream of the Congo.

Now, from March to May, 1875, Stanley, circumnavigating almost the entire lake, established, beyond a peradventure, the unity of the sheet. Stanley has perfected himself in the art of taking hypsometrical and astronomical observations, and has been able to make a complete map of the lake and the country explored. Though the lake is a large body of water, it turns out to be smaller than some of the maps have represented it to be. According to Stanley's measurements it is considerably larger than the area of the entire kingdom of Scotland. Speke spoke of two rivers flowing into the lake from the south, but Stanley discovered only one, which is therefore the true southern source of the White Nile. There are a number of islands, some of them of considerable size. The supposed lake of Baingo is, it appears, only the northeastern arm of the Victoria Nyanza. The southern affluent, named Shimeeyu, which they followed down some distance before reaching the lake, rises somewhere near latitude 5° south, longitude 35° east from Greenwich, and has a length of about 350 miles. The altitude of the lake he found to be 3,808 feet; Speke's reckoning was 3,740 feet. Mr. Stanley intended crossing over to the Albert Nyanza, and exploring that unknown water in his portable boat. His object was to determine whether there were any stream flowing into that body which rivaled the Victoria Nile, or Somerset River, as a source of the great river, and, furthermore, to connect definitely the Albert Nyanza, or Mvulan, with the Nile. Their connection was known to Speke only through accounts of natives and traders; Baker's observations made it still more probable. The latter learned also from the natives that Somerset River, passing through the lake, flowed out again, and continued its course, a navigable river, between the lands of Koshi and Madi. Baker saw at Magungo the point where the river empties into the lake, latitude 2° 16′ north, about eighteen miles across, the outlet between the lands of Koshi and Madi, and upon its left shore a range of hills. Again, upon his next expedition at Ibrahimia, in the Madi country, latitude 3° 34′, distant about ninety miles from Magungo, he could see up the Nile, for twenty miles, the lands of Madi and Koshi upon the east and west, and the range of hills stretching along the western border of the valley. There is a discordancy in the diverse accounts given of the Nile in Madi, which Speke spoke of as a highland stream, and the Somerset River, described by Colonel Long as large enough to be navigated by the Great Eastern. E. Marno also states that from the size of the Bar Djebel, as the Nile is called at Gondokoro, no one would suppose that it was the outlet of so great a lake. He had also been informed by traders that the Albert Lake loses itself in morasses at its northern end, and several of them had declared that the outlet seen by Baker was nothing but a creek. Mr. Stanley intended, from last accounts, crossing over to the Albert Nyanza, and exploring in his Lady Alice that little-known water.

It was expected that General Gordon would precede him in this exploration. At the close of August the latter had reached a point above the largest rapid of the Nile, and was reported to be only 140 miles distant from the lake. His further progress was interrupted by the killing of his assistant, M. Linant de Bellefords, by the Bari, and a retaliatory excursion against the attacking tribe. M. Linant had been sent by General Gordon with messages to Stanley at Uganda, and upon his return was set upon by the natives, and killed, together with thirty-six of his men. From later accounts, owing to other accidental causes, Gordon has not been able to continue his progress up the river.

Lieutenant Cameron, who was sent out by the Geographical Society in 1873 to bring succor to Dr. Livingstone, and who, after learning the fate of that traveler, and sending home his journals and charts from Ujiji, proceeded to explore and survey the southern shores of the lake of Tanganyika, discovered on the 3d of May, 1874, the Lucuga River, the outlet of the Tanganyika, flowing westward, he supposed into the Congo. On the 20th he entered this river, determined to find where it issued, although suffering from disease at the time, and although the Geographical Society withheld further support. For a year and a half no intelligence was received from the brave explorator. On the 19th of November, 1875, he arrived safely at Loanda. Following the river which flows out of Lake Tanganyika, in a southwesterly course, into the Lualaba, and following the latter river, he came to a new lake. Out of this lake another large river runs in a westerly course, which he traced for a long distance, and which he believes to be the Congo. Meeting a hostile tribe of natives, he was obliged to turn his route, striking other streams between Zambesi and Congo, which he followed down, reaching the western coast in Benguela. It seems established by this exploration that the Lualaba and Tanganyika do not contribute to the Nile system. He has no doubt himself that they flow into the Congo. The Lualaba at Nyangwé he found to be only 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, that is 500 feet below the altitude of the Nile at Gondokoro. It flows, he says, at that point through an enormously wide valley, "which receives the drainage of all this part of Africa, and is the continuation of the valleys of the Luapula and Lualaba." Contrary to the report of Livingstone, the river turns westward below Nyangwé, and farther on, according to Arab reports, southwestward. Another river, the Luowa, as large as the Lualaba at Nyangwé, flows into it from the north, and farther on other large rivers join it from the same direction. The lake of Sankorra, into which the Lualaba flows, Cameron could

not reach. To this lake he heard that wearers of trousers came in sailing-boats, and brought palm-oil and gold-dust packed in quills. Proceeding down the Lualaba he found that the upper course of this river is to the westward of Lake Bangweolo, and that Livingstone probably took the Luowa to be the upper Lualaba. On the route away from the river southward from Nyangwé, he came upon a small lake, Nohrya, which contained true lake-villages. He found that the Lomâmi and the Kassabé are entirely unconnected. Passing the sources of the Lulua he established their position as latitude 11° 15′ south, longitude 23° east. Of the country through which he passed he gives a glowing account. Coal was found, and gold, copper, iron, and silver, were abundant. A great variety of tropical products, such as nutmegs, coffee, semsun, ground-nuts, oil-palms, the mpafu (an oil-producing tree), rice, caoutchouc, copal, and sugar-cane, were found growing. He took 400 astronomical observations. Cameron predicts that for a moderate outlay of capital "one of the greatest systems of inland navigation in the world might be utilized," and proposes the construction of a ship-canal of from twenty to thirty miles in length, by which the Congo and Zambesi systems might be connected. Lieutenant Cameron is the only European save two, Livingstone and Silva Porto, who has traversed the continent of Africa within the tropics. He traveled on foot 2,953 miles, and passed through 1,200 miles of entirely unexplored territory, and much of the remaining country which he crossed has only been visited by ignorant or unobservant travelers.

The German Expedition to the west coast of Africa has met with many drawbacks. Herr von Güssfeld was obliged to return to Berlin with shattered health. The expedition started by Herr Hemayr proceeded by the way of Kasanje to the capital of the Matiamoo; but its organizer remained sick at Loanda. Dr. Lenz started a second time in a journey up the Ogowe. The station, established at great expense at Chincoxo, they have been obliged to abandon.

The latest intelligence from the Scotch Livingstonia Mission Expedition was sent from the Upper Shiré by Lieutenant E. D. Young, September 25th. They ascended the Zambesi and Shiré in their steamboat Ilala, which they took in pieces and conveyed above the Murchison cataracts by the help of 650 carriers, having now a plain course into Lake Nyassa, expecting to steam into the lake in another fortnight. The Makalolo chiefs and people greeted them with enthusiasm, and worked willingly to assist in the transportation. Thousands lined the banks, clapping their hands, dancing, and singing, saying their fathers the English had come back to them. On the Lower Shiré the Makalolo inhabitants came to meet them from far and wide in canoes, with presents of food, and fuel for the steamer. The passage was slow and difficult on account of the low water but the party remained in good health. The shores of the Upper Shiré are uninhabited; but along the lower source of the river the country is thickly peopled for forty miles, "and all are eager to be taught."

Another missionary enterprise under the conduct of Bishop Steer proposes to start from the town of Lindz on the coast thirty miles north of Mikindany Bay, pushing into the Agaos's country, which borders on Lake Nyassa, and establishing a mission among them, if it can be effected. Bishop Steer is accompanied by the Rev. A. C. James, and Messrs. Bellville and Beardall, and by Chuma and Susi, Dr. Livingstone's attendants.

New Guinea.—Further explorations upon this still little known though highly interesting island have met with small success. D'Albertis, the sagacious Italian traveler, who recently visited the northwestern part of the island, has, in a second excursion, sought an entrance from the southern coast, but was unable to make a landing. The London Missionary Society dispatched an expedition, commanded by Rev. S. Macfarlane, which, it was intended, should ascend the rivers of the southeast, in order to establish a mission in the interior: their object remains unaccomplished; but they gained valuable information regarding the geography and products of that portion of the island. The Macleay Expedition, of which much was expected by the Australians, returned to Sydney without important results. The difficulty of navigation prevented their landing in the Fly River, which flows into the gulf of Papua. The missionary expedition has thus far excelled the colonial explorations, since they ascended a river on the south coast to the distance of sixty miles. The Australians will not remit their exploration of this wonderful region, since they expect considerable commercial advantages therefrom.

Mr. William Macleay has given an account of the Chevrert Expedition. The vessel sailed from Port Jackson, May 18th, with eighteen in her crew, a doctor, four zoölogists, three botanists, Captain Onslow, and Mr. Macleay. After visiting the intervening islands and stopping in Mud Bay, they put out on June 28th for New Guinea, making for the mouth of the Katow River. Anchoring two and a half miles off the mouth of the river, they were visited by two canoes containing the headmen of the village of Mohatta at the mouth, and of a village farther up. Upon the invitation of the chiefs a party landed. The village consists of seven houses about one hundred feet long, elevated six or seven feet above the ground, and thickly thatched. These houses accommodate fifty people each, whose sleeping-places are ranged on either side, the ends being open. The houses are down upon the shore and are surrounded with filth. The men are strong and well built, very black, with hooked noses and straight foreheads, and without the protuberant jaws of the Australians. They usually

cut off their ringlets of crisp hair, making them into wigs for their own wearing. The men go naked, some being marked with seams upon their shoulders, and all cutting the lobes of their ears into curious forms, and threading the rim all around with wool and fibres of bright colors. They ornament their heads with plumage, and wear necklaces of strong mother-of-pearl. The women, who are ugly, are put to the coarse labor; they are kept out of view of strangers; their dress is a narrow waist-clout, with ornaments of cassowary-feathers round their knees and ankles. The only weapons of these savages are bows of bamboo with arrows four feet long. They are great sailors, making canoes of large size from the trunks of the native trees. They eat the flesh of hogs, which are abundant both in the wild and tame states; and are addicted to the use of the kava, which is found some way in the interior. They have banana and taro plantations upon the driest spots, and cultivate also yams, sago, and bread-fruit. The appearance of the shore is the same everywhere, a level flat reaching to the horizon, covered densely with trees of all kinds. Going up the river, which narrows rapidly, they passed for two miles through mangroves, with palm-trees beyond of fifty feet, and beyond them a lofty and dense forest. Sailing thence to Darnley Island, they did some dredging. They came to Hall Sound, on the east side of the Papuan Gulf, on the 18th of August. Rough weather prevented their going farther. Remaining a fortnight at Yule Island, where Signor d'Albertis is posted, they returned. The surgeon of the expedition, Dr. James, with Mr. Knight, one of the botanists, and Mr. Pollard, a taxidermist, determined upon an independent exploring expedition to New Guinea.

Signor d'Albertis, who has established himself upon Yule Island, in the gulf of Papua, has made a number of excursions upon the mainland, though greatly hindered by the desertion of most of his men, who stole his boat, and by the robbery of the natives. He entertains friendly relations for the most part with the islanders. Procuring a canoe he has visited five villages, and can converse with the natives. On the shore the fauna and flora resemble those of north Australia; but inland on the mountains the vegetation is of the Papuan type. He has obtained a perfect specimen of the *Paradisia raggeana*, the new bird-of-paradise which he has discovered, as well as a second tree-kangaroo, *Dorsopis luctuosa*. The natives here are of a light color, medium-sized, and agile. Their hair, which is not woolly, they wear long and gathered up behind. They chew the betel-nut. They wear a narrow strip of cloth about their loins, belted down tightly. They are timid, greedy, and thievish. The women seem to rule, and are not backward before strangers. The younger ones are not ill-looking, wearing showy waist-cloths; they tattoo their breasts and bellies. They live amicably together, building their villages upon sloping ground, and keeping their houses clean. Considerable attention is paid to cookery, and to the manufacture of pottery, cloths, and nets. There is in each village a house built solely for the reception of guests.

SUMATRA.—An expedition is under way, instituted by the Geographical Society of Amsterdam, for the exploration of the unvisited portions of Sumatra. The region selected as the special object of the exploration is the territory which is designated by the name of Djambi. The whole unexplored tracts of the island extend between the straits of Banca and the sea of Riano on the east, and the volcanic range which transects the island on the west, and are bounded on the south by the residencies of Palembang and Bencoolen. The exploration of the country of the Bataks as well as the native kingdoms of Reteh, Indragiri, and Kwantan, which lie within the bounds of the colonial territory, would prove of ethnographical and linguistic interest; yet, induced partly by the disturbances which have lately occurred in the north, the war with Acheen preventing a peaceful exploration of the neighboring parts, and partly by the promise of commercial advantages which would accrue from the navigation of the Djambi River, the society made their choice of the above-named region. The domain of the Sultan of Djambi has never been visited by a European, except when, in 1869, the Resident of Palembang, Van Ophuysen, ascended the Djambi River in the steamer Boni; he was called back before he had completed the observations purposed, and brought a favorable report both as to the navigability of the river, into which important tributaries emptied, and the fruitfulness of the country; neither had he found the inhabitants unfriendly. Two parties will set out, one ascending the river in a steamer, and the other striking across the mountain-chain from Padang, intending to follow the course of one or more of the tributaries, and especially the Batang Hari if possible. Upon meeting, they intend to survey the courses of the Teboo, the Tabir, and the Tambesi, making their way toward the mysterious valleys in the interior of Korintji, Assei, etc., of which wonderful accounts have been rumored, and which the natives who trade with the coast describe in glowing terms. The staff will consist of a topographer, a linguist, a naturalist, an artist, and probably a botanist sent by an association of botanists and horticulturists; the vessel will, it is likely, be commanded by one or more capable naval officers, and will be provided by the Indian Government.

GEORGIA. The regular session of the Georgia Legislature began at Atlanta on Wednesday the 13th of January, and came to a close on the 1st day of March. There was a large amount of legislation effected, but the great bulk of it was of a local and special character, regulating or prohibiting the sale

of spirituous liquors in special localities, modifying the boundary-lines of counties, affecting the powers and jurisdiction of certain county courts and officials, incorporating various companies and associations, etc. A bill was introduced early in the session, providing for the submission to the people of the question of holding a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State, and making provision for the holding of such convention in case of a favorable vote, but after a good deal of discussion it was defeated. Acts were passed for the amendment of the constitution in several particulars. One of these extended the period of residence necessary to qualify citizens to vote from six months to one year in the State, and from one month to six months in the county; another prohibited payment of certain bonds of the State, decided to be fraudulent. Acts were also passed "to protect the people against the payments of past-due bonds;" "to declare void the State indorsement on the bonds of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad;" and "to provide for the protection of the State in the indorsement of railroad bonds." Considerable attention was given to the question of fixing the rate of interest and preventing usury. Finally, an act was passed making seven per cent. the legal rate where no other is stipulated, and placing at twelve per cent. the limit for any charge for the use of money by special agreement or contract. In case of violation of this provision, all interest is forfeited. Among the other acts of the session was one "to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to minors;" and one "to create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of disease in the State." A joint resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to take the proper steps to secure an exhibition of the products of the State at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Resolutions were adopted in both branches condemning the interference by Federal authority in the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th of January. The following resolution seems to have led to no practical action, but is given as declaratory of the sentiment of the people of the State:

Whereas, It is apprehended Congress will pass the civil rights and other bills, the effects of which will be to deprive the people of Georgia of the rights and privileges guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States; and, whereas, the people of Georgia are devoted to the Constitution and to the laws not in conflict with the same; and, whereas, we desire the peace, tranquillity, and prosperity of all races in the American Union; and, whereas, the hope of the perpetuation of our liberties lies in devotion to the Constitution and the purity and impartiality of the courts created under its provisions; and, whereas, the Constitution of the United States, and all laws not in conflict with the same, should be strictly and impartially administered in all the States of the Union; and, whereas, no laws in conflict with the Constitution should be enforced against the people of any portion of the Union; and, whereas, the enforcement of such laws would bear hardly upon the people of Georgia, who are unable to test their constitutionality; and, whereas, in the event of the passage of such laws by Congress it is the duty of Georgia to protect her citizens in the courts of the United States in the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution:

Resolved, That the Joint Finance Committee take the matter into consideration and report to the General Assembly.

The discovery of a discrepancy, or supposed discrepancy, between the amount of cash in the Treasury at the beginning of the year and the amount stated by the Treasurer in his annual report, led to an investigation of the affairs of the Treasurer's office by the Finance Committee of the two Houses, aided by an agent specially appointed for the purpose. While the investigation was going on there were wild reports of deficiency and defalcation, which created considerable public excitement. The committee made its report near the end of the session. They stated that they found with the Treasurer, February 9th, the sum of $167,685.10. They found State bonds paid prior to January 1st, $1,007,500, of which $152,250 matured prior to 1872, $440,000 matured in 1872, $165,750 matured in 1873, and $249,500 matured in 1874. The amount of bonds past due and not paid was stated on an estimate of the Treasurer at $325,000. They then made a statement of the debt from the Treasurer's reports at the beginning of each year from January 1, 1870, showing that in 1870 it was $6,014,500; in 1871, $6,544,500; in 1872, $5,618,750; in 1873, $5,688,500; in 1874, $8,343,000; in 1875, $8,430,000, including $325,000 over due. Following this was a summary of bonds issued as follows:

Bonds signed Jenkins, Governor, and mortgage on Western & Atlantic Railroad	$3,960,000
Bonds issued to Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Company	900,000
Bonds issued in 1870, signed Bullock, Governor, and Bell, Controller, principal and interest in gold quarterly coupons, issued	3,000,000
Returned to Treasurer and destroyed	300,000
Ordered from Fourth National Bank, New York, by Financial Committee, this February, 1875	500,000
Outlawed by act of Legislature—$102,000, $902,000	2,095,000
Bonds issued in 1873, and signed by Smith, Governor, and Angler, Treasurer	807,500
Old, or past-due bonds outstanding, supposed to be about	325,000
Issued in 1873, and signed Smith, Governor, and Jones, Treasurer	1,200,000
	$12,590,500

Thus a discrepancy of $299,500 appeared between the statement of the Treasurer and the summary of bonds footed up by the committee. On examining the cash accounts of the Treasurer on the 9th of February, the committee found debits amounting to $1,182,260.78, and credits to the amount of $1,113,343.25, leaving an apparent balance against the Treasurer of $68,917.93. Various credits claimed by the Treasurer as existing against this were allowed and others were not allowed, as it was impossible to verify or satisfactorily account for them. The committee further alleged that an examination of the report would show that $152,250 of the bonds of the

State maturing prior to 1872 had been paid in 1873 and 1874, and the statement of ex-Governor Bullock was quoted as evidence that "all the bonds of the State that fell due as per report of the Treasurer prior to January 1, 1872, have been paid." The committee assumed that these bonds had been paid twice. With regard to the management of the Treasury they said:

The examination made of the Treasury Department has satisfied your committee that a thorough revision and change in the manner of its administration should be made. The business of the department is loosely and inaccurately conducted, and there appears a want of system and arrangement, which, with the absence of important and necessary debit and credit entries, renders it difficult, if indeed possible, to determine promptly and definitely the exact status of the affairs of this department. In essential particulars the law has not been complied with. The code of Georgia provides "that the Treasurer shall keep a book in which he shall record a description of all bonds heretofore and hereafter issued by the State, and in said book he shall note all bonds paid, date of payment, and all coupons paid on each, and the date of payment." This wise and salutary provision of the law has, in some degree, been complied with, but in some points has been wholly disregarded. There is no accurate record of the bonded debt of the State of Georgia, and the discrepancies existing between the reports of the Treasurers during the past ten years clearly show that this department cannot furnish reliable and accurate information thereon. The provision of law requiring the date of payment to be noted on the bonds, also of the coupons, seems to have been disregarded, and the present manner of entering in pencil-mark the letter "P," as indicating the payment of coupons, is no indication of the date of its payment, and effaceable as to the fact, and is, in all respects, unsatisfactory as a record of value. The want of system employed by this department, in its dealings with the many banking institutions, is apparent. No accounts are kept in the department of its deposits and its checks, by which the Treasurer can tell, without inquiry of the bank, the state of his account with each, and no exhibit exists of the amounts charged his department by them, by which the Legislature may know what amounts are paid for interest on overdrafts, premiums on exchanges, or commissions of any kind, if any are charged by them. Whatever these may be, enter into an account with the Treasurer as an individual, and are consolidated by him in charge to a general account in an aggregate item. In conducting so large a business as pertains to the management of the fiscal affairs of this State, more detail and accuracy is demanded for the public interest. The distribution of the funds of the State among a large number of banking institutions seems to your committee to be both unwise in policy and unsafe in practice. And the loss sustained by the Treasurer in 1873 (reported by your committee) indicates the danger here but suggested.

In conclusion, the committee suggested the following remedies:

1. That the Treasurer be requested to resign his trust, and—

2. That the Legislature provide for the appointment of a financial agent.

Your committee are content to recommend to the General Assembly that the Treasurer be requested to resign his trust, and in the event of his failure so to do, that the Governor be directed to appoint a competent financial agent to take charge of the department. They therefore recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the present Treasurer should resign his said trust, and he is herewith respectfully requested so to do.

Resolved, That in the event that the present Treasurer does not at once resign as recommended by the General Assembly, that this General Assembly, in view of the facts presented by the report of the Finance Committee, respecting the management of the State Treasury, by the present incumbent, that the Governor of the State be, and is hereby, authorized and required to take whatever measures may be necessary and proper to secure the State from loss and preserve the credit of the State, and to appoint a financial agent of the State until the present derangements in the Treasury are removed, and its operation brought under the rules and regulations required by existing laws and the custom of business, to take entire charge of the finances of the State, of receipts and disbursements—said agent being required to give good bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duties; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of the State and Attorney-General, and a suitable person to be selected by them, be, and they are hereby, authorized to investigate fully and thoroughly, in all places, the true condition of the public debt, and report the same to the next General Assembly for its action.

A supplementary report was made, in which it was shown that, after all proper allowances had been made, the balance against the Treasurer on cash account was $5,140.82. They say in this report:

Your committee desire to be distinctly understood as not charging the Treasurer with dishonesty or the misappropriation of the public funds, and in the balance-sheet herewith submitted there may have been errors committed by the committee in the count of so large a number of coupons, and the Treasurer may be able hereafter to present vouchers for any balance now appearing against him. Giving the Treasurer, however, full credit for honesty and integrity, your committee are compelled to reiterate their previous report that the business of the department is loosely and inaccurately conducted, that there is want of system and arrangement in the office, absence of important and necessary books, and non-compliance with the provisions of the code in important and essential particulars.

They also acknowledge that the discrepancy of $299,500 between the Treasurer's report and the summary of maturing obligations may be explained on the ground that the item reported as $3,900,000 bonds issued by Governor Jenkins and mortgage on the Western & Atlantic Railroad should be $3,600,000. A warm debate arose on the resolutions submitted by the committee, but they were adopted by a decisive majority in both Houses. Protests were entered against this action, signed by several members of the Senate and House. The protest in the House of Representatives declared that the action taken was "too summary and unsatisfactory;" that, if the facts reported were correct, the Treasurer should be impeached, and, if they were not correct, he should have an opportunity to vindicate himself. Mr. Jones, the Treasurer, himself demanded a trial by impeachment. After the adjournment of the Legislature, which occurred immediately after the adoption of the resolutions, he made a statement addressed to the citizens of the State, and embodying another intended for

the Legislature, in which he claimed that great injustice had been done him. He showed that the discrepancy in the debt statement should have appeared in the committee's calculations as $300,000, and that it was caused by including that amount twice in stating the bonds issued to the Western & Atlantic and Atlantic & Gulf Railroads. He also showed that payments which the committee failed to justify were made on the approval of Governor Smith. He also complained that such weight should be given to a statement of Governor Bullock as to the payment of bonds due before 1872 against his solemn asseveration that he had no knowledge that the bonds which he paid had been already paid once. He excused the lack of systematic book-keeping on the ground of the multiplicity of his duties and the insufficiency of his salary, which was only $2,000 a year.

Mr. Jones continued in the office of Treasurer until November 25th, when the Governor declared the office vacant, and requested Mr. Jones to turn his accounts over to his successor within ten days, because he had failed to file his official bond. From that time to the 4th of December the duties of the office were performed by the Controller-General. On the 4th of December, John W. Renfroe was appointed and commissioned State Treasurer to act until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

In accordance with a joint resolution of the Legislature, authorizing the Governor to appoint a "skillful and competent person to assist the Treasurer in systematizing the manner of book-keeping in his office, to make out a full and complete registration of all the bonded obligations in the Treasury, to ascertain, if possible, all the outstanding obligations recognized as legal or illegal by the State, to report to the General Assembly a tabulated statement of the same," and to do whatever else was necessary "to protect the interest of the State in the conduct of the business of the office," James F. Bozeman was selected for that service, and entered upon his duties March 22d. He made a report of the results of his investigation at the end of the year. He stated the valid bonded debt of the State at $8,005,500; the amount of outstanding bonds declared null and void by legislative enactments, $2,872,000; other bonds classed as "invalid" by Mr. Bozeman amounted to $473,250; outstanding bonds past due and payable, $35,500. Books of record were opened in which all the recognized and valid current bonds of the State as well as all over-due and paid bonds wherever discovered were carefully registered. It was ascertained by Mr. Bozeman that of $272,250 bonds redeemed by Henry Clews & Co., of New York, in 1870 and 1871, only $98,250 had been canceled, and that the remaining $174,000, together with $800,000 of void currency bonds, and £15,000 of sterling bonds which had been redeemed, were sold at public auction in New York with only one day's notice by the said Clews & Co., then financial agents of the State. These bonds came back into the control of the firm, and $149,250 of them were redeemed a second time at the State Treasury in 1874. It appeared also that other redeemed but uncanceled bonds had been paid a second time by the Treasurer, increasing the amount to $196,612.15.

On the 1st of January the balance in the State Treasury, as officially reported, was $1,003,128.88. From that time to the removal of Treasurer Jones, November 25th, the receipts amounted to $1,287,277.37, making the amount charged against the Treasury $2,290,406.25. From this disbursements were made, under Executive warrants, amounting to $810,401.79, and reducing it to $1,480,004.46. The Treasurer also claimed credits for the payment of a variety of interest coupons, amounting in the aggregate to $632,527.50. As there was reason to believe that some of this interest had been paid before, and no satisfactory vouchers were presented in many cases, these credits were disallowed and the whole subject reserved for further investigation. At the time of Treasurer Jones's removal he stood charged with a balance of $1,480,004.46, and claimed credits amounting to $1,544,930.95, making the State indebted to him in $64,926.49. A careful audit of the accounts afterward made showed a balance against him of $110,274.84, exclusive of illegal and improper payments, which would swell the amount to $291,969.95. Suits have been instituted against the late Treasurer and his sureties for the recovery of the amount due the State. During the vacancy in the Treasurer's office, from November 25th to December 4th, the Controller-General received $204,287.79, and disbursed $21,730.16. The whole amount received by the new Treasurer to the end of the year was $782,240.07, disbursements $270,454.86, leaving a balance of $511,785.21.

In accordance with a resolution of the last Legislature, the State authorities took possession of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, and caused the same to be publicly sold on the first Tuesday of June. It was purchased for the State for $1,000,000, and directors appointed to manage it. The directors at the beginning of 1876 had advertised the property to be sold again on the 25th of January. The North & South Railroad has been in the hands of a receiver during the year, and operated for the State. It is proposed also to offer this property for sale in the spring of 1876.

Great excitement was caused in Washington and adjoining counties, about the 20th of August, by reports of an intended negro rising, the object of which was believed to be an indiscriminate slaughter of white citizens. It was known that the negroes had been forming secret military organizations, and a letter was discovered, signed Corday Harris, and addressed to Jerry Walters, captain of a military

company, commanding him, and others through him, to move toward station 11, on the Central Railroad, about twenty miles from Sandersville, and kill and rob the whites on every hand. The discovery of the supposed plot led to prompt action on the part of the Governor and other authorities, and several leaders of the military organization and of the supposed conspirators for an insurrection of the negroes, were arrested. A special term of the Superior Court was called, to be held on the 20th of August, at Sandersville. Judge Herschell V. Johnson delivered a charge to the grand-jury, in which he directed an examination in the premises, and counseled the utmost calmness and fairness, warning the jurors against being affected by prejudice or excited feeling. He impressed upon them the fact that colored citizens had an equal right with others to fair and impartial treatment. An indictment was found, charging—

Prince R. Rivers, Joseph Morris, Francis Murkerson, Corday Harris, Asa Gilmore, Neil Huston, *alias* Neil Wood, and Jerry Simmons, of the county and State aforesaid, with the offense of an attempt to incite insurrection, for that the said Prince R. Rivers, Joseph Harris, Francis Murkerson, Corday Harris, Asa Gilmore, Neil Huston, *alias* Neil Wood, and Jerry Simmons, in the county aforesaid, on the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and on divers other days before and since said day, and before the finding of this "true bill," with force and arms unlawfully and feloniously did attempt by persuasion of the colored citizens of said county and the adjoining counties, and organizing the male colored citizens of said county into military companies, oath-bound to follow the orders of their officers, and by falsely representing to Jake Mooreman, Benjamin Davis, Benjamin Wright, John Chillis, James Wright, Tobe Norris, Gilbert Duggan, and other male citizens of color of said counties, that the laws of said State generally, and especially as to juries, public schools, and the tenure of real and personal property, are partial to the white citizens and unjust and oppressive to the colored citizens of said State, and of said counties, and by other means to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to induce the said Jake Mooreman, Benjamin Davis, Benjamin Wright, John Chillis, James Wright, Tobe Norris, Gilbert Duggan, and other colored citizens of said counties, to join in combined resistance to the lawful authority of said State, by which jurors are empaneled, public schools are organized, and rights of property are secured, with intent then and there to the denial of said authority in said counties, and then and there intending that said denial of said authority should be by the colored citizens of said counties unlawfully manifested by acts of violence, to wit, by the practical abrogation and subversion of laws in said counties unlawfully by the burning of the court-houses and consequent destruction of the evidences of the tenure of the land in said counties, and by the forcible and unlawful taking away from the white citizens of said counties their lands and household property, and unlawfully and forcibly appropriating the same to the colored citizens of said counties, and by the indiscriminate, unlawful killing of the officers of said counties, and all other of the white citizens thereof who dared to oppose them in their said nefarious design, contrary to the laws of said State, the peace, good order, and dignity thereof.

Corday Harris was first put on trial, but, though there was evidence of the existence of the secret military organization and a good deal of incendiary talk, the special offense with which he was charged was not proved, and a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered on the 2d of September. The next day the grand-jury made a special presentment, recommending the discharge of the other prisoners. This was immediately effected. Judge Johnson, in his response to the grand-jury, said:

I, therefore, implore all my fellow-citizens, after this calm investigation has been made, to coincide in the result and to endeavor to establish and maintain relations of harmony and good-will with all, of every race, color, and condition. Be sure you do not cherish the spirit of enmity and revenge against those of the opposite race.

The question of holding a convention for the revision of the constitution of the State, which was considered but not acted upon by the last Legislature, is likely to come into greater prominence next year. The grand-jury of Wilkes County, in December, submitted among its presentments to the Superior Court the following recommendation:

We would recommend our representatives to use their influence in calling a constitutional Convention to undo the work of the corrupt radical party which framed the unjust constitution under which we, as Democrats, still continue to live; and especially the iniquitous homestead law, which we consider unreasonably large for the present impoverished condition of our country, and entailing endless litigation and unnecessary taxation, and a premium for dishonesty and the violation of contracts, injuring the credit of the honest, industrious planters and crippling that of the merchants, and enforcing stagnation of the mercantile and agricultural interests of the country.

Prof. Little, the State geologist, is making fair progress with his scientific survey of the State, but says that with the present means and appliances for its prosecution it will require ten years to complete it. It promises valuable results in exhibiting the undeveloped and almost unknown mineral resources of the State. The State Board of Health was organized on the 9th of June, consisting of one commissioner from each congressional district, together with the Attorney-General, Controller-General, and State geologist.

GERMANY, an empire in Europe, reëstablished January 18, 1871. The Emperor, William I., was born March 22, 1797, and was married June 11, 1829, to Augusta, daughter of the Grand-duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar. The heir-apparent, Frederick William, born October 18, 1831, has the official title of Crown-prince of the German Empire, and Crown-prince of Prussia. He was married January 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, born November 21, 1840. Offspring of the union are, three sons: Frederick William, born 1859; Henry, born 1862; Waldemar, born 1868; and four daughters: Charlotte, born 1860; Victoria, born 1866; Sophia, born 1870; Margaretta, born 1872. Imperial Chancellor (Reichskanzler), Otto, Prince von Bismarck-Schönhausen.

President of the Imperial Chancery (Reichskanzler-Amt), Delbrück, Minister of State.

The following table exhibits all the states of the German Empire, the area, the population, the number of representatives of every German state in the Federal Council, and the number of deputies who represent each state in the Reichstag:

	STATES.	Square Miles.	Population in 1871.	Votes in Federal Council.	Deputies to the Reichstag.
Kingdoms.	1. Prussia (including Lauenburg)	134,499	24,656,703	17	236
	2. Bavaria	29,292	4,852,026	6	48
	3. Saxony	5,788	2,556,244	4	23
	4. Würtemberg	7,531	1,818,539	4	17
Grand-duchies.	5. Baden	5,822	1,461,562	3	14
	6. Hesse	2,964	882,894	3	9
	7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,139	557,734	2	6
	8. Saxe-Weimar	1,404	286,183	1	3
	9. Oldenburg	2,470	312,728	1	3
	10. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	96,982	2	1
Duchies.	11. Brunswick	1,425	312,170	1	3
	12. Saxe-Meiningen	953	187,957	1	2
	13. Saxe-Altenburg	510	142,122	1	1
	14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	760	174,339	1	2
	15. Anhalt	906	203,437	1	2
Principalities.	16. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	364	75,523	1	1
	17. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	67,191	1	1
	18. Waldeck	433	56,224	1	1
	19. Reuss-Greitz (older line)	122	45,094	1	1
	20. Reuss-Schleitz (younger line)	320	89,032	1	1
	21. Schaumburg-Lippe	171	32,059	1	1
	22. Lippe-Detmold	438	111,135	1	1
Free Cities.	23. Lübeck	109	52,158	1	1
	24. Bremen	97	122,402	1	1
	25. Hamburg	157	388,974	1	3
	26. Alsace-Lorraine (Reichsland)	5,608	1,549,738	..	15
	German troops in France	.....	48,642	..	..
	Navy in foreign waters	.....	2,054	..	..
	Total	208,746	41,060,846	58	397

In the following table will be found a full exhibit of the governments of the particular states, including the names and titles of all the sovereign princes, their years of birth and accession to the throne, and the name of the heir-apparent:

STATES.	HEADS OF GOVERNMENT.			Heir-Apparent.
	Title.	Name.	Year of Birth and of Succession.	
Prussia	King	William I.	Born 1797, succ. 1861	Frederick William, son.
Bavaria	King	Louis II	" 1845, " 1864	Otto, brother.
Saxony	King	Albert	" 1828, " 1873	George, brother.
Würtemberg	King	Charles	" 1823, " 1864	William, cousin.
Baden	Grand-duke	Frederick	" 1826, " 1856	Frederick William, son.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Grand-duke	Frederick Francis II	" 1823, " 1842	Frederick Francis, son.
Hesse	Grand-duke	Louis III	" 1806, " 1848	Charles, brother.
Oldenburg	Grand-duke	Peter	" 1827, " 1853	August, son.
Saxe-Weimar	Grand-duke	Charles Alexander	" 1818, " 1853	Charles August, son.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Grand-duke	Frederick William	" 1819, " 1860	Adolf Frederick, son.
Brunswick	Duke	William	" 1806, " 1831	.....
Anhalt	Duke	Frederick	" 1831, " 1871	Leopold, son.
Saxe-Altenburg	Duke	Ernest	" 1826, " 1853	Maurice, brother.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Duke	Ernest II	" 1818, " 1844	Prince Alfred, nephew.
Saxe-Meiningen	Duke	George	" 1826, " 1866	Bernhard, son.
Lippe-Detmold	Prince	Woldemar	" 1824, " 1875	Hermann, brother.
Reuss, elder line	Prince	Henry XXII	" 1846, " 1859	.....
Reuss, younger line	Prince	Henry XIV	" 1832, " 1867	Henry XXVII., son.
Schaumburg-Lippe	Prince	Adolphus	" 1817, " 1860	George, son.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Prince	George	" 1838, " 1859	Günther, second-cousin.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Prince	Günther	" 1801, " 1835	Charles, son.
Waldeck	Prince	George	" 1831, " 1852	Frederick, son.
Bremen	Burgomaster	F. L. Grave Otto Gildemeister	From 1873 to 1877 From 1871 to 1875	.....
Hamburg	Burgomaster	K. F. Petersen H. A. C. Weber	For 1876	.....
Lübeck	Burgomaster	Theodor Behn	For 1876	.....

The ducal line of Brunswick is likely to become extinct by the death of the reigning duke, who is now (1876) in his seventieth year and not married. The succession is disputed by the ex-King of Hanover and the Emperor of Germany. It is also interesting to notice that in only twelve of the twenty-two sovereign houses which belong to the German Empire the heir-apparent is the son of the reigning sovereign.

The legislative functions of the empire are vested in the Bundestag, or Federal Council, and the Reichstag, or Diet of the empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Emperor must have its con-

sent to declare war except in case it is merely defensive. The members of the Bundestag are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. On January 1, 1876, the German Bundesrath was composed of the following members:

Prussia.—Prince Bismarck, President and Imperial Chancellor; Delbrück, President of the Imperial Chancery; the ministers Camphausen, Leonhardt, Kameke, and Achenbach; Stosch, Chief of the Admiralty; Von Philipsborn, Director in the Foreign Office; Bitter; Dr. Friedberg, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice; Postmaster-General Stephan; Hasselbach, Director-General of Indirect Taxes; Meinecke, Ministerial Director in the Imperial Ministry of Finance; Nathusius, Geh. Oberregierungsrath; and Maybach, President of the Imperial Railroad Office.

Bavaria.—The Ministers Adolf von Pfretzschner, Dr. von Fäustle, and Georg Berr; Freiherr von Perglas, embassador in Berlin; Ministerial Councilor von Riedel; and Colonel Fries.

Saxony.—The Ministers Richard von Friesen and Chr. W. L. Abeken; Oswald von Nostiz-Wallwitz, embassador in Berlin; and Major Planitz.

Würtemberg.—Minister von Mittnacht; Hugo von Spitzenberg, embassador in Berlin; Colonel von Faber du Faur; and Councilor von Winterlin.

Baden.—Dr. Julius Jolly, President of the Ministry; Rudolf von Freydorf, State Minister; and Moritz Elstätter, President of the Ministry of Finance.

Hesse.—Minister Karl Hoffmann, Councilor Dr. Weidhardt, and Councilor Göring.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin. — Von Prollius, *chargé d'affaires* in Berlin, and Director Oldenburg.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. — Councilor Dr. Stichling.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—Councilor von Prollius.

Oldenburg.—Councilor Mutzenbecher.

Brunswick.—Councilor Schulz.

Saxe-Meiningen. — Minister Albrecht Otto Giseke.

Saxe-Altenburg.—Minister von Gerstenberg-Zech.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—Minister Freiherr von Seebach.

Anhalt.—Minister Freiherr von Krosigk.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.—Dr. Hermann von Bertrab, State Minister.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.—Councilor Rudolf von Wolffersdorf.

Waldeck.—Director von Sommerfeld.

Reuss, older line.—Councilor Künze.

Reuss, younger line.—Dr. Adolf von Harbon, State Minister.

Schaumburg-Lippe.—Councilor Höcker.

Lippe-Detmold.—Councilor Meyer.

Lübeck.—Dr. Krüger, minister resident.

Bremen.—Otto Gildemeister, burgomaster.

Hamburg.—Dr. Kirchenpauer, burgomaster.

The following table gives the movement of population in 1872:

STATES.	Marriages.	Births. (Including Stillborn.)	Deaths. (Including Stillborn.)	Stillborn.	Excess of Births.
Prussia, with Lauenburg..	255,474	1,023,946	766,229	40,543	257,717
Bavaria.....	52,045	201,476	159,364	6,671	42,112
Saxony.....	26,058	114,234	81,657	4,931	32,577
Würtemberg..	19,583	83,031	60,411	3,186	22,620
Baden.....	14,599	60,600	41,152	1,885	19,448
Alsace-Lorraine	15,719	36,437	40,834	2,340	15,608
Hesse	8,885	53,554	22,175	1,401	11,379
Other states...	32,092	118,949	89,100	5,233	29,849
Total in 1872.	423,900	1,692,227	1,260,922	66,190	431,305
In Dec., 1871.	423,080	1,129,008	1,111,008	62,443	428,000

A new census was taken in December, 1875. From the preliminary reports on the result of the census it appears that the German Empire now numbers 32 cities above 50,000 inhabitants, with a total population of about 4,400,000 inhabitants. Of the large cities, 13 number above 100,000 inhabitants: Berlin, with her vicinity, 1,000,000; Hamburg-Altona, 350,000; Breslau, 240,000; Dresden, 196,000; Munich, 190,000; Elberfeld-Barmen, 160,000; Cologne, 131,000; Hanover, 129,000; Leipsic, 126,000; Magdeburg, 120,000; Königsberg, 119,000; Stuttgart 107,000; and Frankfort-on-the-Main, 103,000: total, 3,000,000. The other 19 cities, which have from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, are: Dantzic, Stettin, Bremen, Strasburg, Nuremberg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Düsseldorf, Crefeld, Chemnitz, Halle, Cassel, Brunswick, Posen, Mühlhausen, Mayence, Augsburg, Essen, Dortmund: total, 1,400,000 inhabitants. The aggregate population of the 32 cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants amounts consequently to more than the tenth part of the entire population of the empire. Sixty years ago Germany had only one city with about 200,000 inhabitants (Berlin), one with 80,000, and two with 50,000 (Breslau and Königsberg); and the capital of France with 1,000,000 had a population exceeding the aggregate population of the German cities with above 50,000 inhabitants. Now the population of the latter almost equals that of the French cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants. According to the census of 1872, France had 25 cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants, and with a total population of 4,500,000; of these cities, 9 (Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lille, Toulouse, Nantes, Rouen, and St.-Etienne) had more than 100,000 each, and an aggregate of 3,500,000. In 1815 France had 30,000,000 inhabitants, while Germany, exclusive of Austria, numbered 22,000,000. Thus the population of Germany during this period almost doubled, while that of France increased only by 20 per cent. The following table gives a nearly complete list of all the German cities which, according to the preliminary census-reports, had a population exceeding 20,000. A comparison of their population in 1875 with that in 1871 will show the remarkable fact that each city shows an increase.

CITIES.	Population in 1875.	Population in 1871.	Increase since 1871.
Berlin	964,755	826,341	138,414
Hamburg (state)	885,859	838,974	46,885
Breslau	237,398	207,997	29,401
Dresden	196,378	177,089	19,289
Munich	190,867	169,693	21,174
Cologne	132,697	129,233	3,464
Leipsic	126,412	106,925	19,487
Königsberg	119,127	112,092	7,035
Hanover (excl. of Linden)	108,102	87,626	20,476
Stuttgart	107,575	91,623	15,952
Frankfort-on-the-Main	103,231	91,040	12,191
Strasburg	94,257	85,654	8,603
Bremen	93,295	82,969	10,326
Nuremberg	90,884	83,214	7,670
Barmen	86,266	74,449	11,817
Magdeburg (Altstadt and Sudenburg)	85,282	84,401	881
Altona	84,080	74,102	9,978
Stettin	81,082	76,280	4,802
Elberfeld	80,804	71,384	9,420
Düsseldorf	80,373	69,365	11,008
Chemnitz	78,058	68,229	9,829
Halle	60,116	52,620	7,496
Posen	59,995	56,374	3,621
Dortmund	57,637	44,420	13,217
Augsburg	56,900	51,220	5,680
Essen	54,295	51,513	2,782
Cassel	53,000	46,362	6,638
Mühlhausen	57,000	52,892	4,108
Erfurt	47,497	43,616	3,881
Görlitz	45,974	42,200	3,774
Mannheim	45,683	39,606	6,077
Würzburg	45,010	40,005	5,005
Potsdam	44,614	43,834	780
Lübeck	44,500	39,743	4,757
Carlsruhe	43,695	36,582	7,113
Wiesbaden	42,000	35,450	6,550
Kiel	37,456	31,764	5,692
Duisburg	37,371	30,583	6,788
Darmstadt	37,148	33,799	3,349
Elbing	33,960	31,164	2,796
Zwickau	31,756	27,322	4,434
Ratisbon	31,525	29,185	2,340
Freiburg	31,198	24,668	6,530
Liegnitz	31,107	23,136	7,971
Bromberg	30,990	27,740	3,250
Ulm	30,116	26,290	3,826
Osnabrück	29,885	23,308	6,577
Plauen	28,745	23,855	5,890
Bochum	28,511	21,192	7,319
Stralsund	27,851	26,731	1,120
Fürth	27,265	24,577	2,688
Spandau	27,259	19,321	7,938
Bielefeld	27,058	21,834	5,224
Bamberg	26,869	25,788	1,181
Remscheid	25,744	22,003	3,741
Freiberg	23,699	21,673	2,026
Pforzheim	23,490	19,800	3,690
Kaiserslautern	22,727	17,892	4,835
Hanau	22,269	20,292	1,977
Heidelberg	22,236	19,983	2,253
Heilbronn	21,198	18,955	2,243
Gerau	20,435	17,871	2,614
Zittau	20,248	17,869	2,379
Stargard	20,186	17,280	2,906

The movement of emigration from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg was, in 1874, as follows:

FROM—	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Total.
Germany	17,918	24,093	42,006
Other states	12,720	19,350	32,070
Total, 1874	30,638	43,443	74,076
" 1873	68,241	69,176	132,417
" 1872	80,418	74,406	154,824
" 1871	60,516	42,224	102,740
" 1870	46,781	32,556	79,337
Average number. 1870–1874	56,318	52,361	108,679
Average number. 1865–1869	62,093	45,579	107,672
Average number. 1860–1864	21,580	20,085	41,665
Average number. 1855–1859	32,541	21,892	54,433
Average number. 1850–1854	51,361	25,804	77,165
Average number. 1845–1849	31,290	5,416	36,706
Average number. 1836–1844	12,949	1,704	14,653

The total number of emigrants from the three ports of Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin, in 1875, was 56,289; in 1874, 75,502; in 1873, 134,191.

The governments of the various states of the empire are investigating the causes of emigration from Germany. They will endeavor to remove them by facilitating the acquirement of small estates, and by opposing the action of emigration-agents paid by the transatlantic governments.

The states of Germany are constitutional monarchies, with the exception of the three Hanse-towns, which are democratic republics, and the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg, where the old feudal institutions, notwithstanding the urgent demands of the population and the admonition of the German Reichstag, had, in 1875, not been abolished. In the principality of Lippe-Detmold, the constitutional government has for some years been suspended in consequence of a conflict between the government and the representatives of the people. Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse, have Diets consisting of two Chambers; all the other states have only one Chamber. In Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse, Brunswick, Schwarzburg, Waldeck, and Schaumburg-Lippe, women can succeed after the extinction of the male line; but not in the other states.

The following tables show the composition of the different classes of the Diets of the particular states:

STATISTICS OF THE DIETS OF THE PARTICULAR STATES.

I. States with Two Chambers.

a. First Chamber.

STATES.	Members entitled. By Birth.	Members entitled. By Office.	Chosen Representatives. Of the Nobility or Real Estate.	Chosen Representatives. Of Universities or Sitter.	Representatives of Cities.	Appointed for Life.	Total.
Prussia	64	4	100	11	88	85	302
Bavaria	58	4	..	..	..	15	73
Saxony	7	3	22	3	8	5	45
Würtemb'g	36	..	..	..	..	9	45
Baden	10	2	8	2	..	7	29
Hesse	22	2	..	1	..	9	34
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	580

b. Second Chamber.

STATES.	Representatives. Of the Nobility or Real Estate.	Representatives. Of the Larger Cities.	Representatives. Of the Rest of the Country.	Representatives. Particular Classes.	Representatives. Total.	There is one Representative for
Prussia	..	..	..	..	433	1 : 56,000
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	156	1 : 31,000
Saxony	..	35	45	..	80	1 : 30,000
Würtemberg	18	7	68	10	93	1 : 19,000
Baden	..	22	41	..	63	1 : 22,000
Hesse	6	10	34	..	50	1 : 16,000
Total	..	..	..	..	875	1 : 40,000

II. States with One Chamber.

States.	Representatives. Of Landed Estate.	Of Cities.	Of the Country.	Others.	Total.	One Representative for
Saxe-Weimar	10	21 from general elections.			31	1 : 9,200
Oldenburg	General representation.				33	1 : 10,000
Brunswick	21	10	12	3	46	1 : 6,800
Saxe-Meiningen	8	..	16	..	24	1 : 7,800
Saxe-Altenburg	9	9	12	..	30	1 : 4,700
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	General representation.				21	1 : 8,300
Saxe-Coburg	Separate Diets.	General representation.			11	1 : 4,500
Saxe-Gotha					19	1 : 6,300
Anhalt	10	14	10	2	36	1 : 5,700
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	3	5	8	..	16	1 : 4,700
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	5	5 gen. elected.		5	15	1 : 4,500
Waldeck	General representation.				15	1 : 3,800
Reuss, older branch	2	3	4	3	12	1 : 3,800
Reuss, younger branch	3	12 gen. elected.		1	16	1 : 5,600
Schaumburg-Lippe	1	3	7	4	15	1 : 2,100
Lippe-Detmold	7	7	7	..	21	1 : 5,800
Lauenburg	7	5	5	1	18	1 : 2,800
Ratzeburg (part of Mecklenburg-Strelitz)	6	3	9	3	21	1 : 700
Total	..	..	..	..	370	1 : 6,000

III. Free Cities.

Cities.		Elected on General Ticket.	Representatives of Particular Classes.	Total.	One Representative for
Lübeck	Members of the com'u'ity	120	...	120	1 : 360
Bremen		...	150	150	1 : 600
Hamburg		88	108	196	1 : 1,200
Total		...	...	466	1 : 800

Grand-Duchies of Mecklenburg.

Grand-Duchies.	Representatives. Knights-Estates.	Cities.	Total.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	622	40	781
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	62	7	
Total	684	47	731

The number of professors and students at the German universities, in 1874, was as follows:

Universities.	States.	Professors.	Students.	Students not matriculated.	Total.
Berlin	Prussia	188	1,824	1,890	3,714
Bonn	"	102	724	32	756
Breslau	"	103	1,087	25	1,112
Erlangen	Bavaria	53	414	..	414
Freiburg	Baden	48	318	23	341
Giessen	Hesse	55	340	21	361
Göttingen	Prussia	109	991	14	1,005
Greifswald	"	59	465	23	488
Halle	"	93	989	21	1,010
Heidelberg	Baden	99	534	47	581
Jena	Saxe-Weimar	70	442	21	463
Kiel	Prussia	60	199	14	213
Königsberg	"	77	623	7	630
Leipsic	Saxony	152	2,947	110	3,057
Marburg	Prussia	61	409	18	427
Munich	Bavaria	115	1,101	44	1,145
Rostock	Mecklenburg	88	158	6	164
Strasburg	Alsace-Lorraine	80	654	66	720
Tübingen	Würtemberg	80	827	8	835
Würzburg	Bavaria	58	951	9	960
Total		1,700	15,997	2,899	18,896

In all, twenty universities, of which nine are in Prussia, three in Bavaria, two in Baden, one each in Würtemberg, Hesse, Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg, and Alsace-Lorraine. Sometimes the Academy of Münster, containing the two faculties of Catholic theology and philosophy, is counted among the German universities. At the following universities, outside of the German Empire, the German language is exclusively or predominantly used, and in the province of literature they may be counted as German universities:

Universities.	Countries.	Professors.	Students.	Students not matriculated.	Total.
Basel	Switzerland	63	158	....	158
Berne	"	70	285	60	345
Dorpat	Russia	64	811	11	822
Grätz	Austria	76	834	96	930
Innspruck	"	60	527	105	632
Prague	"	114	1,824	80	1,904
Vienna	"	227	3,228	995	4,223
Zürich	Switzerland	72	340	35	375
Total		746	8,007	1,382	9,389

During the winter of 1874–'75 the 228 Prussian gymnasia were attended by 65,018 scholars, and the preparatory schools connected with them by 9,588. The scholars in the gymnasia were distributed as follows among the different provinces of Prussia: Silesia, 10,796; Brandenburg, 10,283; Prussia, 8,316; Saxony, 6,567; Rhine Province, 6,195; Pomerania, 5,297, Westphalia, 4,616; Posen, 4,122; Hanover, 3,144; Hesse-Nassau, 2,949; Schleswig-Holstein, 1,782; and Hohenzollern, 151. In the preparatory schools Brandenburg had the largest number of scholars, 2,592. Then followed—Silesia, 1,208; Prussia, 1,194; Pomerania, 1,068; Hanover, 892; Rhine Province, 840, etc. The different religious denominations were represented as follows in the gymnasia: Evangelicals, 44,305 and 7,598 in the preparatory schools; Roman Catholics, 14,592 and 886; Jews, 6,114 and 1,103; Dissenters, 7 and 1. The number of directors and regular teachers was 2,493; of the assistant teachers, 285; special teachers, 411; of parish priests giving religious instruction, 137; and candidates on trial, 169. The 33 pro-gymnasia were visited by 3,502, and their preparatory schools by 398 scholars. The 79 Realschulen of the first class had 26,316, and the preparatory classes 4,733 scholars. Of these Brandenburg had 5,138; the Rhine Province, 4,656; Prussia, 3,061; Silesia, 2,894; Hanover, 2,824; Saxony, 2,785; Westphalia, 2,009; Posen, 1,444; Pomerania, 1,227; Hesse-Nassau, 1,023; and Schleswig-Holstein, 207. Of these scholars 20,962 were Evangelicals, 2,972 Catholics, 2,360 Jews, and 13 Dissenters (the latter all in Saxony). The number of directors and regular teachers was 899; of the special teachers, 161; of parish priests giving religious instruction, 54. The 67 Realschulen of the second class were attended by 5,202 scholars, of which 1,382 were in Brandenburg, 1,154 in Hesse-Nassau, 947 in the Rhine Province, 911 in Schleswig-Holstein, 566 in Saxony, and 239 in Pomerania. (The other five provinces, Prussia, Posen, Silesia, Hanover, and Westphalia, do not have these schools.) Of these scholars, 3,988 were Evangelicals; 341 Catholics; 870 Jews; and 3 Dissenters. The number of directors and regular teachers was 176.

The budget of the German Empire for 1875, as declared by law of December 27, 1874, estimates revenue and expenditure each at 515,018,563 marks (1 mark = 23.8cents). The revenue was derived from the following sources:

	Marks.
1. Customs and excises of consumption	229,017,690
2. Stamp-duty for bills of exchange	5,815,950
3. Administration of postal affairs and newspapers	10,759,227
4. Administration of telegraphs (deficit)	(—3,358,996)
5. Imperial Railroad in Alsace-Lorraine	7,067,850
6. Receipts of various descriptions	1,590,450
7. From the imperial funds for invalids	23,870,748
8. Surplus of the years 1873 and 1874	54,077,896
9. From the St. Gothard Railroad	969,023
10. Profit from the coining of imperial money	7,800,000
11. Interest of invested capitals	9,380,000
12. Extraordinary receipts	94,054,176
13. Matricular contributions	68,969,549
Total	515,018,563

The matricular contributions were divided among the particular states as follows:

STATES.	Marks.	STATES.	Marks.
Prussia	32,051,351	S.-Coburg-Gotha	271,456
Lauenburg	62,638	Anhalt	362,238
Bavaria	15,319,571	Schw.-Rudolstadt	108,486
Saxony	3,239,999	Sch.-Sondersh'sen	117,547
Würtemberg	5,784,133	Waldeck	82,818
Baden	4,349,774	Reuss (older br'ch)	73,810
Hesse	1,368,285	Reuss (younger branch)	135,964
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	639,067	Schaumburg-Lippe	44,928
Saxe-Weimar	427,350	Lippe	170,357
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	137,441	Lübeck	68,191
Oldenburg	457,789	Bremen	193,796
Brunswick	387,648	Hamburg	588,173
Saxe-Meiningen	298,183	Alsace-Lorraine	2,209,617
Saxe-Altenburg	214,582	Total	68,969,549

The regular expenditures of the empire were estimated as follows:

	Marks.
1. Chancery of the Empire	3,171,034
2. Imperial Diet	315,223
3. Foreign Office	5,342,240
4. Administration of the Imperial Army	311,394,605
5. Administration of the Navy	18,047,818
6. Interest of the debt of the empire	2,040,000
7. Chamber of Accounts	381,612
8. Imperial Supreme Court of Trade	351,540
9. Railroad-Office of the Empire	179,850
10. General Pension Funds	22,376,312
11. Empire Invalid Funds	23,870,748
12. "Rayon" indemnification rentes	25,040
Total	398,516,251

The extraordinary expenditures are thus estimated:

	Marks.
1. Chancery of the Empire	292,304
2. Imperial Diet	20,000
3. Foreign Office	1,865,250
4. Postal Administration	1,217,379
5. Administration of Telegraphs	120,000
6. Army of the Empire	43,901,608
7. Administration of the Navy	9,094,782
8. Chamber of Accounts	60,000
9. Railroads of the Empire	54,714,126
10. St. Gothard Railroad	1,317,969
11. Mint Reform	7,900,000
12. Manufacture of Empire Bank-notes	600,000
Total	121,502,312

The following table gives the military forces of the empire in time of war:

FIELD ARMY.

CLASS OF TROOPS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Higher staffs	863	5,170	5,070
Infantry	10,190	455,690	17,908
Jägers	572	26,676	1,046
Cavalry	2,144	59,814	65,608
Artillery	2,286	78,120	77,432
Pioneers	555	20,917	9,647
Train	484	38,451	46,017
Administrations	216	2,896	10,864
Total	17,310	687,594	233,592

The new fortifications at Metz may be regarded as almost complete. The chain of forts which surrounds the town, forming a circle is closed, and all the forts are ready, except that of Woippy, which is to be finished in 1876. The total number of forts is eleven, four of which have been newly built by the Germans, and are now being supplied with guns, ammunition, and provisions. The storehouses will, when finished, afford sufficient

space to hold provisions for about 40,000 men for several years; the forts are connected by railways and lines of telegraph. The fortifications of Strasburg are not in so advanced a state as those of Metz. The works on the left bank of the Rhine are all ready for defensive purposes, but those on the right bank will not be completed till 1877. These great fortresses, combined with Mayence, Coblentz, Germersheim, and Rastadt on the east, and Diedenhofen, Breisach, and Saarlouis on the west and south, would in themselves form one of the strongest lines of defense in Europe; but it is also intended to enlarge the fortifications of Cologne, so as to oppose a hostile attack from the north or northwest. Energetic steps are being taken to connect all the Rhine fortresses with railways; several important strategic lines, such as that from Bruchsal to Germersheim, have already been opened for traffic, and others are being constructed. These fortresses will then be brought so near to each other that it will be possible to concentrate all the forces at their disposal at any point inclosed by them within twenty-four hours.

The military forces of the empire in time of peace are as follows:

CLASS OF TROOPS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
1. Staffs	2,172	2	3,608
Infantry of the line	8,596	255,848	4,184
Chasseurs	582	14,621	182
Militia	570	4,728	3
2. Infantry	9,698	274,697	4,369
3. Cavalry	2,357	65,498	69,268
Foot artillery	681	15,002	388
Field artillery	1,627	30,702	16,745
4. Artillery	2,308	45,704	17,133
5. Pioneers	346	9,051	185
6. Train	243	5,051	2,406
7. Particular formations	89	1,656	28
Total	17,218	401,659	96,942

RESERVES.

CLASS OF TROOPS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Substitutes of the staffs	375	1,836	322
Infantry	2,812	179,524	1,086
Jägers	104	8,008	26
Cavalry	465	23,994	19,716
Artillery	340	13,261	5,507
Pioneers	90	4,950	20
Train	240	11,522	3,903
Total	4,426	243,095	30,580

GARRISONS.

CLASS OF TROOPS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Authorities (Ministry of War, Commanders, etc.)	850	10,000	1,850
Infantry	6,424	250,944	2,044
Jägers	104	6,500	26
Cavalry	828	22,968	25,390
Artillery	1,370	54,852	8,114
Pioneers	581	8,588	.....
Total garrison	10,107	353,102	37,414
" reserves	4,426	243,095	30,580
" field army	17,310	687,594	233,592
Grand total	31,843	1,283,791	301,586

Very extensive works are in progress in Kiel dockyard, four large dry docks and two basins being under construction. All the docks are of brickwork, and range from 350 feet in length and 76 feet in width to 420 feet and 82 feet. They will have from 26 feet to 32 feet depth of water; and the harbor not being subject to tides, the water does not vary more than twelve inches in level. The basins are each about 900 feet square. The works are expected to last for some years. The brickwork to two docks has been started. The entrance to the harbor is commanded by strong forts, with a few of Krupp's steel guns.

On the 1st of May, 1875, the new law regulating the protection of trade-marks throughout the German Empire came into force. Paragraph twenty of this law says that all foreigners belonging to nations which have a reciprocity treaty with the German Empire can get protection for the whole of Germany for their trade-marks, names, firm-names, etc., by applying to the Commercial Court at the city of Leipsic.

The movement of shipping in the German ports was, in 1874, as follows:

STATES.	TOTAL VESSELS.		TOTAL STEAMERS.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.				
Prussia (1873)	35,248	3,180,882	4,993	1,259,368
Hamburg	5,178	2,099,200	2,668	1,611,000
Bremen	2,619	784,074	510	477,718
Lübeck	2,454	307,519	960	188,604
Oldenburg	2,598	145,875	48	9,948
Mecklenburg	1,024	103,164	126	19,698
Cleared.				
Prussia (1873)	33,677	2,981,588	4,701	1,158,134
Hamburg	5,103	2,130,600	2,664	1,603,600
Bremen	2,654	794,513	511	466,369
Lübeck	2,479	307,953	955	187,425
Oldenburg	2,630	144,838	48	12,895
Mecklenburg	1,025	104,435	132	21,407

The commercial navy of Germany, embracing vessels, tonnage, and horse-power, was, on January 1, 1874, composed as follows:

STATES.	TOTAL VESSELS.		TOTAL STEAMERS.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	No.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Prussia	2,961	489,890	104	25,078	77,514
Hamburg	409	196,358	80	75,748	16,633
Bremen	232	177,905	37	59,715	15,571
Mecklenburg	416	107,657	7	2,619	398
Oldenburg	482	53,874	1	20	15
Lübeck	45	8,541	24	4,458	1,379
North-Sea fleet	2,394	569,843	137	139,510	33,532
Baltic fleet	2,101	463,882	116	28,128	7,918
Total, 1874	4,495	1,033,725	253	167,638	41,750
" 1873	4,527	999,158	216	129,521	33,380
" 1872	4,529	988,690	175	97,030	27,164
" 1871	4,519	982,355	147	81,994	23,287

The total length of railroads of Germany (and Luxemburg) open for traffic, including the State roads and the private roads under State administration, and other private roads, was as follows on January 1, 1875:

STATES.	State Roads.	Private roads under State administr'n.	Private Roads.	Total Roads.
Prussia	4,057	2,709	8,722	15,488
Other states of Northern Germany	.....	.....	1,074	1,074
Oldenburg	138	.....	.....	138
Bavaria	2,047	330	1,212	3,589
Saxony	1,050	148	250	1,448
Würtemberg	1,210	.....	17	1,227
Baden	1,084	184	.....	1,168
Hesse	122	.....	651	773
Alsace-Lorraine	867	.....	.....	867
Luxemburg	.....	170	.....	170
Total, Jan., 1875	10,525	3,491	11,926	25,942
" Jan., 1874	10,129	3,275	10,869	24,273
Increase	396	216	1,057	1,669

The extension of electric telegraphs is shown by the following table (in kilometres; 1 kilometre = 0.62 mile):

TELEGRAPHS.	Imperial Telegraphs.	Bavaria.	Wurtemberg.	Total.
Lines	33,246	6,911	2,414	42,571
Wires	120,779	22,011	5,620	149,410
No. of state stations	1,687	328	.....	.....
No. of R. R. stations	2,226	388	.....	.....
Total	3,913	776	303	4,992

The postal statistics of the empire were, according to the latest official publications, as follows:

POSTAL STATISTICS.	Imperial Mail, 1874.	Bavaria, 1873.	Wurtemberg, 1874.	Total.
(a.) Number of post-offices	6,275	1,137	488	7,900
(b.) Letters	456,684,877	46,457,504	18,775,788	521,900,000
Postal-cards	45,833,045	986,499	909,180	47,700,000
Official correspondence	26,451,899	7,954,922	3,527,946	37,900,000
Samples of goods	75,788,394	1,529,870	274,590	77,500,000
Printed matter	6,522,477	2,443,274	3,224,754	12,200,000
Total, 1874	611,280,692	59,322,069	26,715,258	697,300,000
" 1873	555,825,045	56,433,990	25,961,489	638,200,000
(c.) Newspapers	259,222,176	65,070,881	25,343,943	349,600,000
(d.) Revenue (marks)	97,811,724	7,189,745	10,086,945	.....
Expenditure	89,687,427	6,507,300	9,972,374	.....
Surplus	+8,124,297	+682,445	+114,571	.....

The Reichstag, after a vacation of two weeks, resumed its sessions on January 4, 1875. On January 7th it ratified the convocation between Germany and Russia relative to bequests, and on January 8th the consular treaty between these two countries. One of the most important bills of the session, that on the Landsturm, was, January 22d, adopted by 198 against 84 votes. The bill was intended to carry out Art. VI. of the imperial military law, which had announced that the duties of the Landsturm would be regulated by special law. The new bill essentially changed the character which the Landsturm had in the War of Liberation in 1815. By placing it under the military law and giving it military signs, it secured to it the protection which the law of nations confers in time of war upon organized armies in opposition to freeshooters. It also intended to facilitate partial mobilization of the Landsturm. The Minister of War, Kameke, who pointed out the essential features of the new bill, called attention to the fact that the new regulations had in view the employment of the Landsturm for merely defensive purposes. The Party of Progress opposed several clauses of the bill, but from motives of patriotism voted for the bill as a whole when their amendments were rejected. Their speakers declared that in their opinion it was important to show to foreign nations that, whatever differences of opinion might exist on some features of the bill, in time of war the whole nation was ready for the defense of the country. The Catholic Centre, the Poles, and the Socialists, who desired to substitute for the Landsturm bill one for arming the entire nation, persisted in their opposition to the last. All other parties voting solidly for the bill, it was on January 22d adopted by 198 against 84 votes. Three days later, on January 25th, the civil marriage bill was adopted by 207 against 72 votes. During the debate preceding the vote Dr. Fäustle, the Bavarian Minister of Justice, pointed out that the clause of the bill by which the ecclesiastical matrimonial courts in Bavaria will be abolished, did not violate either Bavaria's reserved rights or the concordat with Rome. He added that, notwithstanding the concordat, civil matrimonial courts existed in the Bavarian Palatinate. In conclusion, the minister said the distress caused in Bavaria by the conditions for contracting marriage could only be terminated by a minute definition of the limits of jurisdiction between church and state. This bill extends civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages, from Prussia to the whole empire. The new statute is a consequence of the resolution adopted some time ago to enlarge the powers of the central Legislature, and include civil law among the topics appertaining to the empire. In all Germany this law does away with the services of the clergy in celebrating the three great domestic events of life. It allows of children entering on their earthly career without being baptized or assigned to any religious denomination whatever. It enables men and women to marry indepen-

dently of the consent of the clergy, not always easily obtained in Catholic districts. And, finally, it allows of people being buried in consecrated ground whose relatives may not be in a position to mention any recognized creed believed in by the defunct. The churchyards, so long in the exclusive possession of the clergy, henceforth must be thrown open to the people who owned to no denomination while alive. What the effect of it all upon German society is likely to be, will easily be divined when it is stated that, in the few months the Prussian civil registration law has been in operation, only 25 per cent. of all Berlin marriages have been celebrated in churches, while only 30 per cent. of the children born in Berlin have been baptized by clergymen.

On January 30th the Reichstag concluded the debate upon the third reading of the Imperial Bank bill. To clause 44 Dr. Lasker moved an amendment conferring upon the Federal Council discretionary power to authorize, either for a given or an indefinite period, the different banks to avail themselves of some of the forms for granting credit otherwise forbidden by the terms of the bill. This amendment being adopted, the measure then passed. The House proceeded to the final vote, and the bill was carried by a large majority. Herr Delbrück having read the imperial message, declaring the session closed, the House separated with three cheers for the Emperor William.

The German Reichstag reassembled on October 27th. The Emperor William being absent on account of indisposition, the speech from the throne was read by Herr Delbrück, Minister of State. The strongest hope was expressed by the imperial speech in the continuance of peace, which was said to be more assured now than at any time during the twenty years preceding the reconstruction of the empire. The bills prepared by the Federal Council for the Reichstag were chiefly of a commercial nature. The Reichstag reëlected its President, Max von Forckenbeck,* almost unanimously; the two Vice-Presidents, Prince von Hohenlohe and Dr. Hänel, were likewise reëlected. The fears which had been widely entertained that the budget as well as the new penal code might lead to new conflicts between the Imperial Government and the Reichstag were dispersed by the speeches which Prince Bismarck and Minister Camphausen made in November. During the discussion of the budget, Camphausen undertook to show that the economical situation of the country was by no means so unfavorable as it had been for some time represented in many financial circles. He expressly stated that he still regarded it as a duty to defend the rights of the representatives of the people, and that, when the Government and the representatives of the people disagreed, the former must recede. Prince Bismarck again expressed many views on taxation and other subjects, with which the majority of the Reichstag did not agree, but his unreserved recognition of the constitutional rights of the Reichstag made a most favorable impression throughout the empire. On December 7th a petition from the iron and steel manufacturers in favor of a protective tariff called forth an animated discussion. In accordance with the report of its committee, which was supported by the President of the Imperial Chancery, the Reichstag resolved, by a large majority, to pass to the order of the day. At the second reading of the new penal code, which began on December 15th, the Reichstag almost unanimously rejected several sections in the forms proposed by the Government. A complete agreement between Government and Reichstag, on the other hand, was attained in the debate on the budget for 1876. A bill for the protection of copyright in works of art was also adopted. On December 18th the Reichstag adjourned for one month.

A visit made by the Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to Berlin, in January, 1875, and his friendliness with leading men of the National party and other parliamentary notabilities, drew fresh attention to the affairs of the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg. There has never been so singular a dead-lock in any European sovereignty since Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha first tried to govern his united duchies constitutionally against their own will. On the one hand the new German Empire has expressly guaranteed to all its citizens representative administration, and the two Mecklenburgs have their members in the Diet according to their population. But the local government is of purely mediæval character, intended to give the sovereigns almost absolute powers over the working-classes, and to support these by favoring the privileges of the Ritterschaft, or order of landed gentry. The Baltic towns, again, as Rostock, possess certain ancient municipal privileges; but these are confined strictly to their own burgesses. The whole relation of the various classes one to another is a bequest direct from the age preceding the Thirty Years' War, and a perfect anachronism now. The present Grand-duke of Schwerin abandoned long ago the claims which his predecessors maintained, in theory at least, to such powers as that of direct corporal punishment, and since the late war made his name popular he has used various efforts to introduce genuine constitutional government. In this Strelitz has followed his lead; but the Ritterschaft cleaves to its own privileges, and refuses any concession to popular feeling. Hence the two dukes at last resolved in concert to make use of the power of the central Legislature against their own aristocracy. At the meeting of the joint Diet of the two grand-duchies, the Government submitted the draft of constitutional forms of administration; but the Ritterschaft, which constitutes the immense majority of the Diet, was unwill-

* For biographies of Forckenbeck, Hohenlohe, and Hänel, see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

ing to make any important concession. It substituted for the Government bill one of its own, which provided for the continuance of all the privileges of the Ritterschaft, and made, in particular, the entire legislation on taxes and every change in the constitution of the grand-duchies contingent upon the assent of both the Ritterschaft and the Landschaft (representatives of towns) as now constituted. It adopted an address to the two grand-dukes requesting them to oppose any undue influence which the Imperial Government and Reichstag might endeavor to exercise upon the affairs of the duchies. The members of the Landschaft, on the other hand, declared that they were agreed with the grand-dukes and the majority of the population in their fidelity toward the empire; that they must decline even to take into consideration the proposition of the Ritterschaft; and that they hoped the grand-dukes would find means to carry through a reform of the constitution on the basis of the propositions made in 1874.

In Bavaria, a general election for a new Diet took place in June, and resulted in the success of seventy-nine candidates of the Patriotic (Catholic) and seventy-seven of the Liberal or Unionist party. The new Chamber met on September 29th, and the Patriotic party elected by a majority of two the President, Vice-President, and other officers. The Diet soon after adopted an address to the King, in which they emphatically declared no confidence in the ministry. The latter, therefore, offered its resignation, which the King, however, refused to accept. On the contrary, he assured the ministers that he approved of their conduct, and refused to receive an address subsequently voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The foreign relations of the empire were, on the whole, of a pacific character. Only with Belgium serious complications appeared for a time to arise, but the diplomatic negotiations finally resulted in an agreement which was entirely satisfactory to both parties (*see* BELGIUM).

The relations between Germany and France were at no time seriously disturbed. In April, considerable uneasiness was created by a leading article in a Berlin paper, the *Post*, which was supposed to represent the views of the Government. The paper thus expressed itself on the political situation:

Recent events have unfortunately rendered it but too probable that the Legislative Assembly of France, being afraid that the Republican majority of the next Chamber will eschew war, under the dangerous auspices of MacMahon and the Orleans princes, are anxious to precipitate it, while a strong body of Royalist deputies is there to profit by the results for the reëstablishment of monarchy. War, accordingly, is coming on, though the clouds gathering on the horizon may yet be in dispersion. The Austrian Conservatives, aided by influential military circles, are endeavoring to turn out the Andrassy cabinet with a view to take part in coming events in Italy. It is certain that she wishes to make the Pope a tool in her hands, to use him for the exercise of Italian political influence all over the world. The greater part of the upper classes of Italy are ready to join any ally against Germany, whose anti-Papal attitude is considered by them as anti-Italian and hostile to their national interests. Yet it is by no means certain that the French Government will be able to procure an Austro-Italian alliance just now. If they fail in their endeavors to do so, war will probably be delayed. Things, however, have reached a pass when the German people should be better acquainted with the realities of the situation. It is time to awake slumberers.

The organ of Prince Bismarck, the *North-German Gazette*, tried to calm the excitement which the above article had produced. It accepted the explanation of the French press as reassuring, and intimated that the Belgian note was not so much intended to formulate demands as to promote a desirable agitation of international law. But even this official disclaimer produced in wide circles the impression that the peace of Europe was not resting on a solid basis. The French Government positively contradicted the assertion that Germany had recently made representations of a hostile tendency. The semi-official organs of the Government also stated that no cause of conflict existed between Germany and France.

The relations between the Emperors of Germany and Russia remained of the most intimate character. In May the Czar made a visit to Berlin, where his reception, as on former occasions, was most enthusiastic. The Czar, accompanied by Prince Gortschakoff, paid a visit to Prince Bismarck. The reports of the European press on this visit agreed in representing the result of the interview as most favorable to the continuance of European peace. It was stated in diplomatic circles that both the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff, on their arrival at Berlin, were still in doubt as to the real character of the political situation, and were inclined to regard it as critical. It was only at Berlin that they were fully satisfied, by the positive assurances of the German Government, that there were no troubles to be apprehended. Upon this, by order of the Czar, all the diplomatic agents of the Russian court were immediately telegraphed to and advised that the prospect was entirely pacific. Russia had first offered its mediatorial offices should there have been any serious complication. The court of St. James's made a similar offer. The Governments of Austria and Italy likewise inquired if their interference would be needed. Thus, while critical events were apprehended, Russia, Austria, England, and Italy, offered to mediate between Germany and France. It is supposed that the Russian propositions were accompanied with offers of eventual support. Soon after, Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed to all the principal agents of Russia that the continuance of peace was insured. The firm attitude adopted by Russia in these conferences was strengthened by reports received from France

to the effect that the most influential portion of the French nation accept the results of the late war, and that the foreign policy of the country is likely to remain unchanged.

The friendly relations between Germany and Italy continued, and were strengthened by a visit paid by the Emperor and the crown-prince to Italy (*see* ITALY).

The German Government, on January 6th, ordered the gunboats Albatros and Nautilus back to Santander. It also published the documents sent by the German consulate in Bayonne relating to the depositions of the crew of the Rostock brig Gustav. These confirmed the announcement that the Carlists fired upon the ship, and rendered it impossible to lower the third anchor. The documents further showed that the sailors, when able to proceed to the vessel two days later, found the cargo landed, and even their private lockers despoiled of all wearing-apparel and valuable articles. At the same time a Carlist officer who spoke German again attempted to induce them to sign a document stating that the brig had not been fired upon by the Carlists, and that the latter had treated the crew well. As a final act of reparation for the Gustav outrage, the Spanish commander at Guetaria, on April 28th, on the arrival of the German fleet off that port, fired a salute of twenty-one guns with due ceremony, as agreed upon.

On August 17th the colossal statue of Hermann, the ancient German hero, who, in 9 A. D., delivered Germany from the rule of the Romans, was unveiled near Detmold, the capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, before an immense concourse of people. The Emperor William and the crown-prince were present. The unveiling of the statue was the occasion of a grand national festival, which was celebrated not only throughout Germany, but even by the Germans in all foreign countries. The statue is a remarkable work of art, and owes its completion solely to the devoted patriotism and the perseverance of Herr von Bandel, the sculptor. Ninety feet high from the point of the uplifted sword to the legionary eagle trodden under foot by the victor, this gigantic Hermann in form and countenance is intended to impersonate the manly vigor, frankness, and strength attributed to the ancient Germans by their Roman enemies. His costume, being the old Saxon tunic, with bearskin mantle and helmet, leaves arms and legs uncovered, and gives full effect to the huge proportions of this the tallest figure erected since the Rhodian Colossus. The circular cupola temple which forms the pedestal is 89 feet high, and is supported by a foundation 66 feet in diameter. The figure, being of chased copper, derives solidity from a complicated system of iron tubes placed in the interior of the body. The copper used in making the statue weighs 237 cwt., the iron 1,133 cwt. In the open temple which forms the base is a bronze *haut-relief* of the German Emperor, and sundry German and Latin inscriptions commemorate the reign in which the monument was completed. The German inscriptions chiefly refer to the last war, which established unity and revived the empire, while a Latin legend contains the well-known words of Tacitus, in which Hermann is described as the only one who had the courage to attack Rome, and the strength to defeat her when at the height of her power. The statue crowns the dome of a handsome semi-Gothic structure, which Von Bandel found necessary to erect in order to raise the monument high up above the crests of the trees. This substructure reaches a height of 93 feet; the figure itself, up to the point of the sword, being 90 feet high, the entire monument is therefore 183 feet in height. This temple-like structure has a diameter at its base of 70 feet. The figure of Hermann stands erect, holding high in his right hand a ponderous sword, measuring 24 feet in length, his left resting upon a shield, bearing the simple inscription, "Treufest!" "True and Firm." On the sword is an inscription, which reads in German: "Deutsche Einigkeit meine Stärke; Meine Stärke Deutschlands Macht"—or in English: "German unity my strength; my strength Germany's might." The hero is clad in a close-fitting tunic, trimmed with fur; the arms are bare, the limbs are in close-fitting hose and shoes of untanned leather. A long mantle clasped on the breast falls gracefully over the shoulders, the head is covered with a winged helmet, the foot treads on the Roman eagle. The head of Hermann is a noble work, full of majesty and power, the features stern yet German, "terrible in war, gentle in peace;" the long flowing hair is apparently caught up and held fast beneath the pressure of the helmet. Von Bandel has not of course been able to give a portrait but rather an ideal Hermann; or, as he better expresses it, he would symbolize Hermann's great deed, the "raising of the German sword against Rome."

The anniversary of the surrender of Sedan, September 2d, was observed throughout Germany as a holiday and day of general rejoicing. A large portion of the Catholic population, following the advice given by the bishops, took no part in the celebration.

The Government of Italy gave notice of the termination of the commercial treaty concluded between the Zollverein and Italy, on December 31, 1865, and the treaty of navigation between the North-German Confederation and Italy, of October 14, 1867.

The number of trials for offenses of the press was very large. Some of them are interesting illustrations of the German press laws. Julius Lang was condemned at Munich to six months' imprisonment for the much-talked-of article entitled "Die Revolution von Oben," in which allusion was made to crowned revolutionists who ought to be punished, banished, or executed. The public prosecutor contended that this passage referred to the German Emperor,

while the defendant's counsel endeavored to rebut this construction. Another editor, who was prosecuted for an article which placed Prince Bismarck in the same category with the manager of an acrobatic company, was acquitted. A third editor, who had charged the Crown-prince of Germany with diplomatic shuffling, was sentenced *in contumaciam* to ten months' imprisonment. The public prosecutor had only demanded eight months, and it rarely happens that the court passes a heavier sentence than that proposed by the prosecution. It was especially the Catholic journals which were confiscated and prosecuted frequently in all parts of the empire. In Breslau a paper was seized for reprinting an article from a New York journal; and on the Rhine two petty sheets, one a Liberal, were seized for publishing a translation of an article from an English weekly paper. Public opinion in Germany declared itself on this question decidedly against the Government, especially when, in the prosecution of the Democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Government held all the persons in the editorial and printing offices responsible for the articles in its pages. Not only the General Assembly of German Journalists, but also the Congress of German Jurists, emphatically demanded a legislation protecting a reasonable freedom of the press.

GILLETT, Rev. Ezra H., D. D., was born at Colchester, Conn., July 18, 1823, and died in Harlem, September 2, 1875, at the age of 52. He was educated in Yale College, Conn., and in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, ordained a pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Harlem in 1844, and appointed professor in the University of the City of New York in 1868, where he was an instructor in political economy, ethics, and ancient history. He was brought into general notice by his "Life and Times of John Huss" (2 vols. 8vo, Boston, 1863–'64). He also wrote "History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States" (2 vols. 8vo, Philadelphia, 1864; revised edition, 1875); "God in Human Thought" (2 vols. 8vo, New York, 1874); "The Moral System" (1875). His minor works are, "Life Lessons" (1864); "Ancient Cities and Empires;" "England Two Hundred Years ago," and various tracts. He was likewise a frequent contributor to the *Presbyterian Quarterly*, the *Historical Magazine*, the *Observer*, and the *Evangelist*.

GOLUCHOWSKI, Count Agenor, an Austrian statesman, was born February 8, 1812; died August 3, 1873. He descended from an old Polish family. After having held various offices, he became in 1849 Governor of Galicia, and in 1859 Minister of the Interior, which office he held a little over a year, when he was created Minister of State. But in this capacity he made himself so odious to the people that he was removed from office in December, 1860. On April 18, 1861, he was created a life-member of the Herrenhaus, and on September 20, 1866, again Governor of Galicia. In 1868, after the stormy scenes in the Diet of Galicia, he resigned, but was again appointed Governor in 1871, which position he then held up to his death. He was a strong supporter of the clerical-feudal party of the Polish nobility, and was very unpopular among the constitutional party and the people.

GOMM, Sir William Maynard, an English field-marshal, was born in 1784; died July 15, 1875. He received his first commission in 1794, took part in the campaign in Holland in 1799, distinguished himself in the war on the Peninsula and in the campaign of 1815, at the close of which he was made a K. C. B. In 1837 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops in Jamaica in 1840, and in 1843 Governor and commander-in-chief of the Mauritius. In 1850 he succeeded Sir Charles Napier as commander-in-chief in India, retiring in 1855. He was made a G. C. B. in 1859, a field-marshal in 1868, and in 1872, on the death of Sir John Burgoyne, was appointed Constable of the Tower of London.

GRAHAM, Hon. William A., a Southern statesman, died at Saratoga, August 11, 1875. He was born in North Carolina, September 5, 1804, and was the son of General Joseph Graham, a person of distinction during the Revolutionary War. He was graduated at Chapel Hill University, N. C., in 1824, and subsequently admitted to the bar at Newbern. He served in the State Legislature from 1833 to 1836, and also in 1839 and 1840. In 1841 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, and served through the Twenty-seventh Congress. He was not reëlected, because the Legislature of 1842–'43 was of adverse politics. In the struggle of 1844 he was chosen by the Whigs as their candidate for Governor, and carried the State over an able and popular opponent by 3,153 majority, on a larger vote than was ever before polled. He was reëlected in 1846 by 7,859 majority, and declined a third term, retiring to private life. In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore, he was called into the cabinet to fill the post of Secretary of the Navy. At the Whig Convention which met at Baltimore in June, 1852, and nominated General Scott for President, Mr. Graham was named for Vice-President on the second ballot. Immediately upon his nomination Mr. Graham withdrew from the cabinet, and was succeeded by Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland. Mr. Graham retired from public life after the defeat of his party at the succeeding presidential election. During the civil war he "went with his State," but was at heart a Unionist. He attended the Union Convention at Philadelphia in 1866, called to sustain the policy of President Johnson. He was within a recent period appointed one of the arbitrators of the boundary of Maryland and Virginia, and was acting in that capacity at Saratoga.

GRANT, Sir James Hope, an English gen-

eral, born in 1808; died March 7, 1875. He entered the army in 1826, and having served with distinction in China, under Lord Saltoun, he went to India. He commanded the Ninth Lancers during the whole of the Sikh wars of 1848–'49, and took a prominent part in suppressing the Sepoy mutiny of 1857–'58. In 1860 he commanded the military forces in the war with China, at the close of which he was made a G. C. B.

GREAT BRITAIN, a kingdom of Western Europe. The Queen, Victoria, was born May 24, 1819. She is a daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III.; succeeded her uncle William IV. as Queen of Great Britain in 1837; married, in 1840, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Children of the Queen.—1. Princess Victoria, born November 21, 1840; married to the Crown-Prince of Germany. 2. Prince Albert Edward, heir-apparent, born November 9, 1841; married, in 1863, to Princess Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Issue, two sons and three daughters; eldest son, Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864. 3. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843; married, in 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse. 4. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; married, in 1874, to the Grand-duchess Marie of Russia. He is heir-apparent to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 5. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846; married, in 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. 6. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848; married, in 1871, to the Marquis of Lorne. 7. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850. 8. Prince Leopold, born April 7, 1853. 9. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857.

The cabinet was composed as follows in 1875: *First Lord of the Treasury*, Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli; *Lord High Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Lord Cairns; *Lord President of the Council*, Rt. Hon. Duke of Richmond; *Lord Privy Seal*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Malmesbury; *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.

Secretaries of State.—1. Home Department, Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross; 2. Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby; 3. Colonies, Rt. Hon. Earl of Carnarvon; 4. War, Rt. Hon. G. Hardy; 5. India, Rt. Hon. Marquis of Salisbury; First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. George Ward Hunt; Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Lord John J. R. Manners.

Parliament is composed of two Houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The number of peers in 1875 was 486. Of these, 5 were princes of the blood-royal, 2 archbishops, 21 dukes, 20 marquesses, 129 earls, 32 viscounts, 24 bishops, and 253 barons. The number includes 16 Scottish and 28 Irish representative peers. The former are elected for the duration of Parliament, the latter for life. The Speaker of the House of Lords is Lord Cairns, the Lord High Chancellor. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. The number of electors on the register in 1875 was 2,305,094 in England and Wales, 289,789 in Scotland, and 232,874 in Ireland.

The following table gives the area and population of the British Empire, according to the latest official statements and estimates:

COUNTRIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
Great Britain and Ireland...	121,607	33,198,400 (1875)
Heligoland, Gibraltar, and Malta	145	176,213 (1871)
Europe	121,752	33,374,600
Cape Colony	192,420	496,381 (1865)
British Kaffraria	3,463	86,201 (1865)
Basuto-Land	8,450	75,000
West Griqua-Land	16,632	25,477 (1865)
East Griqua-Land	3,402	35,000
Natal	17,601	289,773 (1865)
West African settlements...	17,115	633,400 (1871)
St. Helena	47	6,241 (1871)
Ascension	34	27 (1871)
Tristan da Cunha	45	53 (1871)
Mauritius	739	317,069 (1871)
Dependencies of Mauritius.	350	13,391 (1871)
New Amsterdam	25.5	.....
St. Paul	2.8	.....
Africa	260,526	1,978,013
Australian Continent	2,945,227	1,776,495 (1873)
Tasmania	26,215	104,217 (1873)
New Zealand	106,259	332,300 (1873)
Norfolk Island	16.8	481 (1871)
Chatham Island	520	142 (1871)
Auckland Islands	196.7	.....
Lord Howe's Island	3.2	37
Feejee Islands	8,033.8	148,040 (1871)
Fanning Island	21	150
Caroline Island	25.5	.....
Australasia	3,086,518	2,362,360
British India	904,049	190,563,048 (1871)
Native states of India	546,695	48,267,910 (1871)
Ceylon	24,454	2,405,287 (1871)
Straits settlements	1,206	308,097 (1871)
Hong-Kong	32	124,198 (1871)
Labuan	45	4,898 (1871)
Nicobar Islands	725	5,000
Andaman Islands	2,551	13,500
Laccadive Islands	744	6,800
Curia-Muria Islands	21	.....
Aden	7.71	29,730
Perim, Mosha, Kamaran, and Keeling Islands	77.45	900
Asia	1,480,607	241,729,500
Dominion of Canada	3,513,825	3,718,745 (1871)
Newfoundland	40,200	146,536 (1869)
Bermuda	40.8	15,309 (1871)
Honduras	13,500	24,710 (1870)
West Indies	13,754	1,063,886 (1871)
British Guiana	85,425	215,200 (1871)
Falkland Islands	4,741	803
America	3,670,986	5,185,200
British Empire	8,620,389	284,629,700

The above table somewhat differs from the last official statement on the area and population of the British Empire (the census of England and Wales, vol. iv., 1873), as it contains territories not enumerated in the official census, and in some cases later figures.

The following table gives the area and population of the civil counties (as distinguished from "union" or "registration" counties) of the United Kingdom:

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Population in 1871.
ENGLAND.		
Bedford	295,509	146,257
Berks	450,132	196,475
Buckingham	467,009	175,879
Cambridge	524,926	186,906
Chester	705,498	561,201
Cornwall	869,878	364,343
Cumberland	970,161	220,253
Derby	656,243	379,394
Devon	1,655,161	601,374
Dorset	627,265	195,537
Durham	647,592	685,089
Essex	1,055,183	466,436
Gloucester	804,977	584,640
Hereford	582,398	125,370
Hertford	391,141	192,226
Huntingdon	229,515	63,708
Kent	1,004,984	848,294
Lancaster	1,207,926	2,819,495
Leicester	511,719	269,311
Lincoln	1,767,962	436,599
Middlesex	181,317	2,589,765
Monmouth	368,399	195,448
Norfolk	1,356,173	438,656
Northampton	629,912	243,891
Northumberland	1,290,312	386,646
Nottingham	526,176	319,758
Oxford	470,095	177,975
Rutland	94,889	22,073
Salop	841,167	248,111
Somerset	1,049,815	463,483
Southampton	1,082,105	544,684
Stafford	732,484	558,326
Suffolk	949,825	348,569
Surrey	483,178	1,091,685
Sussex	934,006	417,456
Warwick	566,458	634,189
Westmoreland	500,906	65,010
Wilts	859,308	257,177
Worcester	472,458	338,837
York (East Riding)	750,828	268,466
York (North Riding)	1,361,664	298,278
York (W. Riding, incl. York city)	1,770,359	1,874,611
Total	32,597,898	21,495,181
WALES.		
Anglesea	193,511	51,040
Brecon	460,158	59,901
Cardigan	448,387	73,441
Carmarthen	606,172	115,710
Carnarvon	369,482	106,121
Denbigh	392,005	105,102
Flint	169,162	76,312
Glamorgan	547,070	397,359
Merioneth	385,291	46,598
Montgomery	485,351	67,623
Pembroke	393,682	91,998
Radnor	276,552	25,430
Total	4,721,823	1,217,185
SCOTLAND.		
Shetland } Orkney }	598,726	31,608 / 31,274
Caithness	455,708	39,992
Sutherland	1,207,188	24,317
Ross and Cromarty	2,016,375	80,955
Inverness	2,728,501	87,581
Nairn	137,500	10,225
Elgin (Moray)	340,000	43,612
Banff	489,219	62,028
Aberdeen	1,260,625	244,608
Kincardine	248,284	34,630
Forfar	569,840	237,567
Perth	1,664,690	127,768
Fife	328,427	160,735
Kinross	49,812	7,198
Clackmannan	31,876	23,747
Stirling	298,579	98,218
Dumbarton	172,677	58,857
Argyll	2,083,126	75,679
Bute	143,997	16,977
Renfrew	162,428	216,947
Ayr	735,262	200,609
Lanark	568,868	765,339
Linlithgow	81,114	40,965
Edinburgh	234,926	328,379
Haddington	179,142	37,771

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Population in 1871.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*		
Berwick	297,161	36,486
Peebles	227,869	12,330
Selkirk	166,524	14,005
Roxburgh	428,494	53,974
Dumfries	705,946	74,808
Kirkcudbright	610,343	41,559
Wigtown	327,906	38,380
Total	19,496,132	3,360,918
PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.		
IRELAND.		
Carlow	221,343	51,630
Dublin	226,895	405,[illegible]
Kildare	418,497	63,614
Kilkenny	509,732	109,379
King's	493,985	75,900
Longford	269,409	64,501
Louth	202,124	84,021
Meath	579,861	95,558
Queen's	424,854	79,171
Westmeath	453,466	76,432
Wexford	576,588	132,686
Wicklow	500,178	78,697
Leinster	4,876,984	1,239,451
Clare	827,994	147,844
Cork	1,849,685	517,076
Kerry	1,185,918	196,586
Limerick	680,842	191,936
Tipperary	1,061,731	216,713
Waterford	461,552	122,310
Munster	6,067,722	1,392,465
Antrim	763,749	420,170
Armagh	328,086	179,260
Cavan	477,394	140,735
Donegal	1,197,154	218,284
Down	610,740	277,294
Fermanagh	457,369	92,794
Londonderry	592,315	173,966
Monaghan	319,742	114,949
Tyrone	806,657	215,766
Ulster	5,483,206	1,633,238
Galway	1,566,352	242,456
Leitrim	392,363	95,542
Mayo	1,367,618	246,600
Roscommon	608,955	149,670
Sligo	461,753	115,493
Connaught	4,392,041	844,213
Total	20,819,903	5,412,277
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.		
Isle of Man	145,325	54,942
Jersey	28,717	56,627
Guernsey, etc.	19,605	33,969
Total	193,647	144,638
Soldiers and sailors abroad	.....	216,000
United Kingdom	77,828,904	31,845,879

According to the calculations of the Registrar-General (who does not include the soldiers and sailors abroad, and the islands in the British waters) the population of the United Kingdom for 1873, 1874, and 1875, was as follows:

DIVISIONS.	July, 1873.	July, 1874.	July, 1875.
England and Wales	23,356,414	23,648,609	23,944,459
Scotland	3,430,928	3,462,916	3,495,214
Ireland	5,337,261	5,300,485	5,297,732
Islands in British waters (estimated)	145,000	145,000	145,000
Soldiers and sailors abroad	216,000	216,000	216,000
Total	32,485,600	32,773,000	33,198,400

The movement of population for the four years 1871–1874 inclusive was as follows:

YEAR.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
England and Wales.				
1871	190,112	797,428	514,879	282,549
1872	201,267	825,907	492,265	333,642
1873	205,615	829,778	492,520	337,258
1874	201,605	854,807	526,701	327,606
Scotland.				
1871	23,966	116,127	74,644	41,483
1872	25,580	118,873	75,741	43,132
1873	26,730	119,733	76,857	42,876
1874	26,247	123,795	80,676	43,119
Ireland.				
1871	28,960	151,665	88,720	62,945
1872	27,114	149,292	97,577	51,715
1873	26,270	144,377	97,537	46,840
1874	25,201	141,411	92,352	49,059

The following table exhibits the ages of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, and the rate per cent. of persons living at the different age-periods:

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Rate per cent.	
			Males.	Fem.
Under 5 years	2,098,328	2,081,974	13.7	12.9
5 to 10 "	1,875,202	1,868,197	12.2	11.5
10 to 15 "	1,733,055	1,698,042	21.2	19.9
15 to 20 "	1,510,595	1,536,915		
20 to 30 "	2,438,998	2,728,514	28.1	29.6
30 to 40 "	1,863,049	2,057,392		
40 to 50 "	1,474,845	1,616,616	17.0	17.6
50 to 60 "	1,125,020	1,228,026		
60 to 70 "	745,000	842,256	7.8	8.5
70 to 80 "	347,531	406,285		
80 to 90 "	81,442	110,707		
90 to 100 "	6,205	10,078		
100 and upward	408	676		
Ages unspecified	2,152	1,658		
Total	15,301,880	16,182,831	100	100
Total population	31,484,661			

The following table shows the percentage of mortality to the total population in twenty-five cities of the United Kingdom:

ENGLAND. Cities.	Per cent.	Cities.	Per cent.
London	2.95	Sunderland	2.84
Birmingham	2.68	Wolverhampton	2.39
Bradford	2.70	Total	2.50
Bristol	2.27	SCOTLAND.	
Hull	2.55	Edinburgh	2.86
Leeds	2.87	Aberdeen	2.22
Leicester	2.41	Dundee	3.16
Liverpool	3.20	Glasgow	3.12
Manchester	3.04	Total	2.87
Newcastle-on-Tyne	2.92	IRELAND.	
Norwich	2.35	Dublin	2.60
Nottingham	2.48	Belfast	2.87
Oldham	2.97	Cork	2.40
Portsmouth	2.04	Total	2.65
Salford	2.96		
Sheffield	2.69		

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to different countries was as follows:

YEAR.	To the United States.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Countries.	Total.
1874	148,161	25,450	58,958	13,445	241,014
1873	238,073	37,208	26,428	13,903	310,612
1872	233,747	32,205	15,876	13,885	295,213
1815–1874	5,236,496	1,519,305	1,096,912	210,198	8,112,911

In 1874 £485,566 were remitted by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom.

The number of persons belonging to each religious denomination is estimated as follows, on the basis of the census of 1871:

DENOMINATION.	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.		GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.	
	Population.	Per-cent.	Population.	Per-cent.	Population.	Per-cent.
Church of England	17,781,000	77.8	78,000	2.2	18,587,000	58.6
Church of Scotland	.....	.....	1,473,000	42.9	1,473,000	4.7
Dissenters	3,971,000	17.4	1,486,000	44.2	6,084,000	19.1
Roman Catholics	1,058,000	4.6	320,000	9.5	5,520,000	17.5
Jews	39,000	0.2	6,000	0.2	46,000	0.1

Enumerations of religious professions exist in Ireland only. This country had, in 1871, 4,150,867 Roman Catholics, 667,979 Episcopalians, 497,648 Presbyterians, 43,441 Methodists, and 52,442 of different denominations.

The nativity of the 22,712,266 inhabitants of England and Wales was as follows: 21,692,165 were born in England and Wales, 213,254 in Scotland, 566,540 in Ireland, 25,655 on the islands in the British seas, 70,812 in the British colonies, 139,445 in foreign countries, and 4,395 on the high-seas.

The "General Report of the Census of England and Wales" gives the following estimate of British subjects residing abroad in 1871:

United States	3,122,823	Austria	1,528
Argentine Republic	10,533	Netherlands	1,077
Germany	6,969	China	949
France	5,895	Japan	800
Italy	5,844	Morocco	580
Uruguay	3,500	Greece	528
Turkey and Egypt	3,275	Colombia	500
Belgium	3,003	Hungary	460
Chili	2,614	Sweden	355
Russia	2,432	Denmark	269
Spain	2,369	Other countries	571
Switzerland	2,297		
Portugal	1,819	Total	3,182,199
Brazil	1,709		

This table, made up from the different consular reports, does not lay any claim to completeness, Norway, for instance, being omitted. The figures for France are unreliable on account of the German-French War. The French census of 1872 gives the number of British subjects resident in France at 26,003.

The following table gives the population of all the cities and towns having in 1871 more than 40,000 inhabitants. Different statements of the population of English cities are sometimes found to vary considerably, accordingly as the city proper (C.), the city and suburbs under one municipal government (M.), or the parliamentary borough (P.), is meant. In the following table they are distinguished, as above, by C., M., and P. Furthermore, I. denotes Improvement Commissioner's District, and L. Local Board District.

London	3,254,260 —	Leeds	259,212 M.
Glasgow (Scotl'd)	547,538 P.	Dublin (Ireland)	246,326 M.
Liverpool	493,405 M.	Sheffield	239,946 M.
Manchester	351,189 M.	Edinburgh (Scotland)	197,561 P.
Salford	124,801 M.	Bristol	182,552 M.
Birmingham	343,787 M.		

Belfast (Ireland).	174,394 M.	Greenock (Scotland)	57,821 P.
Bradford	145,830 M.	Swansea	56,995 P.
Stoke-upon-Trent	130,965 P.	Croydon	55,652 L.
Newcastle	128,443 M.	Southampton	53,741 M.
Hull	121,892 M.	Stockport	53,014 M.
Dundee (Scotl'd)	119,141 P.	Bath	52,557 M.
Portsmouth	113,569 M.	Merthy-Tydril	51,949 L.
Oldham	113,100 P.	Derby	49,810 M.
Sunderland	98,242 M.	Walsall	49,018 P.
Leicester	95,220 M.	Gateshead	48,627 M.
Brighton	90,011 M.	Paisley (Scotl'd).	48,257 P.
Aberdeen (Scotland)	88,189 P.	Bromwich	47,918 L.
Nottingham	86,621 M.	Chatham	45,792 P.
Preston	85,427 M.	Birkenhead	45,418 L.
Bolton	82,858 M.	South Shields	45,336 M.
Norwich	80,386 M.	St. Helen's	45,134 M.
Cork (Ireland)	78,642 C.	Leith (Scotland).	44,721 P.
Blackburn	76,389 M.	Cheltenham	44,519 P.
Huddersfield	70,258 M.	York	43,796 M.
Plymouth	68,758 M.	Dudley	43,782 M.
Wolverhampton.	68,291 M.	Ipswich	42,947 M.
Halifax	65,510 M.	Great Yarmouth.	41,819 M.
Devonport	64,034 P.	Northampton	41,168 M.
Rochdale	63,485 P.	Burnley	40,858 M.
West Ham	62,919 L.	Hawley	39,976 M.

The following table is taken from the estimates of the Registrar-General for July, 1875:

1. London	3,445,160	11. Bradford	168,805
2. Glasgow	534,564	12. Newcastle-on-Tyne	187,665
3. Liverpool	516,063	13. Hull	133,932
4. Manchester	356,626	14. Portsmouth	122,682
4. Salford	185,720	15. Leicester	109,880
5. Birmingham	366,825	16. Sunderland	106,342
6. Dublin	314,666	17. Nottingham	92,251
7. Leeds	285,118	18. Oldham	87,437
8. Sheffield	267,881	19. Norwich	82,842
9. Edinburgh	211,626	20. Wolverhampton.	71,718
10. Bristol	196,186		

The revenue and expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1875, were as follows (£1 = $4.8665):

REVENUE.

Customs	£19,626,343
Excise, stamps, taxes, and income-tax	46,181,952
Post-office	7,209,785
Telegraph service	1,129,989
Crown lands	503,444
Miscellaneous	3,828,724
Total	£78,480,237

Of this total the net receipts within the year, after deducting repayments, etc., consisted of £75,005,595, of which £19,349,280 were customs, £27,254,132 excise, £10,547,730 stamps, £2,459,132 land-tax, etc., £4,315,132 income-tax, £5,705,432 from the post-office, £1,123,794 from the telegraph service, the balance being from various sources. Under the head of miscellaneous the principal sources were as follows: military and naval receipts and sale of old stores, £798,960; contributions from Indian revenues, £576,842; revenue departments, £346,797; profits of issue from Bank of England, £138,578.

EXPENDITURE.

Debt:	
Interest of the permanent debt and management	£21,730,028
Terminable annuities	5,173,658
Interest of unfunded debt, etc	149,797
Consolidated fund charges:	
Civil list	405,964
Annuities and pensions	329,453
Salaries and allowances	99,154
Courts of justice	622,658
Miscellaneous services	125,339
Supply services:	
Army	14,519,434
Army purchase-commission	579,115
Navy	10,660,404
Vote of credit, Ashantee	125,000
Miscellaneous civil services	11,974,138
Departmental charges:	
Customs and inland revenue	2,694,968
Post-office	2,911,917
Telegraph service	1,193,866
Post-office packet service	972,000
Total ordinary expenditure	£74,828,049
Expense of fortifications	£160,400

The budget estimates for the financial year 1875–'76 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	£19,500,000	Post-office	£5,750,000
Excise	27,740,000	Telegraph service	1,200,000
Stamps	10,600,000	Crown lands	385,000
Land and house tax	2,450,000	Miscellaneous	4,160,000
Income-tax	3,900,000	Total	£75,625,000

EXPENDITURES.

Public debt	£27,470,000
Consolidated funds	1,590,000
Miscellaneous	46,462,000
Total	£75,522,000

The local taxation and local expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland for 1872–'73 were—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
RECEIPTS.				
Direct taxes	£18,619,378	£1,683,008	£2,514,691	£22,817,077
Indirect taxes	3,989,288	455,454	300,224	4,694,916
From public property	923,011	285,060	30,961	1,239,032
Added by the Government	962,895	123,738	1,000,959	2,087,592
From loans	6,583,812	145,658	169,995	6,899,469
From other sources	2,926,984	138,763	187,946	3,253,693
Total	£33,955,318	£2,831,676	£4,204,776	£40,991,770
EXPENDITURES.				
Poor	£8,491,110	£876,810	£957,343	£10,324,763
Miscellaneous	25,059,749	1,905,446	3,310,921	30,276,116
Total	£33,550,859	£2,781,756	£4,268,269	£40,600,584

The national debt was as follows:

DEBT.	Capital.	Charges.
Total unredeemed capital of funded debt of Great Britain and Ireland, 1874	£723,514,005	£26,576,692
Debt reduced 1874–'75	8,716,290	.....
Charges increased 1875	.....	443,622
Debt on March 31, 1875	£714,797,715	£27,020,314

Adding to this an unfunded debt of £5,239,300, and annuities amounting to £55,311,671, we have a total debt for Great Britain and Ireland of £775,348,686. The first debt incurred was in 1664, and since then it has been growing steadily, with the exception of a few periods.

In the following table a statement of the debt at various periods is given:

Revolution 1689	£664,263
Accession of Queen Anne, 1702	16,894,702
Accession of George I., 1714	54,145,363
Accession of George II., 1727	52,092,238
In 1763	138,865,430
Commencement of the American War	128,588,635
Conclusion of American War, 1784	249,851,628
Commencement of French War, 1793	239,250,248
Debt in 1817	840,850,491

In 1817 the English and Irish exchequers were united, and in 1835 the debt was reduced to £743,675,299. But in consequence of the West India emancipation act it again rose, until in 1843 it reached £773,069,340. After a short period of reduction, the Crimean War again advanced it, until in 1859 it reached £786,801,154 funded debt, £18,277,400 unfunded debt, and £4,023,728 annuities. Since then it has been steadily reduced, until now it has reached the lowest figure in the century.

The imports from, and exports of British products to, other countries, were as follows in 1873 and 1874:

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM.		EXPORTS TO.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Russia	£21,189,000	£20,933,000	£8,998,000	£8,776,000
Sweden and Norway	10,687,000	11,394,000	5,081,000	5,401,000
Denmark (including Iceland)	3,571,000	3,890,000	2,671,000	2,520,000
Germany	19,926,000	19,947,000	27,370,000	24,800,000
Netherlands	13,272,000	14,464,000	16,745,000	14,427,000
Belgium	13,075,000	15,049,000	7,201,000	5,828,000
France	43,399,000	46,519,000	17,292,000	16,870,000
Spain	10,973,000	8,642,000	3,737,000	4,064,000
Portugal (including Azores)	4,661,000	4,683,000	3,433,000	3,057,000
Italy	3,831,000	3,634,000	7,444,000	6,370,000
Austro-Hungary	869,000	800,000	1,484,000	1,064,000
Greece	1,737,000	1,537,000	994,000	1,010,000
Turkey in Europe	6,069,000	5,843,000	7,733,000	7,033,000
Roumania	1,024,000	612,000	1,079,000	11,245,000
Egypt	14,156,000	10,515,000	6,222,000	3,585,000
Europe	£163,380,000	£163,462,000	£117,334,000	£105,555,000
United States	£71,471,000	£73,897,000	£33,575,000	£28,242,000
Mexico	500,000	547,000	1,194,000	1,125,000
Central America	1,364,000	1,121,000	331,000	157,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	5,109,000	3,765,000	2,752,000	1,658,000
Remainder of the West Indies	349,000	403,000	900,000	783,000
Venezuela	98,000	51,000	528,000	506,000
Colombia	1,077,000	996,000	3,075,000	2,570,000
Ecuador	318,000	297,000	101,000	65,000
Brazil	7,400,000	7,003,000	7,545,000	7,678,000
Argentine Republic	2,604,000	2,709,000	3,729,000	4,852,000
Uruguay	1,271,000		1,762,000	
Chili	4,764,000	4,701,000	3,165,000	2,751,000
Peru	5,220,000	4,501,000	2,525,000	1,593,000
America	£101,546,000	£99,991,000	£61,182,000	£51,680,000
Other continents	£20,352,000	£19,468,000	£10,318,000	£10,042,000
British colonies	£81,009,000	£82,163,000	£66,326,000	£72,280,000
Total	£371,287,000	£370,083,000	£255,163,000	£239,558,000
Exports of foreign and colonial products	.....	.....	£55,330,000	£58,092,000

The movement of shipping was as follows (in tons):

YEARS.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
I. TOTAL NUMBER ENTERED AND CLEARED.						
1860	6,889,000	5,284,000	12,730,000	9,026,000	5,491,000	12,517,000
1873	14,541,000	7,324,000	21,865,000	15,106,000	7,469,000	22,575,000
1874	14,834,000	7,535,000	22,369,000	15,256,000	7,804,000	23,060,000
II. LADEN SHIPS ENTERED AND CLEARED.						
1860	5,761,000	4,294,000	10,055,000	6,359,000	4,424,000	10,783,000
1873	12,475,000	6,320,000	18,795,000	13,653,000	5,486,000	19,139,000
1874	12,751,000	6,330,000	19,081,000	14,011,000	5,743,000	19,753,000
III. STEAMERS ENTERED AND CLEARED.						
1860	2,145,000	404,000	2,549,000	2,042,000	377,000	2,419,000
1873	9,272,000	1,870,000	11,142,000	9,672,000	1,949,000	11,621,000
1874	9,555,000	1,871,000	11,426,000	9,853,000	2,001,000	11,854,000

The number of vessels cleared for the United States was 3,214, of 3,034,793 tons, in 1873, and 2,773, of 2,806,251 tons, in 1874. The number entered from the same country was 3,412, of 3,020,158 tons, in 1873, and 4,068, of 3,509,249 tons, in 1874. The number cleared for British

North America was 1,761, of 1,179,179 tons, in 1873, and 1,824, of 1,242,328 tons, in 1874. The number entered from that country was 2,065, of 1,338,456 tons, in 1873, and 2,257, of 1,509,265 tons, in 1874. The commercial navy was as follows on December 31, 1873 and 1874:

		SAILING-VESSELS.		STEAMSHIPS.		TOTAL.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Number of Ships registered.							
United Kingdom	1874	21,464	4,108,000	4,033	1,871,000	25,497	5,979,000
	1873	21,698	4,091,000	3,863	1,714,000	25,561	5,805,000
British colonies	1874	....	....	....	....	11,438	1,554,000
	1873	10,532	1,377,000	732	112,000	11,264	1,489,000
Total		....	....	....	....	36,935	7,533,000
Number of Vessels used in 1874 (exclusive of River Steamers).							
Coasting		10,827	694,000	1,128	220,000	11,955	913,000
Coasting and long voyage		1,486	251,000	221	94,000	1,707	345,000
Long voyage		5,613	3,093,000	1,597	1,513,000	7,210	4,606,000
Total		17,926	4,038,000	2,946	1,827,000	20,872	5,865,000

The imports and exports during the past years were as follows:

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
1874	£370,082,701	£297,650,464	£667,733,165
1873	371,287,372	311,004,765	682,292,137
1872	354,693,624	314,588,834	669,282,458
AVERAGE.			
1866–1870	292,777,000	234,717,000	527,493,000
1861–1865	247,629,000	190,831,000	438,460,000

The imports and exports of precious metals were as follows:

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1874	£30,379,000	£22,554,000
1873	33,599,000	28,899,000
1872	29,608,000	30,336,000

The United Kingdom had on December 31, 1874, 16,449 miles of railway, against 16,082 in 1873. Of these, 11,622 were in England, 2,700 in Scotland, and 2,127 in Wales. The capital in 1874 was £583,506,000 in England, £84,131,000 in Scotland, and £36,701,000 in Ireland, making a total of £704,338,000 against £588,320,000 in 1873. The total number of passengers amounted to 478,316,701 in 1874, against 455,634,767 in 1873. The total receipts were £59,256,000 in 1874, against £57,742,000 in 1873; while the net receipts were £26,643,000 in 1874, against £29,989,000 in 1873.

The number of letters forwarded in 1873 was 907,000,000, and in 1874, 965,000,000. Of these 802,000,000 were in England, 90,000,000 in Scotland, 73,000,000 in Ireland. The number of newspapers and book packets was 254,000,000 in 1873, and 238,000,000 in 1874.

In 1874, 15,900,562 inland and 320,941 foreign money-orders were issued, amounting to £26,296,441 and £1,211,231 respectively, making a total of 16,221,503 money-orders, amounting to £27,507,672.

The length of the telegraph-wires at the end of 1872 was 105,051 miles; the number of offices in 1873 was 5,600, and the number of messages delivered in 1874 was 19,116,634, exclusive of press, service, and news messages.

The value of the principal articles of import and export was as follows in 1874:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Corn, grain, and wheat	£51,070,202	Cotton manufactures	£59,722,000
Raw cotton	50,696,496	Metals	36,740,276
Wood and timber	21,328,287	Woolen and worsted manufactures	22,770,952
Wool	21,116,184	Cotton yarn	14,317,625
Sugar	20,191,471	Coals and fuel	11,954,621
Silk, raw and manufactured	17,560,918	Linen yarn and manufactures	10,753,083
Tea	11,582,896	Machinery	9,790,914
Flax and hemp	11,378,622	Notions and millinery	6,140,160
Metals	10,976,108	Woolen and worsted yarn	5,558,560
Butter	9,050,025	Hardware and cutlery	4,408,399
Seeds	7,464,793	Leather	3,548,925
Coffee	7,064,788	Silk	3,134,062
Wine	6,863,465	Alkali	2,618,084
Hides, tanned and untanned	6,831,482	Beer and ale	2,449,085
Bacon and hams	5,902,429	Chemical products	2,143,049
Oil	5,799,723	Telegraph-wire	2,112,801

The British army is filled up exclusively by recruiting. The term of service is twelve years, after which a soldier can serve for nine years more. At the end of three years he can also enter the reserve, one year in the regular army being counted as three in the reserve. By the reorganization of 1872 the United Kingdom is divided into sixty-eight military districts. In each district there is one brigade depot of 182 men, two battalions of the regular army, which

alternately serve abroad, two battalions of militia, and the volunteers of the district. According to the army estimates for the year 1875-'76, the army was to be composed as follows:

TROOPS.	Officers.	Privates.	Horses.
REGULAR ARMY.			
General staff	71	.....	250
Cavalry	873	16,402	13,971
Artillery	1,420	33,476	14,044
Engineer corps	824	4,873	422
Infantry	5,128	120,180	1,000
Colonial corps	126	2,354	12
Officers on the general and departmental staffs	88	90	650
Paymaster's, chaplain's, medical and control departments	1,272	.....	350
Hospital corps	91	1,324	1,095
Army service corps	8	3,006	.....
Miscellaneous establishments	120	549	.....
Reserves of the regular army	1,800	32,000	.....
Regular army	11,677	214,254	31,544
Total number of men	.....	225,931	.....
RESERVE TROOPS.			
Yeomanry cavalry	1,048	14,330	16,000
Militia	3,486	130,466	800
Volunteers (total number of men)	.....	161,150	3,200
Total number of reserve troops (rank and file)	.....	310,480	20,000
Total army	.....	536,411	51,540

Besides the above, there are the following organizations: In Ireland there is a police force under military discipline, consisting of 13,000 men and 4,000 horses; the Channel Islands have a militia of 300 officers and 8,000 men, subsidized by the British Government; India has a native army of 140,000 men, and a police force under military discipline of 190,000 men, the officers of both of which are Europeans; the colonies all have a militia, a volunteer corps of their own. The home Government stations troops only at fortified places (except in the Cape Colony, where peculiar circumstances exist), and at places where policy demands it, as in Hong-Kong. The standing army was distributed as follows on January 1, 1875: England, 67,152; Channel Islands, 2,048; Scotland, 4,348; Ireland, 22,731; under way, 3,953; in the colonies, 23,003; and in India, 63,197 men.

The navy consists of 59 iron-clads, about 300 steamers, and 170 sailing-vessels. Of this number 244 were in commission on August 1, 1875, 126 being at home and 118 abroad. The navy is manned by 46,625 seamen, 14,073 marines, and 18,337 men belong to the Royal Naval Reserve.

In 1874 the number of schools inspected by the Government inspectors was 13,163 in England and Wales, and 2,609 in Scotland. These schools had accommodations for 2,962,981 children in England and Wales, and 392,771 in Scotland. The average attendance was 1,759,641 in England and Wales, and 280,143 in Scotland. In Ireland there were on the same date 7,257 national schools, in which the total number of pupils during the year had been 1,006,511, and the average daily attendance 395,390.

In England the number of paupers relieved in 1873-'74 was 829,281, and the amount expended was £7,664,957. Scotland in the same year had 123,182 paupers, on whom it spent £847,682. In Ireland the number of paupers was 79,633, and their annual cost £958,203. The rate per head of the total population for relief of the poor was 6*s.* 6*d.* for England and Wales, 5*s.* ½*d.* for Scotland, and 3*s.* 7¼*d.* for Ireland.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, convicted, and acquitted, in the United Kingdom, was as follows in 1874:

COUNTRIES.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
England and Wales	15,195	11,509	3,649
Scotland	2,880	2,231	654
Ireland	4,130	2,367	1,748
Total	22,205	16,107	6,051

On December 31, 1874, there were 89 reformatory schools in the United Kingdom, of which 68 were Protestant and 21 Roman Catholic. They were attended by 5,424 boys (3,519 Protestant and 1,905 Catholic) and 1,364 girls (862 Protestant and 502 Catholic). The number of industrial schools at the same time was 161 (101 Protestant and 60 Catholic), attended by 10,368 boys (7,423 Protestant and 2,945 Catholic) and 5,610 girls (2,124 Protestant and 3,486 Catholic). The police and constabulary force in 1874 was 28,870 in England and Wales, 3,075 in Scotland, and 12,224 in Ireland, making a total of 44,169.

The circulation of the notes of the Bank of England, and the average of bullion kept on hand by that institution, together with the total bank-note circulation in the United Kingdom in 1860, 1870, and 1874, were as follows:

YEARS.	Bank of England.	Total Banks United Kingdom.	Average of Bullion in Bank of England.
1860	£21,332,624	£38,852,461	£15,337,463
1870	28,268,859	39,858,329	20,655,337
1874	26,277,150	43,935,256	22,280,943

The returns of the savings-banks for 1873 and 1874 made the following exhibit:

COUNTRIES.	1873.			1874.		
	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount due to Depositors.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount due to Depositors.
England and Wales	386	1,133,092	£33,323,410	381	1,144,884	£34,064,254
Scotland	52	232,300	4,637,428	52	241,551	4,936,084
Ireland	41	58,745	2,124,487	39	55,455	2,017,561
Islands in British seas	2	21,352	440,526	2	21,672	449,272
Total	461	1,445,489	£40,525,851	474	1,463,562	£41,467,171

The post-office savings-banks have been rapidly and steadily growing in favor, as can be seen from the following table.

YEAR.	Number of Post-Office Savings-Banks.	Number of Accounts open the 31st of December.	Number of Deposits.	Amount of Deposits.
1865	3,321	611,819	1,302,309	£3,719,017
1870	4,082	1,183,153	2,135,993	5,995,121
1874	5,068	1,668,733	3,044,692	8,341,256

The agricultural returns for 1874 show the following number of acres to have been devoted in the United Kingdom to the different crops:

Crops.	Acres.
Corn crops	11,364,834
Green crops	4,957,683
Other crops	12,558,126

The live-stock of the United Kingdom was as follows in June, 1874:

	Number.
Horses	1,845,054
Cattle	10,270,516
Sheep	34,587,206
Pigs	3,529,897

In 1875 the extent of land in Great Britain producing wheat was 3,342,388 acres; barley, 2,509,598 acres; oats, 2,664,048 acres; potatoes, 522,634 acres; and hops, 69,203 acres.

In 1875 Great Britain had 6,012,605 heads of cattle, 29,165,278 sheep, and 2,229,870 pigs.

The results of the herring-fisheries of Scotland in 1874 were 1,000,561 bbls. cured, 517,558 bbls. branded, and 737,314 bbls. exported. These figures are the largest on record. The increase in 1874 over the average of the seven preceding years was 27 per cent. in the quantity cured, 46 per cent. in the quantity exported, and 59 per cent. in the quantity branded. The cod and ling fisheries in 1874 produced 6,754 bbls. cured in pickle, against 12,381 in 1873; and 143,466 cwts. cured dried against 160,716 in 1873. The returns of the cod and ling fishery of 1874 were not so good as in 1873; but the year 1873, as compared with 1872, showed an increase of 14,740 cwts. cured dried, and of 441 bbls. cured in pickle. This increase was not produced, as in some former years, by importation, the result of successful expeditions from Shetland to the Faroe Islands and Iceland, but was obtained from the home coasts, and chiefly from the fishing by boats off Shetland, Orkney, and the Hebrides. The number of fishing-boats in Scotland in 1874 was 14,847, and of fishermen and boys, 45,226. In 1871 the total estimated value of the sea-fisheries of Scotland was £1,505,431.

In 1874 the amount of coal exported was 13,927,205 tons, of iron and steel manufactures 2,487,522 tons, and of pig iron 776,116 tons.

The finances, commerce, and movement of shipping of the British colonies were as follows, according to the "Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom, 1859–1873" (London, 1875):

COLONIES.	Income.	Expenditure.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Movement of shipping (tons).
	£	£	£	£	£	
Gibraltar	48,000	46,000	.....	.....	.....	4,244,000
Malta	162,000	.....	(?)	8,706,000	8,010,000	4,343,000
Dominion of Canada	4,336,000	3,995,000	21,936,000	26,478,000	18,655,000	6,186,000
Newfoundland	175,000	205,000	280,000	1,410,000	1,631,000	412,000
Bermuda	33,000	45,000	14,000	255,000	65,000	146,000
Honduras	52,000	34,000	16,000	237,000	217,000	73,000
Bahama Islands	54,000	52,000	54,000	226,000	157,000	187,000
Turk Islands	8,000	9,000	2,000	18,000	24,000	114,000
Jamaica	510,000	523,000	633,000	1,738,000	1,266,000	615,000
Virgin Islands	2,000	2,000	.....	4,000	6,000	8,000
St. Kitts	25,000	34,000	7,000	162,000	183,000	60,000
Nevis	9,000	8,000	.....	52,000	88,000	24,000
Antigua	33,000	38,000	52,000	169,000	171,000	51,000
Montserrat	5,000	5,000	.....	21,000	37,000	13,000
Dominica	16,000	18,000	5,000	68,000	62,000	19,000
Santa Lucia	20,000	20,000	18,000	116,000	151,000	33,000
St. Vincent	29,000	29,000	.....	161,000	216,000	41,000
Barbadoes	124,000	122,000	15,000	1,194,000	1,034,000	306,000
Grenada	25,000	27,000	9,000	183,000	148,000	231,000
Tobago	9,000	11,000	.....	44,000	45,000	11,000
Trinidad	288,000	326,000	78,000	1,324,000	1,734,000	524,000
West Indies (Total)	1,151,000	1,224,000	873,000	5,420,000	5,258,000	2,244,000
British Guiana	362,000	390,000	475,000	1,765,000	2,217,000	444,000
Falkland Islands	11,000	10,000	.....	37,000	41,000	56,000
British India	50,219,000	50,688,000	120,698,000	35,817,000	56,526,000	4,760,000
Straits Settlements	313,000	295,000	.....	12,120,000	11,302,000	2,507,000
Ceylon	1,267,000	1,176,000	640,000	5,574,000	5,440,000	1,994,000
Hong-Kong	177,000	165,000	.....	.....	.....	3,373,000
Labuan	7,000	7,000	.....	80,000	85,000	15,000
Australia	11,175,000	10,167,000	42,642,000	41,447,000	39,130,000	5,099,000
Cape Colony	2,078,000	2,160,000	1,723,000	5,452,000	4,011,000	542,000
Natal	207,000	173,000	331,000	1,011,000	651,000	107,000
Sierra Leone (1872)	94,000	87,000	25,000	412,000	359,000	242,000
Gold Coast (1872)	40,000	43,000	.....	260,000	385,000	(?)
Gambia (1872)	17,000	18,000	.....	123,000	127,000	84,000
St. Helena	15,000	17,000	(?)	91,000	43,000	163,000
Mauritius	690,000	657,000	900,000	2,454,000	3,375,000	518,000

The mineral statistics of the United Kingdom were as follows in 1874:

METALS.	Quantity.	Estimated Value.
Coal, tons	125,043,257	£45,849,194
Pig iron, "	5,991,408	16,476,372
Fine copper, "	4,981	447,891
Metallic lead, "	58,777	1,298,468
Tin, "	9,942	1,077.712
Zinc, "	4,470	106,778
Silver from lead, ounces	509,277	127,319
Gold, "	383	1,540
Estimated value of other metals	.....	8,000
Total	.....	£67,834,000

The session of Parliament for 1875 was opened by commission on February 5th. The speech was read by the Lord-Chancellor. It commenced with the assurance that friendly relations continued to exist with all foreign powers, and with the expression of a hope that the peace of Europe would remain unbroken. Reference was then made to the conference held at Brussels on the laws and usages of war. Spanish affairs, on the question of the recognition of King Alfonso XII., were mentioned. The slave-trade on the East-African coast, Chinese and Japanese difficulties, the colonies, the Gold Coast, Natal, and Feejee subsequently were reviewed, and this portion of the speech was concluded by reference to an abundant harvest in India, which consequently had averted an expected calamity. After reviewing the finances of the United Kingdom, reference was made to the measures to be introduced during the session, including the transfer of land, the reconstruction of the judiciary, improvement of the dwellings for the working-classes, "friendly societies," a merchants' shipping act, and the questions of appointing a public prosecutor, trade-unions, and agricultural tenancies. A few days before the opening of Parliament, on January 15th, Mr. Gladstone had published a letter, in which he announced his retirement from the leadership of the Liberal party, and on February 3d Marquis Hartingdon had been elected his successor. The new leader of the Liberals made the usual criticism on some portions of the speech in the House of Commons, and the Earl Granville performed the same duty connected with the leadership of the Opposition in the House of Lords. Addresses in reply to the speech from the throne were then in both Houses agreed to.

The election of John Mitchel as member for Tipperary led, on February 16th, to a discussion as to whether an unpardoned convict could hold a seat in the House. Papers relating to his conviction and escape from custody were put in. Mr. Disraeli, on February 18th, moved that, owing to Mr. Mitchel being an unpardoned convict, he was incapable of being elected or returned as a member. After numerous amendments had been rejected, it was resolved that a new writ should be issued for Tipperary. This rejection of John Mitchel by the House of Commons caused great popular agitation in Tipperary. At a meeting of the Nationalists, held on the 21st of February, it was resolved to reëlect him. Charles J. Kirkham, one of the Fenian leaders of 1865, published a letter advocating that course. Mr. Mitchel's electoral address was as follows: "Electors of Tipperary—You have made me your representative. I sincerely thank you. The British Parliament has pronounced me disqualified to represent you. Is this verdict yours? If not, vote for me. I stand again, unpromised and unpledged." On March 11th Mr. Mitchel was elected for the second time as member for Tipperary, but before the House of Commons had another discussion on the question of his admission he died at Newry. On May 26th the Court of Common Pleas, to which the appeal in the case of the Tipperary election was referred, unanimously decided that the late John Mitchel was disqualified, and that Mr. Moore was entitled to the seat.

Another remarkable election for the House of Commons, which took place in February, was that of Dr. Kenealy, well known as the defender of the Tichborne claimant. He was elected on February 16th for Stoke-upon-Trent, by nearly 2,000 majority over his nearest opponent, a Liberal and (so-called) working-man, Mr. Walton. Dr. Kenealy did not stand as either Liberal or Tory, but his election was simply a popular demonstration in favor of the claimant and his counsel. It showed that a multitude of Englishmen still believe Arthur Orton to be Tichborne. On April 23d Dr. Kenealy brought in a motion that a royal commission be appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the Tichborne trial. In a powerful speech in support of his resolution, Dr. Kenealy alluded to the growing dissatisfaction at the result of these trials and the manner in which they had been conducted by the bench. Nothing short of a royal commission of inquiry would content the people of England, who were convinced that justice had not been done. He stated that he had received many letters from America to the same effect. The discontent had grown into a torrent which was pouring over the land. The late ministry partly owed its downfall to its conduct in regard to the Tichborne case. He asserted that he had positive proof that the Chief-Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, in society, while the trial was in progress, said he would give the claimant fifteen years' imprisonment. He spoke in severe terms of the Pittindreigh forgeries, and stated that the claimant was unable to call more witnesses for lack of funds. The penalties for contempt of court had been directed against one side only. The witnesses were browbeaten, and the partiality of the bench was patent throughout the proceedings. Dr. Kenealy declared he had sacrificed himself to his sense of honor and duty, and had been irretrievably ruined in his profession. He believed the motion before the House would

never be renewed in its present form. It was impossible to predict the result if this commission should be refused. The defeat of the motion would spread dismay throughout the country. Dr. Kenealy spoke three hours. He was followed by Mr. Whalley, who seconded the motion. The Attorney-General, Sir Henry James, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Bright, opposed the motion, which was finally rejected by 1 to 433.

Among other subjects discussed by the House of Commons during the month of April was the woman's-suffrage question. On April 7th a lengthy debate took place on a bill introduced by Mr. Fawcett to enable unmarried women to vote at elections for members of Parliament. Messrs. Chaplin, Leatham, and Smollett, made speeches in opposition to the measure. Mr. Smollett said the agitation emanated from turbulent women in America. The bill, if passed, would enfranchise women who gained their livelihood by immorality. The House, upon a division, refused to order the bill to its second reading by a vote of 152 to 187. Mr. Disraeli voted with the minority.

On May 4th a motion was offered by the Marquis of Hartingdon that the House should not entertain any complaint with respect to the publication of its proceedings, except in cases of willful misrepresentation, or when publication is prohibited, and that strangers shall not be obliged to withdraw unless they are disorderly, or by special direction of the House. A vote on the motion was not taken until May 31st, when it was rejected. Mr. Disraeli then moved that, if attention is called by any member to the presence of strangers, the House shall decide by division whether they withdraw; furthermore, that the Speaker be empowered to order their withdrawal whenever he thinks fit. Mr. Disraeli's motion was adopted.

A violent scene occurred in the House of Commons on July 22d. Mr. Disraeli announced that the Government had abandoned the Merchants' Shipping bill for the session, and expressed the hope that the session would be closed on the 10th or 12th of August, or possibly at an earlier date. Mr. Plimsoll took the floor and delivered a speech in which he violently attacked the Government. He said the consequence of the abandonment of the bill would be the destruction of thousands of lives. He spoke vehemently and excitedly, using extraordinary epithets, stamping his feet and gesticulating wildly, setting the House in an uproar. Mr. Plimsoll added that he was determined to unmask these villains. Upon being called to order, he advanced to the table and gave notice that he would ask, on July 27th, whether certain vessels which had been lost, entailing great sacrifice of life, belonged to Mr. Bates, member for Plymouth. Mr. Disraeli moved that Mr. Plimsoll be removed from the House. The Speaker ordered Mr. Plimsoll to withdraw his remarks, but the latter left the Chamber, shaking his fist at the Government benches as he went out. The House then began discussion as to what action it was proper to take in regard to Mr. Plimsoll's conduct. Several speakers urged his excitability as an excuse for his offense. Mr. Bates subsequently made a personal explanation in regard to the remarks of Mr. Plimsoll concerning himself. He acknowledged that he had lost five ships during the last two years, but said they were well equipped, were classed A No. 1 at Lloyd's, and were only insured for part of their value. He expressed pity for Mr. Plimsoll, who, he said, was not responsible for his action. Messrs. T. E. Smith, Liberal member for Tynemouth, and Mr. Rathbone, Liberal member for Liverpool, protested against the Government's course. They declared that the suspense and uncertainty which would be produced by the withdrawal of the Merchants' Shipping bill would be injurious to the shipping interest. In a protest placed by Mr. Plimsoll on the table of the House of Commons, he says: "I protest in the name of God against the delay of the Shipping bill. Although the bill itself is an atrocious sham, there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House to change it into a good measure." He denounced the present laws against breach of contract, which leave sailors who have unknowingly agreed to sail in unseaworthy ships the alternative of the jail or death, and continued: "I charge the Government with wittingly and unwittingly playing into the hands of the maritime murderers inside and outside the House, to secure the continuance of the present murderous system. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in this House, fit representatives of the more numerous but not greater villains outside. I demand that the bill be proceeded with. Failing in this, I lay upon the heads of the premier and his colleagues the blood of all who perish next winter from preventable causes, and denounce against him and them the wrath of God!" The impression produced in the country by these scenes in the House of Commons was intense, and public opinion unmistakably and emphatically supported Mr. Plimsoll. At a number of public meetings resolutions expressing sympathy with and pledging support to him were adopted. The Earl of Shaftesbury published a letter to Mr. Plimsoll, earnestly sympathizing with him in his efforts to better the condition of seamen, and advising him to appear in the House and adhere to the views he expressed, but to signify his regret that excitement led him to violate the rules of debate. A majority of the prominent daily and weekly journals expressed a similar view. On July 26th, in the House of Commons, various notices of motions and questions were given, all reflecting the depth of public indignation at the Government's withdrawal of the Shipping bill. On motion of Mr. Roebuck, July 29th was assigned for the second reading of Mr. Plimsoll's

Shipping bill. This measure the latter had abandoned in favor of the Government bill. On the other hand, Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, announced that he would introduce a bill further empowering the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy ships from sailing. This was regarded as a Government concession to and triumph for Mr. Plimsoll. On July 27th Mr. Disraeli, in reply to Mr. Dillwyn, refused to give precedence to Mr. Plimsoll's Shipping bill, which, he said, despite the excellence of its motives, would only aggravate the evils it intended to remedy. Besides, it would require too much time in consideration. The bill of Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, would give the Government more rapid and direct action in stopping ships from sailing. After a long debate the House, by a vote of 73 against 19, agreed to give the Government bills precedence. On July 28th Sir Charles Adderley introduced his bill further to empower the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy vessels from sailing. In presenting the measure he stated that Mr. Plimsoll's bill was not acceptable to the Government because it was based on a wrong principle. Here he was interrupted by cries of "No!" Continuing his remarks, he said the bill was also objectionable because, besides punishing offenders, it actually takes upon itself the conduct of the marine service. The act of 1872 already empowers the Government to stop unseaworthy ships. Since that went into effect 958 vessels had been stopped, of which 515 were found to be unseaworthy. The present bill was intended to strengthen the Executive, facilitate more rapid and direct action, and provide a sufficient number of officers to effectually detain unseaworthy ships. It also allows a fourth part of the crew to demand a survey. Finally, it was merely an earnest of fuller action to be had next session. After a lengthy debate, in which Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Roebuck, and several other members took part, the bill passed to its second reading. On July 29th Mr. Plimsoll read an apology for his conduct. He said he retracted the unparliamentary expressions with reluctance, but not his statement of facts. He then submitted his case to the judgment of the House. Mr. Disraeli asked that the order moving for a reprimand of Mr. Plimsoll be discharged, which was agreed to amid vociferous cheering. On July 30th Mr. Disraeli, replying to a question from Mr. Bates, said the Government would afford every facility for the appointment of a committee to investigate Mr. Plimsoll's charges affecting Mr. Bates, if the latter so desired. The debate on Sir Charles Adderley's Shipping bill began. Mr. Plimsoll favored the measure, but advocated certain amendments. In the evening the bill passed its second reading without a division. On August 2d the House of Commons went into committee on the Unseaworthy Ships bill, and on August 6th the bill was read a third time and passed. The House of Lords passed the bill on August 11th. Being intended only as a temporary measure, until the subject can be dealt with more generally, the act is to expire on October 1, 1876.

The first clause of the act gives power to appoint paid officers with authority to detain unseaworthy ships, and the orders made by them will have the same authority as orders made under the act of 1873 by the Board of Trade. The second clause facilitates the action of seamen who may have reason to think the vessel to which they belong in an unseaworthy state. One-fourth of their number may complain to this effect either directly to the Board of Trade, or to some officer appointed under the first clause, in which case steps will be at once taken to ascertain whether the ship ought to be detained, without any security for consequent costs and expenses being required from the complainants. Clause 5 relates to the carriage of grain in bulk. After October 1, 1875, no cargo, of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut-kernels, is to be carried on board a British ship unless contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise. By clause 4 every person who sends an unseaworthy ship to sea, the managing owner of any ship so sent to sea, every person who attempts the same, or is party to such an attempt, and every master of such a ship who knowingly takes the same to sea, are made alike liable to the penalties of a misdemeanor. The owner of every ship is to register the name of her managing owner, or of the person to whom the management of the vessel is intrusted on behalf of the owner, under a penalty of £500. Clause 5 relates to deck-lines. After the 1st of November a line is to be painted amidships on every British ship, indicating the position of each deck. Coasting and fishing vessels, and pleasure-yachts, are exempted from the clause. By clause 6 every ship, before she is entered outward, is to be marked with a disk a foot in diameter, a line drawn through the centre of which shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt-water to which the owner intends to load the vessel for that voyage. The owner is to deliver to the customs officer a statement, in writing, of the difference in feet between the centre of this disk and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the decks, and this statement is to be repeated in each seaman's contract, and in the log-book. No alteration in these marks is to be made until her next return to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom. The penalty for neglecting this provision, or for defacing the lines, is £100. A clause makes the shipowner personally liable to the master, seamen, and apprentices of the vessel for neglect of proper measures to insure the seaworthiness of the vessel at the commencement of and during the voyage.

A bill amending and extending the Supreme Court of Judicature act of 1873 was passed on August 9th. The act, in its amended form, is regarded as one of the most important reforms in the recent history of England. The Court of Chancery, the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and the Courts of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce, were united and consolidated together as one Supreme Court of Judicature. The Supreme Court has no judicial functions. It never sits as a court. It consists of two permanent divisions, viz., "Her Majesty's High Court of Justice," and "Her Majesty's Court of Appeal." Notwithstanding the provisions in the principal statute abolishing the appellate jurisdiction

of the House of Lords, the right is to be reserved until November 1, 1876. The number of judges is not to be reduced. The courts known as Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, with the Probate and Admiralty Courts, will still exist in their several divisions, and "Her Majesty's Court of Appeal" is substituted for the Court of Chancery. The ordinary judges of the Court of Appeal are to be styled "Justices of Appeal." All the officers of the courts on appeals are to attend the High Court of Justice. The London Court of Bankruptcy is not transferred to the High Court. A plaintiff has option as to which division he will sue in. Three judges are to constitute the Court of Appeal. Before and after the commencement of the act rules may be made for the sittings of the courts, etc., and her Majesty is empowered, by order of Council, to make regulations as to the circuits of the judges. There is to be no local venue, and causes may be tried before a judge and assessors, or jury, or official referee. Although terms are abolished, the "long vacation" is preserved, and is to commence as usual on the 10th of August, and to terminate on the 24th of October. There is to be a vacation of a week at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. Two of the judges, however, are to sit in the vacation for the hearing, in London and Middlesex, of such applications as may require to be immediately or promptly heard, and they may sit either together, or separately, as a divisional court. The vacation-judges of the High Court may dispose of all actions, matters, and other business of an urgent nature, during any interval between the sittings of any division of the High Court to which such business may be assigned, although such interval may not be called or known as a vacation.

On August 13th Parliament was prorogued till the 29th of October. The Queen, in her speech closing the session, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen: I am happy to be enabled to release you from attendance at Parliament. The relations between myself and all foreign powers continue to be cordial, and I look forward with hope and confidence to the uninterrupted maintenance of European peace. The visit paid to this country, on invitation of my Government, by the ruler of Zanzibar, has led to the conclusion of a supplemental convention, which, I trust, may be efficacious for the more complete suppression of the East-African slave-trade. I have learned with deep regret that the expedition dispatched by my Indian Government from Burmah, with the view to open communication with the western provinces of China, has been treacherously attacked by an armed force while on Chinese territory. This outrage, unhappily involving the death of a young and promising member of my consular service, is the subject of careful inquiry, and no effort shall be spared to secure the punishment of those by whom it was instigated and committed. The condition of my colonial empire is generally prosperous.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration you have given the various statutes, which have from time to time been passed for the preservation of the peace in Ireland, has resulted in a measure which, while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is calculated to maintain the tranquillity of the country.

The Queen then referred to the other principal enactments of the session, her reference to the Shipping and Revenue bills being as follows:

The state of the public business and the difference of opinion naturally arising on a varied and comprehensive scheme have unfortunately prevented you from completing the consideration of the Merchant Shipping bill. But I rejoice that you have been able by a temporary enactment to diminish considerably the dangers to which my seafaring subjects are exposed.

I have every reason to hope the progress in the revenue system which has marked recent years will be fully sustained in the present.

The arrangements which you have made with respect to the reduction of the national debt and those for the better regulation of loans for public works will lead to valuable improvements in our system of imperial and local finance. In bidding you farewell for the recess, I pray that the blessing of Providence may fall on your recent labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties.

The reopening of the Eastern question by the insurrection in European Turkey led to an earnest reconsideration of the position which England ought to occupy. While the confidence in the former policy of the British Government, to maintain under all circumstances the integrity of the Turkish Empire, is generally shaken, public opinion expressed itself strongly in favor of strengthening British influence in Egypt for the purpose of securing the possession of India. While this subject was discussed by the English press, the whole world was surprised by the announcement that the British Government had purchased from the Khedive nearly one-half of all the shares of the Suez Canal Company. Public opinion in England received this clear indication of the intention of the Government in regard to the Eastern question with enthusiastic applause. (*See* Egypt.)

The views of the Government on its relations with Russia in the affairs of Central Asia were officially stated, on July 7th, by the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. In the House of Commons, Mr. Cochrane asked for the publication of the official correspondence between the British and Russian Governments relative to the occupation of Khiva by Russia. He called attention to the danger involved in the advance of Russia, which would facilitate an attack upon India, and become injurious to British commerce. He censured the English Government for its inactivity in view of the steady progress of Russia, in spite of all the assurances of the Emperor and his ministers to the contrary. He did not regard it as desirable for England to enter into agreements and treaties with Russia; it was necessary to retain freedom of action, and to make the utmost effort to strengthen the position of England in Afghanistan, which was the key of the British position. The visit of the Prince of

Wales would be a favorable opportunity to secure this aim. The Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs declined to comply with the request of Mr. Cochrane. Several communications and dispatches which had been exchanged with Russia relative to the treaty with Khiva could not be published at the present time. At the proper time, all the documents would be submitted to Parliament. The present relations between the two Governments were of the most amicable nature, and he did not believe in the hostile intentions which were ascribed to Russia. The English Government was not indifferent in this question, but it regarded the advance of Russia as a step toward opening the resources of the countries of Central Asia. The English Government was fully convinced of the necessity of supporting the independence of Afghanistan, and it agreed with Russia in the opinion that the maintenance of a neutral territory between the Russian and the British dominions was a necessity; it preferred, however, not to enter into any formal agreement with Russia, as this would interfere with its freedom of action.

In order to strengthen the British rule in India, it was regarded by the Government desirable to arrange a visit of the Prince of Wales to India. A special grant for this purpose was demanded from the Parliament and voted. The Radicals of England violently opposed the grant, and a meeting held in Hyde Park, London, to protest against it, was attended by twelve thousand persons, and addressed by Mr. Bradlaugh. The Prince of Wales left London on October 11th, arrived on October 18th at the Piræus on a visit to the King of Greece; from there proceeded to Egypt, where he invested Tefwick Pasha, the heir-apparent of Egypt, with the grand cross of the order of the Star of India, and on November 8th landed at Bombay, where he was received with immense enthusiasm. (For an account of the tour of the prince through India, *see* INDIA.)

The relations of England to the diplomatic conflict between Germany and Belgium (*see* BELGIUM) was on April 19th the subject of an interpellation by Mr. O'Reilly, member of Longford County. Mr. Disraeli stated that Prince Bismarck, as long ago as January, 1874, made the suggestion that England should join Prussia in a strong remonstrance which the latter was compelled to make to Belgium against what Prince Bismarck described as a conspiracy of the Ultramontane and Jesuit refugees against the peace of Germany. Earl Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he hoped Prince Bismarck would not press Belgium to go beyond the limits of her constitutional institutions. In the House of Lords, Earl Russell asked Lord Derby whether the Prusso-Belgian correspondence was terminated, and whether there was any reason to fear that the peace of Europe was endangered thereby. Lord Derby replied that the text of Prussia's first note fully justified Mr. Disraeli in pronouncing it not a menace, but a friendly remonstrance. He had the assurance of the German embassador, which a hasty examination had given no reason to doubt, that the second Prussian note was conceived in a very friendly spirit. It would be premature to express an opinion on the merits of the question, as England had not been formally applied to. At present he anticipated a result of the controversy without uneasiness. The British Government valued the independence of Belgium and the peace of Europe, but was happy to think that neither was in danger.

The exciting rumor of an impending war between Germany and France induced, on May 31st, Earl Russell to ask in the House of Lords that the correspondence between Great Britain and the Continental powers arising out of the recent war alarm be laid before the House. The Earl of Derby replied that the Government desired to conceal nothing it had done, but it would be impossible to give a fair account without largely using confidential communications relating to the policy and opinions of other Governments, which would object to such disclosure. The publication of these communications would prevent English diplomatists from receiving information in the future, and to submit a mutilated correspondence might mislead the House. The causes of dispute were liable to recur; therefore it was not desirable in the interests of peace to give publicity to the details of the controversy. Lord Derby then proceeded to state that persons highest in authority in Berlin of late openly declared that the French army had become a source of danger to Germany, because its magnitude showed a determination on the part of France to renew the war; that Germany, in self-defense, might feel impelled to strike the first blow to secure peace, and that it was necessary that the French army should be considerably reduced. This language, repeated by German representatives here and elsewhere, created extreme uneasiness in France. The French Government immediately disclaimed all warlike intentions. Lord Derby said he accepted this declaration as entirely sincere. He believed no statesman in France contemplated a renewal of the war. France after her humiliations naturally desired to have an army which would give her the influence to which she considered herself entitled. One of the difficulties was that the French were unable to conceive that the German apprehensions were genuine. They regarded the representations made by Germany as a pretext for a fresh war. It seemed to her Majesty's Government that there was a mutual misunderstanding which might lead to grave consequences, for Germany's next step might have been a formal request for France to discontinue her armament, while France on the other hand would probably accelerate it and thereby confirm the suspicions of Germany. The existence of this mutual distrust afforded a good opportunity to

offer the friendly offices of England. The Russian Government saw things in the same light, and the visit of the Emperor Alexander to Berlin supplied the means of supporting England's representations. Lord Derby concluded by declaring that England had done her duty without sacrifices, past, present, or prospective. She had entered into no engagements and made no pledges; but her policy of non-intervention did not mean isolation or indifference to the peace of Europe.

On June 9th the Sultan of Zanzibar arrived at Gravesend. He remained in England about a month, all the expenses of his visit being defrayed by the English Government. He left England on July 19th for France, where he paid a visit to the President of the Republic, after which he returned home by the way of Egypt.

The assassination of Captain Margary by Chinese subjects, near the northern frontier of Burmah, led to serious complications with both Burmah and China. The Governments of both these countries finally agreed to the demands of England (*see* BURMAH and CHINA).

In December a new set of instructions, based upon the following rules, was approved by the Admiralty for the guidance of commanders-in-chief and commanding officers of her Majesty's ships, and was to be issued in the place of the "suspended" Admiralty circular:

When any person professing or appearing to be a fugitive slave seeks admission to one of her Majesty's ships on the high-seas, beyond the limit of territorial waters, and claims the protection of the British flag, the commanding officer is to bear in mind that, although her Majesty's Government is desirous by every means in its power to remove or mitigate the evils of slavery, yet her Majesty's ships are not intended for the reception of persons other than their officers and crew. A commanding officer is, therefore, to satisfy himself before receiving the fugitive on board that there is sufficient reason in the particular case for thus receiving him. In any case in which, for reasons that may be deemed adequate, a commanding officer shall have received a fugitive slave on board one of her Majesty's ships, and have taken him under the protection of the British flag upon the high-seas beyond the limit of territorial waters, he may be retained on board the ship, if he so desires, until he can be landed in some country or transferred to some other ship where his liberty will be recognized and respected. Within the territorial waters of a foreign state, commanding officers of her Majesty's ships are bound by the comity of nations, while maintaining the proper exemption of their ships from local jurisdiction, not to allow them to become a shelter for those who would be chargeable with the violation of the law of the place. If, therefore, while one of her Majesty's ships is within the territorial waters of a state where slavery exists, a person professing or appearing to be a fugitive slave seeks admission on board, the commanding officer is not empowered to receive him unless his life would be in manifest danger if he were not admitted into the ship. Should such a person be received in order to save him from danger, he ought not to be permitted to continue on board after the danger is passed. But commanding officers are not to entertain any demand for the surrender of such person, or enter into any examination as to his status. If, while any of her Majesty's ships are within the territorial waters of any chief or state in Arabia, or on the shores of the Persian Gulf, or on the East Coast of Africa, or in any island lying off Arabia, or off Zanzibar, Madagascar, and the Comoro Islands, any person should claim admission on board, and protection, on the ground that he has been kept in a state of slavery contrary to treaties existing between Great Britain and such territory, he may be retained until the truth of his statement is examined into. In making this examination it is suggested that the nearest British consular authority should be communicated with, and special reports are always to be made of fugitive slaves seeking refuge on board any of her Majesty's ships.

This new fugitive-slave circular caused great dissatisfaction. The Antislavery Society and the Birmingham Liberal Association issued an emphatic protest against it. The latter society stigmatized the circular "as opposed to human freedom and English feeling, and as disgraceful to the nation." The *Times*, the *Post*, the *Daily News*, and the *Standard*, agreed in severely condemning the circular.

In July a great damage was caused by the sudden overflow of the river Nene. Four thousand acres of grazing-land were flooded between Edrith and Denburgh, and 3,000 cattle were deprived of pasturage. The water was three and four feet deep on 4,000 acres of land near Whittlesey. No such flood had been seen in that section of the country for fifty years. In October and November great floods occurred in Devonshire; Torquay, Teignmouth, and Dawlish, were flooded, and much damage was done to property. A district of Bristol, with a population of 6,000 souls, was declared by the sanitary authorities unfit for habitation until midsummer. In the valley of the Trent large tracts of land were expected to remain under water throughout the winter. The floods were particularly disastrous at Darlington, in Durham, where the gas-works were flooded, and the town consequently left in total darkness. At Rotherham, in Yorkshire, 2,000 people were thrown out of employment because of the flooding at the factories.

On December 17th the Earl of Derby was formally installed as Rector of the University of Edinburgh, and delivered his inaugural address. In the evening he made a speech before the Workingmen's Conservative Association, in the course of which he alluded to England's relations with Egypt. He denied that the Suez Canal purchase signified a reversal of England's policy on the Eastern question, and disclaimed any desire on the part of the Government to establish a protectorate over Egypt. He declared that the only object of the Government was to obtain additional security and uninterrupted access to India.

The centenary of the birthday of O'Connell was celebrated at Dublin, on August 5th and the following days, with great festivities. The exclusive character of the invitation widened, however, the split already existing between the Irish Home-Rulers and the Catholic party. The former were especially indignant that even the most prominent of the Home-Rule members of the British Parliament, Dr. Isaac Butt, had not been invited to the festival.

GREECE,* a kingdom of Southeastern Europe. Reigning King, George I., King of the Hellenes, born December 24, 1845, second son of the reigning King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown June 4, 1863; declared of age by a decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; married October 27, 1867, to Olga, daughter of Grand-duke Constantine, of Russia, born August 22, 1851. Issue of the union are three sons and one daughter: Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born August 2, 1868; George, born June 25, 1869; Alexandra, born August 30, 1870; and Nicholas, born February 2, 1872.

The area of the kingdom amounts to 19,353 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1870, to 1,457,894 persons.

In the budget for 1875 the revenue was estimated as follows (1 drachma = $0.19):

		Drachmas.
1. Direct taxes:		
a. Land tax, tithe	10,815,000	
b. Duty on cattle and pastures.	1,645,000	
c. Duty on beehives	40,000	
d. Licenses	1,000,000	
e. Taxes on edifices	700,000	14,200,000
2. Indirect taxes:		
a. Customs	11,600,000	
b. Stamp	4,200,000	
c. Miscellaneous	480,000	16,280,000
3. Produce of national property		3,209,000
4. Public service:		
a. Posts	700,000	
b. Telegraphs	420,000	
c. Printing-office	4,000	1,124,000
5. Sale of national property		2,600,000
6. Miscellaneous receipts		805,000
7. Ecclesiastical receipts		816,000
8. Arrears		1,110,000
Total revenue		39,644,000

The expenditures were estimated as follows:

	Drachmas.
1. Interest on foreign debt	1,258,000
Interest on internal debt	6,294,870
2. Pensions	3,179,000
3. Civil list	1,125,000
4. Salaries of deputies	400,000
5. Department of Finance	1,296,720
6. " Foreign Affairs	969,116
7. " Justice	2,944,607
8. " Interior	4,895,201
9. " Worship and Education	2,011,220
10. " War	7,830,500
11. " Marine	1,800,348
12. Costs of general administration	2,776,980
13. Miscellaneous expenditure	3,510,000
	39,791,512

The actual budgets of the kingdom differ, however, widely from the budget estimates. Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit.

The foreign debt, according to Mollet (in "Reports by her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, 1875"), amounted, at the close of 1874, to 335,500,000 drachmas; the home debt, to 94,600,000; total debt, 430,100,000.

The army of the kingdom is formed by conscription, with the general privilege to procure substitutes, which is done to a very large extent. The strength of the army on the peace footing was, according to the budget of 1875, 14,063 men with 720 horses.

The navy, in 1875, consisted of 2 iron-clad frigates, 1 royal yacht, 8 screw-steamers, and 10 sailing-vessels.

The general commerce, in 1873, was as follows, in drachmas:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	39,264,000	44,812,000
Turkey	20,215,000	6,260,000
Austria and Hungary	11,925,000	11,266,000
Russia	14,489,000	3,451,000
France	15,846,000	3,118,000
Italy	8,040,000	2,698,000
Other countries	7,856,000	5,248,000
Total, 1873	117,635,000	76,853,000
" 1872	128,131,000	67,378,000
" 1871	108,536,000	76,382,000

The movement of shipping, in 1872 and 1873, is shown by the following table:

ENTERED AND CLEARED.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered.			
Ocean navigation	1872	17,697	2,930,133
Coast "	1872	85,747	3,508,596
Cleared.			
Ocean navigation	1873	16,624	2,832,162
Coast "	1873	96,090	4,004,325

The merchant navy, on December 31, 1873, consisted of 5,001 vessels, of 239,135 tons; among them there were 16 steamers, of about 6,048 tons, and about 4,000 coasting-vessels.

Greece had, in 1875, only one railroad in operation. It connects Athens with the port of Piræus and Phalerits, was opened in 1869, and is 12 kilometres long (1 kilom. = 0.62 m.). In 1872 the railroad from the Piræus to Lamia, which is to be in length 220 kilometres, was begun, and a charter was granted for another road, which is to connect Athens with Kalamate, a distance of 275 kilometres. The aggregate length of the electric telegraph-lines is 1,600 kilometres; that of the wires, 1,800 kilometres.

The Greek Chamber was throughout January without a quorum, because the entire Opposition persisted * in its refusal to attend the meetings. On February 5th, the session expired. The Chambers were again convoked for March 17th, but the Opposition still adhered to its determination not to attend, and thus the Chamber continued to be left without a quorum. At length the President, Cassinati, of Cerigo, declared that, although the legal quorum of the entire Chamber (96) were not present, the Chamber was justified in proceeding to business, as several elections had formerly been declared invalid, and, if these were deducted, the constitutional quorum was present. The Chamber then ratified a treaty concluded with the German Empire relative to the excavations to be made by German scholars at

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA of 1874 for statistics on the population of large cities, on nationalities, on religious denominations, and on education.

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874, p. 381.

Olympia. It likewise ratified a new treaty concluded with the Laurion Mining Company, and, in April, was adjourned by the Government. The Opposition, which had remained absent to the close of the session, protested against the legality of the proceedings, and, when the King sanctioned the resolutions submitted to him by the ministry, they raised against them charges of violation of the Constitution and high-treason.

In order to calm the extraordinary excitement prevailing in the country, the King again tried the formation of a new cabinet. The Greek embassador in Paris, Konduriotis, to whom the task was at first assigned, failed in his attempt, and the new cabinet was then formed under the presidency of C. Trikupis, one of the leaders of the ultra-Democratic party. Another leader of the same party, C. Lombardos, assumed the Ministry of Finance.

The new ministry issued a proclamation to the Hellenic people, announcing that the Constitution would be restored and would henceforth be faithfully respected. The most urgent laws, which admitted of no delay, would be provisionally issued by royal decree, but they would be submitted to the new Chamber for ratification. Immediately after its organization the new Chamber would be called upon to designate the members of a definite cabinet who would be acceptable both to the majority and to the King. A royal decree ordered the dissolution of the Chamber, and the holding of new elections on July 20th. The new Chamber was to meet on August 23d.

Very exciting rumors about this time not only agitated Greece, but produced a sensation throughout Europe. It was reported and very widely believed that the King was determined to resign, and that a regency would be appointed to govern the country during the minority of the heir-apparent to the throne, the young Duke of Sparta. The Russian Government was said to have sent to the Piræus three ships-of-war to take Queen Olga on board and bring her home. Part of these rumors was speedily contradicted, but it was generally admitted that the condition of Greece was most deplorable and that a severe crisis might be expected at almost any time. Since the failure of the Cretan insurrection, no foreign questions and hopes for a remodeling of the map of Europe and an extension of the limits of Greece have any longer diverted the attention of politicians from home matters, and, thus circumscribed by the narrow limits of a small kingdom, the parties have become more captious and intolerant than ever. The narrower the subject of controversy, the more fiercely it has been discussed, and the Opposition spies out with microscopic eye defects in every existing institution, in everything that the Government does or proposes to do. The nature of the Athenian politician renders administration almost impossible. The place-hunting of Greece makes that of every other country insignificant, and the aspirants to office pursue one another with a ferocity which neither patriotic feeling nor the authority of the sovereign can restrain. One cabinet succeeds another only to be overthrown in its turn. The number of men who have held the highest offices is almost incredible; those who have been placemen of an inferior degree are not to be reckoned. The Chamber consists of 190 deputies, and is generally so divided as to make a majority hopeless. Five distinct parties are reckoned in it, and each of these sections has its chief or chiefs, and each aspires to rule. Each of them has had its turn at one time or another, and each has succumbed.

The new elections took place in July, without any pressure being brought to bear upon the electors by the cabinet. In the new Chamber, Kumunduros was believed to have 58 trustworthy adherents; Deligeorgis, 40; Zaimis, 30; Trikupis, 30; and Bulgaris, 17. The session of the new Chamber was opened by the King on August 23d. In the speech from the throne, the King promised that a new ministry would be formed from the ranks of the majority of the Chamber, that the Constition would be conscientiously observed, the real estate taxes reorganized, and a military education provided for all citizens. The speech was well received by the country. The Chamber elected Kumunduros as President by 136 against 17 votes, a mark of confidence which induced the King to intrust to him the formation of a new ministry. Kumunduros had in the new ministry, in addition to the presidency, the Department of the Interior. The other members of the ministry were: Kondastapulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in one of the former cabinets Minister of Justice; Colonel Karaiskakis, son of one of the leaders in the War of Independence, Minister of War; Airerino, Minister of the Navy; Papazafiropulos, Minister of Justice; Milissi, Minister of Public Worship; Sotoripulos, Minister of Finances. The new premier, in the name of the ministry, fully explained his plan of government, and announced bills for employing the monastic property for the establishment of agricultural banks, for introducing a landwehr, for improving the electoral law, and for making the ministers responsible. The new President of the Chamber, Zaimis, assured the ministry that it would be strongly supported by the representatives of the people. In November the Chamber resolved to impeach all the members of the cabinet of Bulgaris for violating the Constitution. Two of the members, Valassapulos and Nikolopulus, were moreover charged with having accepted bribes at the appointment of three bishops of the state Church, and Delyannis, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with having appointed embassadors for whom the budget had not made any appropriations. Of the laws passed by the former Chamber during the absence of the Opposition, twenty-one were declared to be invalid on the ground that

no quorum had been present when they were passed. The treaty with Germany relative to the excavations in Olympia was again sanctioned. The three bishops who had been appointed by the cabinet of Bulgaris were likewise impeached. The chronic disagreement between ministry and Chamber again showed itself in December, when Deligeorgis violently opposed the appropriation demanded for the foreign embassadors and their secretaries. The prime-minister threatened to resign if the Chamber should refuse to make the demanded appropriations, and the Chamber took sides with him by acknowledging the necessity of maintaining embassadors at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg, and voting the appropriations. The vote was 98 yeas and 42 nays. The budget proposed for the coming year showed

GENERAL VIEW OF MODERN ATHENS (FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH).

a deficit of 2,000,000 drachmas. On December 15th the twelve members of the high court which is to try the impeached ministers were selected by lot.

The original Laurion* Company, which almost provoked an international conflict while working the surface of Laurion, had made an interesting discovery. The company had purchased the subsoil corresponding to that surface. This subsoil, which was not explored, or, at least, not avowedly so, remained unworked and unknown. The company having sold only the surface to their successors, an engineer was directed by the old company to examine this subsoil. He set himself to search for all the wells now filled up which had served in ancient times for the working of the mines, and discovered a certain number. He examined some of them, and was greatly surprised to find in the centre of the tract, in one of the mines which seemed abandoned for ages, the miners' tools leaning against the walls, small heaps of minerals ranged behind each tool, the mine, in short, in the very state the Greeks —surprised, doubtless, by some unexpected attack—had left it. The mine or mines were not abandoned, therefore, on account of their being exhausted; excavations were made, and immense horizontal layers of silver, lead, and calamine were found, all of incalculable richness. Operations were immediately arranged. A third company, with a capital of £500,000, has since been formed by the efforts of the original *concessionnaires*.

The Government has introduced the study of the Turkish language into all the gymnasia of the country.

The Turkish embassador in Athens, in March, reminded the Greek Government of an old debt. Forty years ago the Government of Greece promised to pay to the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople a certain sum, for releasing the Church of Greece from his jurisdiction, and recognizing the Holy Synod. This sum has never yet been paid.

No sympathy was felt by the Greeks with

*See ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1872 and 1873, article GREECE.

the insurrection of the Christians in European Turkey.

The appointment of a Roman Catholic archbishop for Athens by the Pope created great dissatisfaction, and the Government refused to sanction the appointment, on the ground that the Minister of Public Worship should have been consulted in such a matter.

A convention was concluded on April 25, 1874, between the Governments of Greece and Germany, by which the latter was authorized to undertake excavations at Olympia. According to the articles of the convention, all the objects that may be found will be the property of Greece, but Germany, which defrays all the expenses of the excavations, has for five years the exclusive right of taking copies and imitations of all the works of art that may be found. The results of the excavations will be published in Germany in the German language, and at Athens in Greek. After the sanction of the convention by the Greek Chamber, in 1875, the excavations began on October 4, 1875, and early in January, 1876, Prof. Curtius and the architect Adler published the first account, embracing the important discoveries which had been made from October 4 to December 31, 1875.

GREEK CHURCH. The population connected with the Oriental Greek Church of Russia was in 1871, according to the "Statistical Year-book of the Russian Empire" (vol. ii., 1871), about 58,000,000, divided as follows: European Russia, 53,189,000; Poland, 30,000; Caucasia, 1,930,000; Siberia, 2,875,000; Central Asia, 131,000; Finland, 34,000. Turkey numbers about 12,000,000 inhabitants belonging to the Greek Church, of whom 4,275,000 belong to Roumania, and 1,295,000 to Servia; Austria, according to the census of 1869, 3,050,000; the kingdom of Greece, 1,440,000; Montenegro, 125,000; Germany, about 3,000.

All sections of the Greek Church take a profound interest in the union movements which for some time have been going on between the Eastern, Old Catholic, and Anglican Churches. A Russian theologian, who, as a prominent representative of the Greek Church, took part in the Union Conferences held at Bonn, stated in a letter, addressed to a Greek theologian, very clearly the negotiations which have thus far taken place between the Greek and Old Catholic theologians, and the present condition of the question so far as the Greek Church is concerned. As the movement is still progressing, and one of the prominent ecclesiastical questions of the day, the letter of the Russian theologian, which has been received by the organs of the Greek Church with general approval, will be useful for reference. It is as follows:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request which you have done me the honor to make, I hasten to give you some information touching our relations with the Old Catholics.

Immediately after the Old Catholic Congress (the second) held at Cologne, in 1872, a committee of the most learned of the Old Catholics, under the chairmanship of Dr. Von Schulte, laid down the bases on which might be arranged, in the future, unity between the Old Catholics and the Orthodox. These bases were accepted by us (who took part in the discussion), and by the Anglicans. They are as follows:

1. We believe that Jesus Christ is our Lord and Saviour, the only-begotten Son of God, and the God-Man.
2. We believe in one Church founded by Him.
3. The criterion of Christian truth is *quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus creditum est.* The sources of information as to the teaching, the worship, and the discipline of the divinely-founded Church are the following: (*a*) The Holy Scriptures; (*b*) The writings of the Fathers of the Church; (*c*) The decrees of the Œcumenical Councils.
4. In the discussions and investigations the historical method should be followed as the only one which is safe and entirely impartial.

The orthodoxy of these bases is, I suppose, undoubted, and in all that we have done we have had that in view.

The dogmatic differences are as to the following questions:

1. Concerning the Church and its Head.
2. Concerning the Holy Ghost.
3. Concerning the Holy Virgin Mary.
4. Concerning God's Works.
5. Concerning Sin.
6. Concerning the condition of the Soul after death.

The Canonical and disciplinary differences are as to the following questions:

1. Concerning the Creed.
2. Concerning the Sacrament of Baptism.
3. Concerning the Sacrament of Confirmation.
4. Concerning the Sacrament of the Eucharist.
5. Concerning the Sacrament of Penance.
6. Concerning the Sacrament of Marriage.
7. Concerning the Sacrament of Extreme Unction.

Dr. Langen, as chairman of the Committee for Union with the Eastern Orthodox Church, sent to us, in the name of the committee, a very careful reply concerning each of the points in debate. This reply, although expressing a sincere desire for the attainment of unity, was, nevertheless, very cautiously expressed, especially upon two of the more important questions, of the *Filioque*, and concerning the authority of the Pope of Rome. It was very evident that the ideas of the Old Catholics were much in advance of what they were at the time of the Congress at Munich, when it was proposed to take a stand upon the Decree of the Council of Trent.

At the Conference at Bonn, in 1874, another step was taken—a step most important for the truth, and toward mutual understanding. The Old Catholics made concessions, more or less important, as to all the points of difference, with an independence of spirit doing credit alike to their understanding and their character.

DOGMATIC QUESTIONS.—1. Concerning the Church and its Head.

This question is divisible into two parts—the first, concerning the discipline of the Church, and the position of the Bishop of Rome, to whom had been assigned an honorable precedence (*primus inter pares*). Concerning this first point, the Old Catholics said that they were unable to make a dogmatic definition, and for this reason, especially, that this question still excites very lively discussion among the Old Catholics themselves.

This answer states that some explanations are needful; let us compare it with the answer which was given in 1874, by the Committee on Unity, of which Dr. Langen is chairman. This said in its answer that, although they denied the infallibility of the Pope, the committee thought that, as *primus inter pares*, a certain precedence belonged to the Pope, similar to that enjoyed by any one who presided over a gathering of equals. This point, in accordance with a suggestion of Dr. Döllinger, was not discussed,

but will come up for discussion at the next Conference.

The second part of this question, "The Universal Church only, lawfully represented by her Bishops, is the Infallible Keeper of the Faith," was received by the Old Catholics without any hesitation.

It is very evident that this last is the more important of the two. The clear and distinct way in which the Old Catholics expressed themselves concerning it places an impassable gulf between their teaching and that of the Ultramontanes. But, indeed, they could not do otherwise, for the very starting-point of the Old Catholic movement was the decreeing of the Pope's infallibility. The reason whereby some of the Old Catholics show an indisposition to accept simply and clearly the Orthodox theory is, that some of them (e. g., the revered Michaelis) think that to have on earth a Visible Centre of Unity for the Church is a desirable and useful thing.

2. The question concerning the Procession of the Holy Ghost was likewise deferred to the approaching Conference. This question is, evidently, the most difficult of all that divide us from the Old Catholics. In regard to this question, as well as to others, the Old Catholics made most important concessions to the true doctrine. As with the last question, so is it with this, that it has two sides, namely, the material question concerning the Procession of the Holy Ghost (the doctrine of the *Filioque*), and the other touching the insertion of the *Filioque* in the Creed. To this latter we shall come presently in studying the canonical questions. The former question was deferred to the next Conference. A dogmatic definition as to this will not be easy, but, in regard to this point, the Old Catholics made a most important declaration, namely, that they did not consider the doctrine of the *Filioque* as of essential importance, or hold that it was necessary to salvation for one to believe it.

It is very evident that the teaching of the *Filioque*, even as a pious opinion, has no *raison d'être*. It is indisputable, however, that this way of presenting the doctrine is a great help toward coming to an understanding, when we consider this, also, that the Old Catholics do not mean, in any way, to interfere, through the *Filioque*, with the teaching of the oneness of the source of Deity (*Fons Deitatis*), which is God the Father. This was asserted in the most distinct manner. In private conversation with the Old Catholics, they brought forward the pious opinions of the Fathers of the Church (St. Epiphanius, St. Cyril, St. Augustine) of the ages before the Great Schism. We shall come to the question as to the Creed further on.

3. The dogma of the Immaculate Conception is rejected by the Old Catholics.

4—5. The doctrine concerning Good Works was satisfactorily expressed by the Old Catholics, who excluded from it everything which could displease the Orthodox, viz., whatever had any relation to the Ultramontane theory of indulgences, to the *thesaurus meritorum*, and to works of supererogation.

6. The doctrine concerning the temporary condition of souls after death was not formulated in our statement with sufficient precision to form the basis for discussion, but the Old Catholics declared that since they rejected the doctrine of forgiveness obtained after death, etc., they considered that the doctrine concerning the condition of souls after death could give no ground for dissension between the two Churches.

Canonical and Disciplinary Differences. 1. *Concerning the Creed.*—The insertion of the *Filioque* was declared to be uncanonical, and the Old Catholics even spoke of removing the words from the Creed. It is noticeable, however, that their reason for so doing was, not the incorrectness of the doctrine, all question as to this being adjourned to a future discussion, but because it was uncanonical to insert these words in the Creed. "We have," said Döllinger, "no objection, in principle, to the removal of the *Filioque*." But the Anglicans did not see fit to agree with this proposition. The agreement attained was not as to the main point, for the doctrine was kept out of discussion, but an acknowledgment of the uncanonicity of the insertion of the *Filioque* was a most important step toward reconciliation and the unity of the Church.

2. *Baptism.*—The Old Catholics declared that the manner of administering this Sacrament in the Eastern Church was more ancient than the mode of sprinkling, which the Western Church employs, agreeing better with the signification of the Greek word *baptisein*. They thought, however, that such difference of rite ought to be no longer a cause of division between the Churches, or an occasion of strife.

3. *Confirmation.*—The Old Catholics declared that this Sacrament could be administered, not only by a bishop, but also by a priest, according to the Eastern usage. They also said that, while the Eastern custom of administering Confirmation to children at the same time with Baptism was more ancient than the Western usage, there were important reasons in favor of the latter, and that, in any event, a change in this matter would be difficult to bring about.

4. *The Eucharist.*—The question concerning the Sacrament of the Eucharist was divided in our statement into four heads:

(a.) *The Western custom of using unleavened bread.*—The Old Catholics said that the Western Church did not think this custom indispensable.

(b.) *The Invocation of the Holy Spirit.*—The Old Catholics stated that they thought that opinion most correct according to which, in order to the Act of Consecration being performed in its full integrity, there should be a prayer of invocation; that, moreover, in the Western liturgy there *was* such a prayer; that the difference between the two Churches sprang up while they were yet united.

(c.) *The Communion in both kinds.*—The Old Catholics showed themselves well disposed toward having the Communion in both kinds, considering it only a question of time.

(d.) *Infant Communion.*—The Old Catholics stated that, in regard to this question, they must repeat what was said as to Confirmation, that the Western custom began at a very early period, that in neither case did it give ground for division; but that it should be allowed.

5. *Penance.*—The Old Catholics consider this question fully explained by what they say concerning the state of the soul after death, concerning sin, concerning good works (the Ultramontane theory of indulgences, of works of supererogation, and of the *thesaurus meritorum*).

6. *Concerning Clerical Celibacy.*—The Old Catholics showed the greatest reserve in discussing this point. The absurdity of enforced celibacy was evident, and fully confessed; consequently, the partial difference of opinion here cannot be explained, except from the fear lest their enemies might make of this question a weapon of attack, and explain away the whole movement of the Old Catholics by saying that the leaders had gone into this movement simply to get rid of compulsory celibacy. It is known that the Ultramontanes often resort to such measures.

7. *Unction.*—The Old Catholics declared that they held that Unction could be performed not only for a dying person, but for others who were ill. They suppose that the consecration of the anointing oil by a bishop, according to the Western custom, gave no ground for a separation between the Churches.

All the above-mentioned differences were mentioned at the sixth session of the Bonn Conference, and discussed between the Orthodox and the Old Catholics; but besides these, in the earlier sessions of the Conference, in the discussions between the Orthodox and the Anglicans, many questions were settled according to the Orthodox opinion, on which

the Eastern and Western Churches had been at disagreement, hitherto. Among others, it was declared that the liturgy ought to be celebrated in a language understood by the people; that the reading of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue ought not to be forbidden, and that no translation of the Scriptures could have greater authority than the original. (Those who made this latter decision had in view the Vulgate translation.)

At the Union Conference held at Bonn, in August, 1875, the Greek Church was more numerously and more prominently represented than at the Conference of 1874. The Patriarch of Constantinople, in compliance with an invitation from Dr. Döllinger, not only appointed several theologians to represent the Patriarchal Church, but his official paper, the *Neologos*, of Constantinople, expressed the hope that the project of uniting the Episcopal churches of Christendom would be successfully accomplished. In an elaborate article on the history of the Old Catholics this paper says:

The period for the unity of the church is, at last, arrived. The fanaticism of worldly power caused the separation; its abuses have caused the different peoples to draw near to each other through knowledge and science, and the common canons of logic and ethics.

Very remarkable are the patience, the care, and the promptitude, displayed by the Old Catholics in organizing their new, independent and autocephalic church, while, at the same time, they do not cease laboring, through the power of true learning and of kindly tact, for the unity of their Church with the rest of Christendom; but still more remarkable is the readiness with which the other churches accept the invitation of the Old Catholics, with which they greet the beginning of unity. We say advisedly, the "other churches," for no political or ecclesiastical authority has in any way opposed this manifest tendency toward nnity in which the most distinguished theologians and professors share. This unity will be brought about by the spirit of peace and Christian brotherhood; and not at all by that of damnation and of worldly interests.

Among the prominent representatives of the Oriental churches were Archbishop Lycurgos, of Syra and Tenos, for many years the most prominent leader of the union movement in the Eastern churches; two archbishops of Roumania, Archpriest Yanishev and Prof. Ossinin, of Russia, who have taken an active part in all the previous assemblies of the German Old Catholics; Prof. Damalas and Prof. Rhossis, of Athens, both distinguished as theological scholars. After long and animated discussions it was found possible to frame in regard to the dogmatical questions, which have so long divided the Eastern and Western Christian Churches, several resolutions so worded that the representatives of the Greek could accept them as well as the Anglicans and Old Catholics. (*See* OLD CATHOLICS.) It was understood that the resolutions agreed to would be submitted to the Patriarch of Constantinople and his Council and to the Holy Synods of Russia and Greece. At the meeting of the Synod of the Roumanian Church which met at Bucharest on November 27th, the two Roumanian bishops who had attended the Conference gave a full account of the proceedings. At the close of their report they moved that the Synod cause a Roumanian translation to be prepared of the German pamphlet, containing a *verbatim* account of all the transactions of the Conference, in order to give to all members of the Church an opportunity to become familiar with the important union movement. The bishops say:

The participation of the Roumanian Church, in a work of so high a moral importance as a union of churches which for centuries had been separated would be, is the greatest consolation and the greatest joy for every true Christian. This work will also elevate our national dignity, for by taking part conjointly with the other autocephalous orthodox churches in a question of so great an importance for Christian civilization, the Roumanian Church rises to the rank which belongs to it in the Christian world and in the spiritual life of the Church. It is, therefore, our opinion that the Holy Synod should authorize his Holiness the Metropolitan Primas and President of the Holy Synod to come to an understanding with the authorities of the other orthodox churches on the steps which the Roumanian Church should take in behalf of a reunion of the Christian Church.

The Greek Church of Turkey continues to be greatly distracted by the disputes between the Slavic and the Hellenic races. The last annual report of Count Tolstoy, the chief-procurator of the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg, expresses the views which the Government of Russia entertains in regard to recent difficulties in the Patriarchate of Jerusalem. Count Tolstoy says:

The Greco-Bulgarian difficulty was, even in 1872, upon the close of the Council of Constantinople, sadly reflected in the condition of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem. The courageous prelate who presided over the Church in Palestine, the most blessed Cyril, after having occupied that Patriarchal See with honor for twenty-seven years, through his dissent from the decision of that Council in the Bulgarian affair, incurred the enmity of the Greek clergy, both at Constantinople and in his own patriarchate. Considered for this as a traitor to Greek nationality, he was condemned and driven from his patriarchal throne, to the great grief of that part of his flock (forming the majority of it) which belonged to the Arab race, and which had a great esteem for the character of a true archpastor, free from national prejudice, and watchful over the moral and the material interest of his flock, without stopping to consider to what race they belonged. In the place of the most blessed Cyril, there was raised to the patriarchal throne of the Church at Jerusalem the Archbishop of Gaza, the Most Reverend Procopius. The new partriarch, in January of the past year, sent to the Holy Synod a letter telling of the deposition of the most blessed Cyril, and of his own accession to the Patriarchal throne. As the deposition of the late Patriarch, and the accession to the See of the Most Reverend Procopius, was the work of the Greek party only, and as this was in immediate connection with the Council at Constantinople, in regard to which the Holy Synod has delayed to express its judgment, the above-mentioned letter of Procopius has been left, by the Synod, unanswered, and the rather so for this reason, that, in his letter, the facts relative to the change in the Patriarchate of Jerusalem were stated, by the new Patriarch, partially and superficially. Guided by the dictates of justice, our Holy Synod in its response would have been compelled to express itself to the Jerusa-

lem Church, according to a true judgment of facts, in reference to the motives which had to do with the change in the patriarchate. But this could hardly be of service amid the quarrels and agitations in the Patriarchate arising from the deposition of the most blessed Cyril. Such has been the motive for our delay to send an answer to the letter of Procopius, an answer which would inevitably involve an exposure of injustice. And so has been given a new proof of our love of peace with regard to the Eastern Churches in communion with us.

Patriarch Procopius gave in his resignation early in 1875, and the "Holy and Sacred Synod of the Holy Apostolic and Patriarchal Throne of Jerusalem, and the representation of the Orthodox people," chose as his successor Hierotheus, a Greek priest of Smyrna. The new Patriarch addressed, as usual on such occasions, to the heads of the other autocephalous Churches of the Greek communion, an "Eirenic Epistle," in which he notified them of his election, and alluded to the needs of his Church and the trials of his position. The *Neologos*, of Constantinople, the organ of the Patriarch of Constantinople, thus refers to the new Patriarch, and the conflicts betwen Slavism and Hellenism:

The evident struggle of Slavism, and its tools of different races, is, systematically, toward acquiring the ecclesiastical sceptre over the Eastern people. Many evidences of this have been seen at various times at Constantinople, at Jerusalem, Antioch, and wherever else that Hellenism, that prototype and guard of pure Christianity, lives and moves and has its being. The evidence of this is set down in so enduring colors as to bear witness to the latest generation that Cæsarism, with all its dread power in things earthly, can never avail to subdue minds inspired by true devotion and free understanding.

The present most blessed Patriarch of Jerusalem, Hierotheus, has been neither a candidate, nor a friend, nor a tool, of Slavic policy, as was Cyril, who was deposed by his Synod. It is known that the revenues by which the Church in Palestine has kept up its various institutions come from property, which for three years past has been in possession of the Russian Government. The want and the hunger to which the Church of the Holy Land has thus been condemned, greatly aid the destructive work of those who are enemies to it and to orthodoxy. To the starving soldiers of the faith they show the silver-headed spears, and, as Satan did to Jesus in the same city, tempting through a glittering display, they show to them the gold of Bessarabia, if they will only fall down and worship the deposed and schismatic Cyril, and with humble and contrite heart ask his forgiveness. And these inimical plots after a leadership have succeeded in persuading a sister Church, if report speaks truly, to advise the standing garrison of the Church in Jerusalem to yield to the demands of its enemies, not on the ground of right, but of expediency, not according to the sacred canons of the orthodox faith, but according to the rule of financial prudence.

The reports of the chief-procurator of the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg, Count Tolstoy, are one of the most valuable sources of information for the recent history of the state Church of Russia. The report published in 1875 treats of the condition of the Russian Church during the year 1873. We learn from this report that the missionary activity of the Church among the pagan tribes of Russia is actively pursued, but thus far without notable result. A Russian bishop who, in 1872, visited a congregation of Chinese immigrants in Siberia, found that many of the converts were Christians only by name, and in their customs and religious life continued to adhere to paganism. Count Tolstoy reports that the reform of the "Ecclesiastical Academies" (theological faculties) has now been carried through; that 37 of the ecclesiastical seminaries, and 133 of the lower ecclesiastical schools, had been thoroughly reformed by the end of 1873. Among the theological works published in the course of 1873, there are specially mentioned the seventh volume of the "History of the Russian Church," by Archbishop Macarius, of Lithuania (containing the history of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries); a "History of the Russian Translation of the Bible," by Prof. Tchistovitch; and a "History of the Return of the United Greeks in Western Russia to the Orthodox Church," by Prof. Kojalovitch. Of the new Russian translation of the Bible which has been begun by order of the Holy Synod, the books of Ezekiel, Daniel, and the Maccabees, appeared in 1873. The ukase of 1869, which orders the improvement of the material condition of the clergy, and therefore a reduction of their number, was gradually carried out. In 1873 the number of congregations in eighteen governments was reduced from 9,810 to 7,818, and the number of clerics was reduced by 14,701, leaving 11,431 priests, 179 deacons, and 12,511 psalmists (the priests with salaries ranging from 500 to 700 rubles, and the psalmists with salaries from 144 to 180 rubles). A project for reforming the ecclesiastical courts has been submitted to the bishops and consistories, to obtain their opinions, before the Holy Synod will enter into its discussion.

The Missionary Society in the Russian Church, founded by and under the presidency of Innocent, for many years Bishop of Kamtchatka, and now Metropolitan of Moscow, appears to make great progress, and to awaken a considerable interest in the missionary cause. The society publishes a weekly paper, called *The Missionary*.

The United Greek Church in Poland, which in 1871 numbered a population of 229,000, is now nearly extinct, the immense majority having in the course of the years 1874 and 1875 renounced the communion with Rome, and joined the Orthodox state Church of Russia. In May, 1875, there were only 22 parishes in the government of Siedlce, with 22 priests and 25,000 persons, and 1 parish, with 1 priest and 2,000 people, in the government of Warsaw, which still adhered to the United Church. A number of priests, who refused to join the Russian Church, emigrated to Galicia. Roman Catholic accounts represent this change of religion as one which the Russian officials forced, by acts of unparalleled cruelty, upon a reluctant population.

The Metropolitan and Primate of the Rou-

manian Church, who was at the same time President of the Senate, died on May 17th. On June 12th the united members of the Synod, the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies, elected the Metropolitan of Jassy, Kalinik, as "Primate of the Holy Orthodox Church of Roumania," and Metropolitan of Bucharest. The election was sanctioned by the prince.

The Church of Greece suffered a great loss by the death of the Archbishop of Syra. None of all the bishops of the Eastern Churches had taken so active a part in the movement for establishing close relations of friendship and intercommunion with the Anglican and Old Catholic Churches as this prelate.

The Government of Greece intends to adopt stringent measures against the clergy of the state Church and against the Church property. In December the ministry submitted to the Chambers a bill, providing for the abolition of all the convents, except five, which are to be designated by the Holy Synod. The proceeds of the sale of the convents and their property are to be devoted to the establishment of an agricultural bank at Athens. According to the statistical information which was on this occasion collected by the Government, there were in Greece, in 1875, 145 convents (of which only 7 were for females), with a total number of 1,728 monks and 145 nuns. The property of the convents yields an annual revenue of 1,617,157 drachmas, and they owe an aggregate debt of 224,348 drachmas.

The Greek Church of Austria received, by the establishment of a university at Czernovitz, for the first time, a theological faculty in connection with a complete university.

GREEN, General Duff, died in Dalton, Ga., June 10, 1875. General Green was an influential politician and editor during General Jackson's Administration. As early as 1801 he published in Baltimore a journal called *The Merchant*. He was at one time well known throughout the country, and his name appeared almost daily in connection with political intelligence. For ten years past he had devoted his attention to the subject of the regulation of labor and capital.

GUATEMALA (República de Guatemala), one of the five independent states of Central America, comprised between latitude 13° 50′ and 18° 15′ north, and longitude 88° 14′ and 93° 12′ west; and bounded on the north by the Mexican State of Chiapas; on the east by Balize, or British Honduras, and the Caribbean Sea; on the south by the republics of Honduras and San Salvador; and on the southwest by the Pacific Ocean.

There is nothing lacking in the geographical position of Guatemala to render it, with its extensive seaboard on both oceans and one good port on each, one of the most prosperous states south of Mexico.

Mexico has not renounced her claim to the district of Peten, bordering upon her territory, and the inhabitants of which, immediately after the establishment of Central American independence, expressed the desire to remain under the Mexican Government. An extensive exchange of diplomatic correspondence upon this subject took place in the course of the past year, and the question of right to the district was discussed at some length in the journals of the Mexican capital. The territory of Guatemala is divided into the twenty departments of Guatemala, Amatitlan, Esquintla, Zacatepeque, Chimaltenango, Sololá, Quiché, Totonicapan, Quezaltenango, San Márcos, Suchitepequez, Huehuetenango, Vera Paz, Santa Rosa, Jutiapa, Jalapa, Zacapa, Chiquimula, Izabal, and Totonicapan, with an area of 40,777 square miles, and has an estimated population of 1,200,000. Of these not more than 20,000 are whites (natives), mainly descended from the early Spanish colonists; the number of foreigners of all nationalities is computed at about 2,000; there are 750,000 pure-blooded Indians; 420,000 *ladinos* or mestizoes (from whites and Indians); and the remainder are negroes.

In a non-official statistical report published in 1875, the population of the department of Sololá was set down at 80,000, and that of the town of Sololá, capital of the department, at 15,000. Its area was given at 700 square miles, and within its limits are comprised 26 coffee and 19 sugar estates. This department, one of the most prosperous in the country, has a number of cotton and woolen factories, and 35 public schools. The capital, Guatemala, has a population of 45,000.

The President of the Republic is Lieutenant-General Rufino Barrios, elected on May 7, 1873. The Minister of the Interior and of Finance is Señor F. Alburez; of War and of Public Works, Señor J. M. Samayoa; and of Foreign Affairs and of Public Instruction, Señor M. A. Soto.

The standing army is composed of 3,200 men; besides which there is a militia 13,000 strong.

The following tables exhibit the amount and various sources of the national revenue for 1874, and the branches and amount of the expenditure for the same year:

REVENUE.

Balance from 1873	$112,200
Import duties	969,100
Yield of frontier custom-houses	14,600
Export duties	70,000
Tonnage dues	2,800
Spirit-tax	678,600
Slaughter-house tax	62,700
Mill-tax	52,800
General duties	34,500
Communal duties	70,300
Sugar-plantation tax	54,100
For exemption from military service	19,200
Paper-stamp	24,500
Post-office	5,700
Fines, confiscations, etc.	5,600
Sale of public land	4,600
National bank (account current)	58,300
Mint	58,400
Receipts extraordinary	14,700
Sundries	401,900
Total	$2,601,600

EXPENDITURE.

Army		$1,008,300
Civil administration		280,500
Pensions		14,000
Public instruction		64,800
Public works		5,200
Public worship		34,800
Foreign affairs		19,300
Subsidies		16,400
Expenditures extraordinary		70,300
Premium on exports		1,900
Municipal subsidies		35,200
Hospitals		12,400
Mint		71,800
Post-office, stamps, etc.		6,000
Indemnities		6,500
Public debt:		
Interest	$208,000	
Installments on capital	317,100	= 525,100
Reimbursements of advances		15,000
Reimbursements of deposits		220,700
Sundries		134,900
Total		$2,542,600

From the foregoing table it is to be observed that, although the revenue was $14,677 less than in the year 1873, the expenditure amounted to $60,938 less than in 1873, thus constituting a surplus of $58,400 in 1874. A like prosperous state of the finances will probably be recorded for 1875, judging from the relation between the revenue and the expenditure in some of the early months of that year: in February, for instance, the income reached $376,045.51, while the expenditure did not exceed $119,510.

A non-official report of the Treasury Department gave the revenue for 1874 at $3,877,-384.13.

In the same report the duties on exports and imports by sea, tonnage dues, etc., appeared as in the following table, for the years therein expressed:

Years.	Amounts.
1868	$470,971 36
1869	467,997 74
1870	636,115 87
1871	688,782 65
1872	838,102 99
1873	786,418 60
1874	1,106,844 08½

The national debt, which on July 31, 1874, amounted to $4,119,784.92, stood on the 31st of August of the same year at $4,092,987.10, having been reduced, in the space of one month, $26,797.82; and by December 31, 1874, it had been further reduced to $3,877,384, thus showing a diminution of nearly $250,000 in less than half a year.

The Guatemala press, in congratulating the people on the continued peace enjoyed by the country for two years (a happy anomaly for Central America), warmly eulogized the wise management of financial affairs by which the Government had at last raised the nation's credit to the highest standing, both at home and abroad.

Nor was the British press less warm in its encomiums upon this new and satisfactory order of things, as appears from the following extract from the report of the council of foreign bondholders on Spanish-American states, published in London in 1875:

This republic (Guatemala) has discharged her obligations to the foreign creditors with increasing regularity during the past year, and there is now every prospect of punctuality in the future.

The council called attention in their last annual report to the much-needed railway from the port of San José to the capital. As soon as strict punctuality in the payments of the loan is established, there would probably be no difficulty in raising funds for that important undertaking.

Mr. Corbett, who acted as agent of the bondholders, having permanently left Guatemala, the council will appoint another agent in his place, subject to confirmation by the contractors, in accordance with the terms of the general bond.

The total value of the imports for the year 1873 was $2,364,000; and in 1874, $2,574,165, of which $2,435,108 through the southern or Pacific ports.

The value and destination of the exports for the year 1873 are set forth in the subjoined table:

COUNTRIES.	Values.
United States	$1,235,000
Germany	855,000
Great Britain	659,000
France	319,000
Other countries	302,000
Total	$3,370,000

The quantity of coffee exported in the same year was 15,050,700 lbs., of the value of $2,-408,100; cochineal, 1,107,481 lbs., value $498,-366; India-rubber, 360,300 lbs., value $156,-125; skins of the value of $99,915; indigo of the value of $37,293; and wool, etc., of the value of $53,382. The largest imports are from Great Britain; while the largest exports are to the United States.

From three to five steamers (mainly of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, plying between Panama and San Francisco) touch at the Pacific ports of Guatemala monthly; and there were entered at the port of San José, in 1873, 29 sailing-vessels—9 being German, 3 American (United States flag), 2 British, etc.

The city of Guatemala is now connected by telegraph with the department of Quiché; and the wires are to be extended to Mita, Chiquimula and Zacapa, and, in course of time, as far as Izabal.

A complete apparatus for the manufacture of gas had been received at the port of San José.

Indeed, it would appear that the republic has fairly entered upon the career of progress. Good roads, the want of which has been so sensibly felt, as exercising a retarding influence upon the development of the material resources of this as well as of all the other Spanish-American countries, are in course of preparation; no less than 1,000 men having been employed on the road leading from Guatemala northward, with the determination on the part of the Government to increase that number to 2,000. By virtue of a recent decree, every adult in the republic is to work three days in repairing the highways, or find a suitable substitute.

An aqueduct, to supply Champerico with water, was soon to be built.

Public instruction still continues to be energetically extended; schools are fast multiplying in every portion of the republic; and neither labor nor expense is spared in removing any obstacles which may yet stand in the way of the adequate education of the masses.

It has already been stated that Sololá has 35 public schools; it may here be added that Zacatepeque possesses 37 primary schools, and one night-school for adults, the aggregate attendance at all of them being 1,910. Vera Paz boasts of 34 schools, 7 of which are for females; and Santa Rosa has no less than 56, of which number 8 are for females. The total number of schools in the republic at the end of 1874 was 541, of which 183 were for females; and the aggregate attendance in both was 6,312. The reorganization of the university was seriously talked of.

Agriculture, in the mean time, participates in the general prosperity. Coffee and sugar plantations are becoming more numerous from year to year, and the crops of both of those commodities have doubled within the last few years.

The production of rice having been limited, owing to the lack of suitable machinery for cleaning it, four large machines have been introduced at Government expense.

Among the many articles sent to the Chilian Exposition were cotton, sarsaparilla, vanilla, hats, beer, and stuffed birds. Cotton, though it grows well in the coast-regions, especially on the Atlantic side, is not yet cultivated in sufficient quantities for export; but the home consumption is pretty fairly supplied. The sarsaparilla-plant abounds on the banks of the Polochique and Motagua, and is the object of an active trade through all the northern ports, though the commodity generally goes in commerce under the name of Honduras. No small proportion of the vanilla is of spontaneous production, the beans being gathered from wild plants by the Indians in Vera Paz, who use it largely in beverages, the common other ingredients of which are chocolate and pimento. Sulphur is, of course, very plentiful in the immediate neighborhood of all the extinct volcanoes, and yet it is little used in the republic and still less exported. Some four or five species of palm-leaf are used in the manufacture of hats.

The manufacture of beer has become an industry of considerable importance; the English system of brewing has in general been adopted; and the beverage is reported to be productive of excellent effects, hygienic and moral, in the people.

The grapevine finds in many parts of the country a genial soil; and large vineyards are in process of plantation with shoots imported from California. The algalia-plant (*Hibiscus Abel moschus*), the seeds of which are so extensively used by French perfumers, is cultivated in Esquintla; and the seeds bring, in the port of San José, $10 per quintal (100 lbs.)—the odor of the seeds bears some analogy to that of civet.

Since the commencement of the importation of horses from Chili and the United States, the prices of horses have been raised to a standard hitherto unknown in Central America. A few years ago $100 was the highest price paid for any horse; and nowadays horses commanding from $500 to $1,500 are quite common.

A decree having been issued on April 6th, determining the recognition of the "Cuban Republic" as a nation, in which Guatemala had done nothing more than had already been done by the other Spanish-American republics, a special envoy arrived at the capital from the Spanish Captain-General at Havana, demanding that the decree be immediately revoked. There was a rumor that General Barrios's government had so far yielded as to dispatch an envoy to the court of Madrid to treat the question in a manner at once satisfactory and honorable to both nations.

For the initiatory steps taken by Guatemala toward the reëstablishment of the Central American Confederation, *see* CENTRAL AMERICA in this volume. In addition to the information there to be found, it is only necessary here to say that the plenipotentiaries from the five republics were to meet in Guatemala city on January 15, 1876, for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of the proposed union.

President Barrios decided to signalize the celebration of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the independence of Central America (September 15th) by remitting one-fourth of the punishment to which prisoners of both sexes had been judicially condemned.

GUÉRANGER, DOM PROSPER, a French Benedictine monk, born at Mans in 1806; died January 3, 1875. He was destined at an early age for the Church, and entered in 1830 the Benedictine Abbey at Solesmes, of which he became the abbot and historian. He wrote "Institutions liturgiques" (2 vols., 1840–'42), "l'Année liturgique" (6 vols., 1842–1859), "Mémoire sur la Question de l'Immaculée Conception de la Vierge" (1850), "Histoire de Sainte-Cécile" (1853), and other theological works. Guéranger regarded it as the aim of his life to restore the literary reputation of the Benedictine order in France. He was, however, unlike many of the great Benedictine scholars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a decided opponent of the peculiarities of the Gallican Church, and made incessant effort to replace the Gallican liturgies in the French dioceses by the Roman. This led to an animated controversy with M. Guérard, who sharply attacked Guéranger in his *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes.*

GUÉRONNIÈRE, VISCOUNT LOUIS ÉTIENNE ARTHUR DUBREUIL HÉLION, DE LA, a French writer and politician, born in Limoges in 1816; died December 23, 1875. He went to Paris quite young, where he formed an intimate

friendship with Lamartine and Girardin, and joined the editorial staff of the *Presse*, in which position he soon distinguished himself by his able treatment of the questions of the day. In 1850 M. de Lamartine made him editor-in-chief of his new journal, *Le Pays*, in which he published a series of political articles, creating great excitement at the time. They directed the attention of Louis Napoleon to him, who made him a secretary in his cabinet, placed him at the head of the bureau of the press, and intrusted to him the publication of the celebrated pamphlet on the Italian and the Roman question which preceded and followed the War of 1859. He was rewarded with a seat in the Council of State, and afterward in the Senate. In 1862 he went over to the Liberals and founded *La France* as the organ of the Liberal senators. But, seeing that nothing was to be gained by this course, he left his new associates and asked for an appointment in the diplomatic service. Thus the last years of Napoleon's reign found him an embassador at the courts of Brussels and Constantinople. After the Revolution of 1870 he retired from the public service and devoted himself to literary labors.

GURNEY, Sir GOLDSWORTHY, Knt., an English inventor, born in 1793; died February 28, 1875. Having studied medicine, he soon turned his attention to chemistry. From a "Course of Lectures on Chemical Science, delivered at the Surrey Institution in 1822" (1823), it appears that he first discovered the lime and magnesium lights. He also discovered several other lights, and made various discoveries in steam, by which he was enabled in 1829 to drive a steam-carriage from London to Bath on the turnpike-road. His high-pressure steam-jet has been applied to various uses, with signal success. In locomotives, it increased the speed almost threefold, and in coal-mines has been used successfully to ventilate them, and to extinguish fires which had been burning for many years. He was raised to the knighthood in 1863.

H

HACKETT, HORATIO BALCH, D.D., a distinguished American Biblical scholar, was born at Salisbury, Mass., December 27, 1808, and died at Rochester, N. Y., November 2, 1875. He graduated at Amherst College in 1830, studied theology at Andover, Mass., and afterward at Halle and Berlin. On his return from Germany, having changed his views of baptism, he was ordained as a Baptist clergyman. He was Professor of Ancient Languages in Brown University from 1835 to 1839, when he became Professor of Biblical Literature in Newton Theological Institution, Mass. In 1869 he resigned his professorship at Newton, and in 1870 became Professor of New Testament Greek in the Rochester Theological Seminary. He published Plutarch's "De Sera Numinis Vindicta," with notes, of which there have been two editions; the first appeared in 1844 (Andover); a translation of Winer's "Chaldee Grammar," with additions (1845); "Hebrew Exercises" (1847); "Commentary on the Acts" (Boston, 1851); new edition, enlarged (1858); "Illustrations of Scripture" (1855); "Translation of the Epistle to Philemon, with Notes" (1860); "Memorials of Christian Men in the War" (1864). He also translated, for Dr. Schaff's edition of Lange's "Commentaries," Van Oosterzee's "Philemon" and Braune's "Philippians." Dr. Hackett contributed articles to the *North American Review* and the *Christian Review*, to Dr. William Smith's Classical and Bible Dictionaries, and, with Dr. Ezra Abbott, edited the enlarged and corrected American edition of Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." He also edited an American edition of Rawlinson's "Historical Illustrations of the Old Testament." He is said to have translated or revised parts of Dr. Conant's translation of the Scriptures as issued by the American Bible Union. In 1858–'59 he resided several months at Athens, in order to study modern Greek. He made three tours through Palestine and other parts of the East. Dr. Hackett was a member of the American company of revisers of Scripture coöperating with the British revisers.

HARPER, JOHN, senior member of the firm of Harper Brothers, died on April 22d, aged 78 years. He was born at Newtown, Long Island, January 22, 1797. His father was a substantial farmer. At the age of sixteen he went to New York City to learn the art of printing. In 1817 he and his brother James formed a partnership under the title of J. & J. Harper, and, with some aid from their father, commenced business in Dover Street. Here he became an excellent compositor and accurate proof-reader. In 1839 the firm being enlarged, and taking the name of Harper Brothers, John Harper was made financial manager. In 1853, after the fire of December 10th, which burned the establishment, John Harper planned and designed all parts of their present fire-proof edifices. After the death of his brothers James and Joseph Wesley, in 1869 and 1870, he retired from the more active duties of the firm.

HARRIS, Hon. IRA, a judge and Senator, died at Albany, N. Y., December 2, 1875. He was born in Charleston, Montgomery County, N. Y., May 31, 1802. He was descended from one of the first colonists of Rhode Island, on his father's side, while his maternal ancestry were from Scotland. Until seventeen he did farm-work during the summer, and attended school in winter. In 1815 he entered Courtland

Academy, and went thence to Union College, where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1824. He studied law in Albany in the office of Ambrose Spencer, and was admitted to the Albany bar in 1828. During the succeeding seventeen years he devoted himself to his profession, and rose to the highest position in the estimation and confidence of the public. In 1844 he was elected member of Assembly by the Whigs of the Albany district, and again elected in 1845. In 1846 he was chosen State Senator. In 1848 he became Judge of the Supreme Court, and held that position for twelve years. In February, 1861, Judge Harris was elected United States Senator. On that occasion the Republicans had control of the Legislature, and the leading candidates were Horace Greeley and William M. Evarts. Eight ballots had been taken in the caucus without any decisive result. Finding that Mr. Greeley was gaining, the friends of Mr. Evarts relinquished their candidate, and made Mr. Harris the party nominee, the vote standing as follows: Harris, 60; Greeley, 49; Evarts, 2; scattering, 6. In the Senate Mr. Harris served on the Committee on Foreign Relations and Judiciary, and the Select Joint Committee on the Southern States. At a time when partisan bitterness prevailed in Congress he showed his candor and independence, particularly in his defense of Hon. Jesse D. Bright, the Senator from Indiana. Although he supported the Administration, in the main, he did not fear to express his opposition to all measures, however popular at the time, that did not appear to him either wise or just. Senator Harris's term expired in 1867, when he was elected a delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention of 1867. He was, for more than twenty years, Professor of Equity, Jurisprudence, and Practice, in the Albany Law School. During his senatorial term he delivered a course of lectures at the Law School of Columbian University, Washington, D. C. He was for many years President of the Board of Trustees of Union College, and was one of the founders of Rochester University, of which he was the Chancellor.

HAUSER, KASPAR, the mysterious foundling who was found in the streets of Nuremberg, May 26, 1828, and died by an unknown hand at Anspach, December 17, 1833, has not yet ceased to be the subject of animated literary controversies. The continued interest taken in the history of this foundling arises chiefly from the fact that a number of writers still regard him as the legitimate heir of the grand-duchy of Baden, whom the Countess of Hochberg, the grandmother of the present grand-duke, caused to be abducted in order to secure the succession in Baden to her own son. This theory, first circulated in 1834, by a political refugee from Baden, by the name of Garnier, owes all the importance that it has obtained to the authority of the great jurist Feuerbach, who acknowledged that he regarded it as probable. The opinion of Feuerbach was for the first time publicly stated in a work on his life, published in 1852 by his son, the philosopher Ludwig Feuerbach ("Feuerbach's Leben und Wirken," Leipsic, 1852). Among the writers who have defended, circulated, and further developed the view of Feuerbach, no one has displayed so great a zeal as G. F. Kolb, the author of the well-known statistical works, and for many years a Democratic deputy of the Bavarian Diet. His first work on the subject was published in 1859, under the pseudonym of Broch ("Kaspar Hauser, kurze Schilderung seines Erscheinens und seines Todes," Zürich, 1859). The views of this work were reproduced by him in 1868 in a series of articles, published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. In 1872 the interest in Hauser was very extensively revived by the publication of official documents ("Authentische Mittheilungen über Kaspar Hauser," Anspach, 1872), by means of which Julius Meyer, a Bavarian jurist and son of a former teacher of Hauser, endeavored to prove that Hauser was an impostor. Kolb undertook to refute this work (in another series of articles in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*), and he was this time vigorously supported by two men who had intimate relations with Hauser — Herr von Zucker, a councilor of the Supreme Court of Appeal, and Prof. Daumer, the foster-father and educator of Hauser. Prof. Daumer had in a former work, published in 1859 ("Enthüllungen über Kaspar Hauser"), expressly disclaimed any belief in the guilt of the grand-ducal house of Baden; but in his new work, chiefly directed against the views of Meyer ("Kaspar Hauser, sein Wesen, seine Unschuld, seine Erduldungen und sein Ursprung," Ratisbon, 1873), he eagerly collated everything which seemed to favor the claims of Hauser to the throne of Baden. The combined attacks upon the house of Baden did not remain without effect, and reviewers of the new literature, in some of the prominent periodicals of Germany, even went so far as to declare this controversy as virtually settled. Public opinion appeared to be so strongly influenced by the new turn the controversy was taking, that the grand-ducal house of Baden for the first time deemed it opportune to publish from the family archives the official documents relating to the death of the heir-apparent who had been identified with Kaspar Hauser. These documents, dated October 16, 18, and 31, 1812, contain an official account of the baptism administered to the prince two hours before his death, of the dissection of the corpse two days after the death of the prince, and the solemn funeral in the family vault at Pforzheim. The documents proved that the prince was in the last hours of his life attended by his father, the midwife, Mrs. Horst, the two court physicians Schrickel and Kramer, and two high officers of the court; that the corpse had been inspected and dissected by nine physicians in the presence of the state Minister Berckheim, and

his funeral had taken place with the usual solemnities and under the eyes of a large number of officers and persons in the employ of the court. The publication of these documents had the desired effect. The impression produced by the publications of Kolb, Daumer, and others, was more than neutralized, and public opinion was evidently inclined to regard the charges against the house of Baden as definitely refuted. Kolb again tried to defend his theory in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and to represent the documents published by the grand-ducal house of Baden as irrelevant, but an elaborate reply to his article, by Dr. Mittelstädt, Attorney-General of Hamburg, in the *Augsburger Zeitung* (August and September, 1875), did even more than the publication of the grand-ducal documents to decide public opinion. The articles of Dr. Mittelstädt ("Kaspar Hauser und der Streit um seine badische Abstammung") are an exhaustive review of the whole story of Hauser's descent from the grand-dukes of Baden, showing how it originated, was developed, circulated, defended, and finally exploded.

HEAD, Sir Francis Bond, an English diplomatist, born at Rochester, January 1, 1793; died July 20, 1875. He served at Waterloo and at Fleurys, and in 1825 he took charge of an expedition which left England to work the gold and silver mines on the Rio de la Plata. He described his journey across the South American continent in "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas" (1826). In 1838 he was appointed Governor of Upper Canada, and was created a baronet in recognition of his services in quelling a rebellion, and repelling incursions made from the United States. In 1867 he was created a privy councilor. Among his works are "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau" (1833), "Life of Bruce" (1844), "The Emigrant" (1847), "Stokers and Pokers" (1850), "The Defenseless State of Great Britain" (1850), "A Fortnight in Ireland" (1852), and "The Horse and his Rider" (1860).

HEALTH, Public. The cause of sanitary reform has been urged upon the attention of the people with increasing emphasis of late years by those whose minds have been engaged with this momentous subject.

An important part in the dissemination of timely views upon this matter has been taken by the National Health Association, a society composed of members of the medical profession from all parts of the country. This Association has been in the habit of convening yearly to compare the results of the individual investigations of its members upon all matters affecting the sanitary condition of the people, and to deliberate upon the measures which can be most effectively taken for the prevention of epidemic and removable forms of disease. The last annual assembly, the fifth of this body, took place at Baltimore, November 9th. The names of the officers and attendant members were as follows:

J. M. Toner, M. D., President of the Association, Washington, D. C.; Henry Hartshorne, M. D., Vice-President, Pennsylvania; John Ranch, M. D., Treasurer, Illinois; Elisha Harris, M. D., Secretary, New York; C. B. White, M. D., New Orleans; A. N. Bell, M. D., Brooklyn; Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., New Jersey; R. S. Dugdale, M. D., New York; J. W. Pinkham, M. D., New Jersey; Dr. Husted, New York; Y. G. Wheelock, M. D., New York; Heber Smith, M. D., Surgeon Marine Hospital Service, New York; Frederick Brown, M. D., Boston; J. J. Woodward, M. D., United States Army; John M. Woodworth, M. D., Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine Hospital Service; John S. Billings, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Prof. Stephen Smith, New York; J. A. Steuart, M. D., Baltimore; Moreau Morris, M. D., formerly Health Officer of New York; W. Snively, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa.; W. J. Asdale, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa.; Crosby Gray, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa.; Thomas L. Neal, M. D., Dayton, Ohio; L. H. Skinner, M. D., Frederick, Md.; R. S. Stewart, M. D., President Maryland Hospital; Geo. M. Sternberg, M. D., United States Army; H. R. Noel, M. D., L. C. Winternitz, M. D., J. S. Conrad, M. D., D. I. McKew, M. D., Baltimore; Dr. Gleatsman, North Carolina; E. Lloyd Howard, M. D., Baltimore; C. W. Chancellor, M. D., Baltimore; Richard Dunglison, M. D., Philadelphia; William Lee, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Robert Waccoun, M. D., United States Navy; H. O. Hitchcock, M. D., Kalamazoo, Mich.; John Eaton, M. D., Washington, D. C.; James E. Reeves, M. D., Wheeling, W. Va.; F. Donaldson, M. D., Baltimore; C. B. White, M. D., President Board of Health, New Orleans; C. H. Nichols, M. D.

Some of the State governments have opened their eyes to the duty of governmental action upon matters concerning public hygiene, and have established central boards of health of a more or less initial character, but which have already furnished contributions to the furtherance of this object; and their reports for the past year have been more full and valuable than in any preceding year. The papers published by the Massachusetts State Board of Health, the most active of the official societies, for the past six years, are valuable contributions to science. The boards in California (founded in 1870), Michigan, and Minnesota, have followed the example of the older board in efficient work. A Board of Health has been constituted in Alabama in February of the present year by act of the Legislature. The last report of the board of California presents information upon the subject of sewage, drainage, local diseases, climatology, and phthisis; upon forest-culture in its prophylactic sanitary relation; the condition and wants of the insane and inebriate classes; the vital statistics of the chief cities; and the sanitary development of hospitals, asylums, and other State institutions. An elaborate report on malarial diseases and phthisis pulmonalis, by the secretary, presents an illustrated and carefully studied history of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, the alleged prophylactic advance against malaria. The board of the District of Columbia, organized in 1871, has been active in the abatement of deleterious influences. A State board of Georgia was created in July of this year. The board of Michigan possesses the advantage, that its secretary is the Registrar

of Vital Statistics of the State; and they have been more active in the propagation of hygienic information in the schools and among the people than any other board. The board of Massachusetts, empowered with smaller effective authority than all the rest, has always continued to be the most earnest in the investigation of the causes of preventable mortality, and in the collection of vital statistics. The State Board of Health of Minnesota, organized in 1873, has been efficiently spreading sanitary doctrines. The board of Virginia, first appointed in 1872, work earnestly in their field, though little sustained by the State government. The Health Commission of New Jersey, appointed in 1874, ably discharged the duties which they undertook, and it will not be long, probably, before a permanent central board of health is organized. The board of Maryland has been actively inquiring into the condition of jails, almshouses, etc.

At the last convention of the National Health Association a discussion took place upon the necessity for public action in sanitary matters, viz.: for the institution of a central or State board of health in each State; upon the advisable duties and powers of such boards; and upon the means by which they may effectually register the vital statistics, especially as regarding the causes of death and the sources of preventable disease. During this discussion the impropriety of selecting the boards exclusively from the medical faculty, as a class especially interested, was dwelt upon: the example of Massachusetts was named, where the leader of the movement was a lady, whose husband, a member of the Legislature, brought the measure forward. The importance of that branch of their services which has to do with the collection of pathological and mortuary statistics was emphasized. An address, presented at the meeting by Dorman B. Eaton, LL. D., chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission, on the essential conditions of good sanitary administration, propounded as such conditions: a knowledge among the majority of the people of the purpose, nature, and scope of sanitary enactments; a confidence in the adequacy of public health measures, and a knowledge of the means of carrying them out; and the adoption of effective methods by statutory enactment, in accordance with our legal and social condition. The following is an extract from a report of this address:

No competent judge, I venture to think, can look into the crude, shallow, arbitrary, and heterogeneous mass of laws and ordinances which are nominally in force of a majority of the municipalities of this country, or compare the statutes recently enacted in various States for creating State Boards of Health, without being painfully impressed with the conviction that the conditions named last only among a small portion of the people of the United States.

The municipal health laws of New York City, which are the earliest and best in this country, while in some particulars superior to any elsewhere, are yet defective as compared with those relating to several European cities.

Laws should be passed by State Legislatures to secure the dissemination of practical knowledge of disease; the securing of a complete registry of births, deaths, and marriages; the highest standard of education in the medical profession; better safeguards against nostrums and quackery; the procurement of pure air, water, and milk, and wholesome food; good drainage and sewerage; ventilation in schools, colleges, hospitals, asylums, courtrooms, theatres, and all places of public resort; vaccination in an effective manner; regulation of occupations and practices detrimental to the public health; instruction in the art of nursing; a prevention of overwork and abuse of children; supervision of dead bodies; provisions in regard to the width of city streets and the erection of proper tenement-houses; cheap transit for the poor to country parks; quarantine against the introduction of malarious disease. In ancient and mediæval times, it is a matter of familiar knowledge that plagues, black-deaths, and fevers, destroyed such numbers as have been unknown to later times. There is nothing better settled in regard to life and health than that such diseases as cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, typhus and typhoid fever, can be in a great measure kept away by good sanitary legislation, the cost and loss of which is trifling compared with the expensive results of these diseases.

All England is divided into 15,000 sanitary districts, with a sanitary authority in each, and since 1872 there has not been a spot on the surface of England that has not been liable to feel, and, if it needed, has not felt the direct exertion of such authority. These 15,000 small districts are grouped into twelve larger divisions; in each of these divisions there is an inspector who reports directly to the Local Government Board in London, and over that board is one of the members of the cabinet. Connected with the board is a chief medical officer, now Dr. Simon, perhaps the greatest sanitarian in the world.

In 1873, the national vaccine establishment furnished carefully-selected vaccine matter for use in 9,569 different places; in 1874, in one of the twelve districts, 17,188 nuisances were removed, and out of 206,008 nuisances complained of in all England in the same year 204,000 were actually removed within that year. Other figures were given, showing the great decrease of the death-rate in different parts of the world, caused by improved sanitary measures; and the address concluded with a few practical suggestions as to the duty of the Government toward perfecting arrangements to keep a record of the experience of the different State boards of health, and of increasing sanitary measures all over the country.

HELPS, Sir Arthur, an English diplomatist, born in 1817; died March 7, 1875. He graduated B. A., in 1838, from Trinity College, Dublin, served as private secretary to Lord Monteagle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was appointed Commissioner of French, Danish, and Spanish Claims, served for a time as private secretary to Lord Morpeth, Chief Secretary of Ireland, and in 1859 was appointed Secretary of the Privy Council, which position he held up to his death. He wrote a number of works, among which may be mentioned: "Henry II." (1845), "Catherine Douglas" (1845), "The Claims of Labor" (1845), "The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen" (1852), and "The Spanish Conquest of America" (1855–'61). He was created a K. C. B. in 1872.

HENDRICKS, Thomas Andrews, an American statesman, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 his father settled in Shelby County, Indiana. Thomas graduated at South Hanover College in 1841,

studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar there in 1843, and returned to Indiana to practise. In 1848 he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1850 a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. From 1851 to 1855 he represented the Indianapolis district in Congress, from 1855 to 1859 was Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and from 1863 to 1869 was a member of the United States Senate, in which he was regarded as the Democratic leader. (*See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for those years—article, *Congress.*) In the Democratic National Convention of 1868, in New York, he was strongly supported for the nomination to the presidency. (*See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1868—article, *United States.*) As candidate for Governor of Indiana he was defeated in 1860 and in 1868, but was elected in 1872, for the term ending January 1, 1877. He continued the practice of law till his election as Governor.

HERWEGH, GEORG, a German poet, was born May 31, 1817, in Stuttgart, and died April 7, 1875, in Baden-Baden. He studied at first theology in Tübingen, but, having no taste for this study, he turned his attention to journalism. Having had some trouble with an officer, he went to Switzerland, where he published his "Gedichte eines Lebendigen," in 1841. The poems, which were of a political character, were read by all classes of people, and produced a great sensation. In his poems he gave expression to the desire then felt throughout Germany, the desire for a united fatherland. He urged the King of Prussia to accept the imperial crown, and clearly prophesied the mission of Prussia to reunite the fatherland, and to take up the old quarrel with the Vatican. In 1842 he undertook a journey through Germany, in which he was everywhere received with enthusiasm. The crowning point of this journey was the audience with King Frederick William IV. The King closed the audience with the words, "Let us be honest enemies." From Königsberg, where he was particularly well received, he wrote a letter to the King, which from the boldness of its tone was destined to produce serious consequences for him. The letter is as follows:

KÖNIGSBERG, *December*, 1842.

YOUR MAJESTY: "Let us be honest enemies" were the words which Prussia's King recently addressed to me; and these words give me a right, ay, oblige me, to bring my bitter complaint before your throne openly and in plain terms, without pretending a devotion which I do not know, or sympathies which I do not feel, nor ever will feel. Let us be honest enemies—and on the same day when your Majesty was pleased to pronounce these words, it pleased a high ministry to forbid the booksellers selling a journal which I was to edit, solely on account of my name, of which not a syllable had as yet appeared under my editorship, and whose sale had been permitted two months previous, before my appointment as editor had become known. That my name should also have so bad a reputation with your Majesty, I can and will not believe after what you said to me a few days ago. Without doubt, your Majesty has no knowledge of these proceedings, and the object of this letter is only to bring this simple fact to your notice, that your Majesty may further decide what is right. I do not ask for the withdrawal of the order of suppression, for I know that my limited understanding as a subject, my consciousness of a new era, must forever contradict the rule of most German ministers. Gladly would I grant to these ministers the right of opposition, if they would only take notice of what is happening around them, that is, what is happening in the lower strata of humanity, instead of quarreling with a little foam and wind which are playing on the surface; if, in the opposition made to them, they were only able to discover at times the elements of a new religion, and not only suspect frivolity; in short, if they would have, besides the accident of their birth, and their administrative and police talents, the talent and will to enter into a fair contest with their enemies, instead of ignoring them at first, and then treating them brutally without knowing them, thus deceiving the princes and the people in speaking of a tranquillity which in reality does not exist, and can never be enforced by outward measures. There are still men who are to be intimidated by nothing (and I count myself among them); and all the more, as even the enemies of progress no longer possess the courage to use force, because they very well know how dangerous martyrdom is. But forbidden books fly through the air, and what the people wish to read they will read, in spite of all suppressions. Some time ago your Majesty's ministers ordered the suppression of my poems, and I have the pleasure of preparing the fifth edition at the present time. I do not ask for the withdrawal of the order of suppression, for I cannot ask for anything in a country I am about to leave. I am by nature a republican, and perhaps even at this moment a citizen of a republic. But my heart has prompted me to direct a last, an honest, even if a passionate, word to your Majesty, a word which shall touch the servants of the sovereign, but not the sovereign himself; a word in private, but which shall not only be my word, but that of many thousands.

In deepest devotion, your Majesty's most obedient
GEORG HERWEGH.

In consequence of this letter he was expelled from Prussia. He was attacked by Geibel and Freiligrath, and a number of poems were written *pro* and *con*. In 1848 he gathered a band of workmen in France, with which he entered Germany. But his force was quickly routed by a detachment of soldiers, and after this Herwegh took but little part in public life. The most important of his later literary works were translations of several plays of Shakespeare, for the new German translations of Shakespeare edited by Ulrici and Bodenstedt. In his political views Herwegh sympathized, in the last years of his life, with the "Internationale," and for the restoration of the German Empire, which had been the dream of his youth, he had nothing but biting sarcasm. (*See* "Georg Herwegh," by R. Gottschall, in *Unsere Zeit*, 1875, p. 751.)

HITZIG, FERDINAND, a German Biblical critic, was born June 28, 1807, in Haningen; died January 22, 1875, in Heidelberg. He studied successively in Heidelberg, Halle, and Göttingen. In Halle he attended particularly the lectures of Prof. Gesenius, whose teachings were of great influence on the later works of Hitzig. In 1828, after he had graduated in Göttingen, he became a professor in Heidelberg. In 1832 he received a call from the

University of Zürich as Professor of Theology, and in 1861 returned to Heidelberg, where he remained until his death. He lectured not only on the Old and New Testaments, but also on the Oriental and particularly on the Semitic languages. He wrote commentaries upon the Psalms (1835–'36), the twelve minor prophets (1838), Jeremiah (1841), Ezekiel (1847), Daniel (1850), and Canticles (1855). He also wrote "Ueber Johannes Markus und seine Schriften" (1843), "Urgeschichte und Mythologie der Philistäer" (1845), "Die Grabschrift des Eschmunazar" (1855), "Geschichte des Volkes Israel" (1866), "Die Inschrift des Mesha" (1870), and "Das Buch Hiob; übersetzt und ausgelegt" (1874).

HOBART, Lord VERE HENRY, an English statesman, born December 8, 1818; died April 27, 1875. He was the eldest son of the Earl of Buckingham, and was educated at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1842 he was appointed a clerk in the Board of Trade, and then became private secretary to Sir George Grey. In 1861 he was appointed a special commissioner to investigate the condition of the Turkish finances, and afterward became director-general of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople. In 1872 he succeeded Lord Napier as Governor of Madras, which position he held up to his death.

HONDURAS (REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS), one of the five independent states of Central America, lying between the thirteenth and sixteenth parallels of north latitude, and 83° 12′ and 89° 47′ west longitude. It is bounded north by Guatemala and the gulf of its own name; southeast by the Caribbean Sea; south by Nicaragua, Fonseca Bay, and San Salvador; and west by the latter republic and that of Guatemala. Its territory embraces an area of 58,168 square miles; and its population, in 1874, was estimated at 351,700. The capital, Comayagua, has a population of from 7,000 to 8,000.

Honduras, in common with all the other Latin-American states, is desirous of attracting immigrants to its shores, and the government of Comayagua has even promulgated a law regulating the conditions upon which the colonists will be received. They will be governed by the same laws as the natives of the country; the lands given to them will, after five consecutive years of cultivation, become their own property; they will be exempt from military duty for the space of ten years, save in case of foreign invasion; they may, if not Roman Catholics, exercise their religion in private, and have their own cemeteries; they will be exempt from all taxation, will be entitled to granted patents for any invention of their own or the introduction of machinery into the country; and they will be at liberty at any time to sell their property and leave the country. Favorable, however, as these conditions may appear, it is doubtful whether they will suffice to turn aside any portion of the tide of immigration from the United States, in the north, and the Argentine Republic, in the south.

The President of the Republic is Señor Ponciano Leiva. The Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs is Señor A. Zúñiga; of Finance, Señor E. Ferrari; and of War, Señor J. Lopez.

The bishop of Comayagua is J. D. Zepeda (1861).

The national income is unofficially estimated to amount to some $400,000, about two-thirds of which are derived from the custom-house and the monopolies.

The foreign debt, at the end of 1872, stood as follows:

British loan of 1867, @ 10 per cent., and at the rate of 80 per cent.	$1,000,000
French loan of 1868, @ 6 per cent. and at the rate of 75 per cent.	2,490,108
British loan of 1870, @ 10 per cent. interest, and at the rate of 80 per cent.	2,500,000
Total	$5,990,108

All the loans were contracted for the purpose of building an interoceanic railway in the republic.*

The following is an extract from the report of the council of foreign bondholders on Spanish-American states, published in London in 1875:

Although, with the coöperation of the Foreign Office, the council have made application to the Government of Honduras for placing the customs revenues of Amapala under an agent of the bondholders, to meet the interest of the Federal five per cent. debt, no result has yet been obtained. The appointment of a vice-consul by her Majesty's Government may facilitate the required measure.

The strife of internal factions, and the intervention of those of neighboring territories, keep the country in so wretched a condition that any satisfactory arrangement regarding the comparatively small amount of the old Federal debt of 1867 may yet be delayed.

The loans issued in England and France, in the name of Honduras, for a projected interoceanic railway, remain in the same hopeless condition, and the hardship inflicted on many of the holders is very great.

An official journal of Honduras gave place in its columns to the statement that, for the better arrangement of the debts of the interior, caused by successive public disorders from 1870 to 1874, a *Junta* of public credit has been established by the Government in the capital of each department.

President Leiva, in his message to the Congress of 1875, observes that "with some foreign governments there are claims outstanding, caused by acts for which neither the people of Honduras nor the present administration can be held to account."

He also added, in regard to the railway question, that the affairs of the interoceanic line were in a state by no means satisfactory. The company organized according to the new contract made in London, on July 12, 1873,

* For full statements of this debt, and of the finances in general of Honduras, see the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1873, 1873, and 1874.

has been unfortunate in its endeavors to procure funds to carry on the work. The Government, however, "continues to uphold the company, in the hope that it will yet be successful in its negotiations." Some 1,000 tons of railway-iron at Amapala were sold to San Francisco, and the proceeds were to be appropriated to the defrayal of the expenses of completing the third section of the line.

It should here be mentioned that even the British and French bondholders themselves concurred in the suspicion that of the total amount of the last two loans (say somewhat less than $5,000,000) but a very small proportion really reached the country for which the loans were contracted.

The worst of it is (observes a recent writer) that nobody can tell where the money loaned has gone to. Experience and unbiased inquiry lead to the almost certainty in this case that the ready money these countries expect to handle for the realization of schemes offered as a paying speculation, is pretty well absorbed by the knowing ones in the loaning country before much of it reaches the foreign field of operations for which it is intended. There is a strong conviction that Honduras has been victimized in this way. Of course, the innocent shareholders and principal sufferers loaned their money with no such intention; but so it is, and so it will be, until more caution is exercised on both sides. The suggestion that Honduras ought to have a railroad, and an interoceanic one, too, originated, not with herself, but with people outside of the country, who deemed the speculation a good and a taking one. It did take, and the speeches made at the different meetings in London, with the glowing terms in which the country, the people, and the President were described, and the exhaustless riches to be dug out of the lands, and to be derived from the scheme itself, were set forth, would, if read at the present time, excite laughter, were the consequences not so serious to hard-working people in Great Britain and France, who invested their surplus earnings in it.

Such, then, is the unhappy financial condition of a nation groaning under the weight of a loan, the greater part of which it probably never came into possession of, and that to the direct prejudice of its dearest interests, inasmuch as, with the whole of the money, the Government could have completed, or nearly so, its railway; and, without it, nothing can be done in that direction. With the railway, the republic would rapidly rise in importance by the thorough development of her agricultural and mining industry; without the railway, all her resources and capabilities must remain undeveloped or only imperfectly developed.

There is, nevertheless, a strong conviction in Central America that an amelioration will before long take place in the material condition of Honduras; both the President and the Congress have manifested a determination to do well, and to do all in their power to render the country at once prosperous and respected.

Peace has remained undisturbed by any incident of moment, either at home or abroad; and public instruction continues to be the object of special exertion and unremitting energy on the part of the powers that be.

HOOK, Rev. WALTER FARQUHAR, a dean of the Church of England, born in 1798; died October 20, 1875. He was educated at Winchester College, and proceeded as student to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821. He was curate at St. Philip's, Birmingham, in 1827, and vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, in 1829, where he remained till 1837, when he was elected to the vicarage of Leeds. In the year 1827 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to George IV., and continued in that office under William IV. and Queen Victoria. On the accession of Queen Victoria, Dr. Hook preached in the Chapel-Royal a sermon on the text, "Hear the Church," of which more than 100,000 copies were sold within a month, but the sermon gave offense in high quarters. During his incumbency of twenty-two years at Leeds, twenty-one new churches, in addition to the parish-church, which was rebuilt at a cost of £40,000, thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools, were erected in his parish. Notwithstanding these clerical labors he found leisure for the production of numerous valuable books. In 1859 he was nominated by Lord Derby to the deanery of Chichester. In 1862 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Of his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury" nine volumes have appeared. When the Queen visited Leeds, Dr. Hook was unanimously elected to present to her Majesty an address from 20,000 persons belonging to the various benefit societies; and when, at one time, there was a strike, the working-men, having agreed to a compromise with their employers, appointed Dr. Hook their referee.

HOOPER, SAMUEL, a member of Congress from the fourth district of Massachusetts, died at Washington, February 13th, after a short illness. He was born at Marblehead, Mass., February 3, 1808. After receiving an education in the common school, he entered early the counting-house of his father, who was largely engaged in trade with the West Indies and Europe. As agent of the house the son made several trips to the West Indies and Russia, and a long visit to Spain. In 1832 he became junior partner in the firm of Bryant, Sturgis & Co., of Boston, where he remained for ten years. He then joined another firm in the same city, engaged, like the former house, in the trade with China. Meanwhile he became interested in the iron-business and its relation to questions of political economy. He served three years in the Lower House of the State Legislature, but at the expiration of the term in 1854 he declined a reëlection. In 1857 he was chosen to the State Senate, where he took a leading part in the legislation on banking and finance. At this time he published two pamphlets on currency and bank-notes, which became well known on account of their comprehensive treatment of those subjects. His congressional career began in 1861, when he was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William Appleton. He was

reëlected six times, but declined last fall a seventh renomination. His knowledge of financial questions caused several Congresses to appoint him a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. He also served on the Committees on Banking and Currency, and on the War Debts of the States. In 1869 Chief-Justice Chase wrote a letter attributing the success of the bill providing for the national banking system to the sound judgment, persevering exertions, and disinterested patriotism of Mr. Hooper. The Chief-Justice also mentioned Mr. Hooper's aid in negotiating the loan of April, 1861, and added that "his public services placed him under obligations which he could never forget and should always be glad to acknowledge."

HOSEMANN, THEODOR, a German painter, born September 24, 1807, in Brandenburg; died October 17, 1875. At the age of twelve he visited the Academy in Düsseldorf, and worked, at the same time, in the art establishment of Arnz & Co. Soon after he enjoyed the instruction of Cornelius, and afterward that of Schadow. He went to Berlin with Winckelmann, Arnz's partner, and furnished the illustrations to the large number of juvenile books published by him. His oil-paintings and sketches were generally sought for. In 1857 he was made professor, and in 1860 was elected member of the Academy of Arts.

HOVERBECK, LEOPOLD, Freiherr von, a German politician and one of the most prominent leaders of the Party of Progress (Fortschrittspartei), was born July 25, 1822, and died August 12, 1875. He studied law in Königsberg and Berlin, but, having passed his first examination, he turned his attention to agriculture. He began his political career in 1858, when he was elected to the Prussian House of Deputies, in which he remained until 1870. In 1862 he was elected "Landschaftsdirector" for East Prussia. From 1867 to 1870 he was a member of the North-German Parliament, and from 1870 up to the time of his death of the German Reichstag. His principal political aim was to build up a free state on the foundation of equal rights and equal duties for all. He was less distinguished for great learning, and an exhaustive treatment of great political questions, than for a rapid comprehension of details and a quick perception of the weak points of his opponents. For this reason he was one of the strongest men of the Party of Progress. But at the same time he would hold to what he had conceived to be right, and for this reason his death was mourned by his opponents as well as by his friends.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, and one of the two main divisions of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. (All the affairs which are common to the entire monarchy have been treated of under the head of AUSTRIA.) As the Military Frontier, which had formerly its own administration, has been wholly incorporated partly with Hungary proper and partly with Croatia and Slavonia, the lands of the Hungarian crown now consist of three large historic divisions, namely:

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population in 1869.
Hungary Proper	87,046	11,580,397
Transylvania	21,217	2,115,024
Croatia and Slavonia	16,782	1,864,034
Total	125,043	15,509,455

The Hungarian ministry, as reconstructed on October 20, 1875, was composed as follows: 1. President of the Ministry, Koloman Tisza; 2. Minister near the King's person (*ad latus*), Baron Wenckheim; 3. Minister of Finance, Koloman Szell; 4. Minister of the Interior, Koloman Tisza; 5. Minister of Education and Public Worship, Dr. Augustin Tréfort; 6. Minister of Justice, Bela Perczel; 7. Minister of Public Works, Thomas Pechy; 8. Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, Baron Simonyi; 9. Minister of Croatia and Slavonia, Count Pejacsevitch; 10. Minister for the Defense of the Country, B. Szende von Kevesztes.

In the budget for 1875 the revenue was estimated at 212,138,000 florins (1 florin = $0.48), the expenditures at 233,804,000; the deficit at 21,665,000. The special budget for Croatia and Slavonia estimates the expenditures for the same year at 3,107,000 florins; the revenue at 3,159,000 florins. Besides its share in the common debt of the monarchy, Hungary has a special debt, amounting, at the end of 1870, to near 700,000,000 florins (including a debt of 269,000,000 florins for redeeming real estate and commuting the wine-tithes). The assets of the state were estimated at 696,600,000 florins.

The aggregate length of railways open for traffic was, on January 1, 1875, 6,415 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile). The number of private and official letters, newspapers, etc., was 68,673,000. The length of telegraph-wires, in January, 1874, was 46,780; of telegraph-lines, 13,725 kilometres. The number of telegraph-stations was 837.

When the Hungarian Diet reassembled, in January, 1875, its attention was wholly absorbed by the serious financial crisis of the country. With the exception of that small fraction in the House which looked to the compromise with Austria as the source of the financial difficulties of the country, the conviction was general that the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure could only be established by reductions in the expenditure and by an increase of taxation. It was the mode of procedure which formed the chief ground of difference. While the Government laid the chief stress on providing at once by taxation the amount necessary to tide over the period required to make the reductions in the expenditure, its opponents thought it possible to tide over this period by means of what remained of the last loan, without having at once

to resort to extraordinary taxation. According to the calculations of the Government, the deficit for the current year was estimated at 25,500,000 florins. At the end of last year there was in hand a cash reserve of 12,500,000 florins, and 32,000,000 florins remaining of the last loan. If this whole deficit was covered from this source, after deducting the sums payable in December on account of the next year, there would remain, on the 31st of December, 1875, 14,500,000 florins, which the Minister of Finance did not think a sufficient reserve to begin the year with; for, owing to Hungary being chiefly an agricultural country, experience has shown that there is a great decrease in the product of taxation during the first seven months of the year, which after the harvest is in a great measure compensated. There must therefore always be a considerable cash reserve in hand during the first months of the year to defray current expenses, which are going on all the same. The minister's proposal was therefore to apply only 12,000,000 florins of the proceeds of the loan to the covering of the deficit, and to raise 13,000,000 florins by taxation, the chief item of which would be a general income tax of four per cent. If this was accepted there would be at the beginning of the new year 27,500,000 florins in hand. This sum, with other resources which might be made available by that time, would be sufficient to enable the country to look forward without anxiety to the year 1876, and thus leave time for carrying through all those reductions on the one hand, and the various financial measures on the other, by which the minister thought it possible to establish a perfect equilibrium between expenditure and revenue.

An important speech was made, on January 29th, by Sennyey, who fully developed the principal features of the political system of which he has been for years the gifted leader. He advocated adhesion to the compact with Austria, a reform of administration with municipal officers appointed by the Government, reform of the judicial system, solution of the banking question, revision of the commercial treaty, and a reduction of the army. He severely censured the want of energy exhibited by the Government, but acknowledged that he did not expect that the present Diet was willing to cooperate with him in carrying out his views. Though only a small party supports the conservative programme of Sennyey, he is more than ever recognized by men of all parties as a rising statesman. The former prime-minister, Lonyay, gave his views on the financial crisis on February 1st, recommending greater economy. A great sensation was produced, on February 4th, by a speech of Koloman Tisza, the leader of the Left, who for the first time announced the acceptance by himself and his party of the compact (Ausgleich) arrived at in 1867 between Austria and Hungary.

On February 11th the Diet, after thirteen days' debate, accepted the budget, as presented by the Permanent Finance Committee of the Diet, by an imposing majority. The Deak party, which made the compact with Austria in 1867, and has been in power ever since, rose like one man. The parties headed by Sennyey, Lonyay, and Tisza, voted likewise for it. Yet, immediately after this signal triumph, the minister-president rose and asked the House to suspend its sitting, as the ministry, in the face of the altered situation, which opened the possibility of bringing about a coöperation of parties hitherto opposed, and of thus making parliamentary action more rapid and energetic, thought it its duty to waive all personal considerations which might be in the way of such a desirable solution, and to make proposals in this direction to the crown. This movement on the part of the ministry, indicating its intention to resign the moment after it had made a show of such an overwhelming majority, seemed one of the greatest parliamentary anomalies, but the loud approval which this declaration elicited on both sides showed clearly enough that this deviation from parliamentary forms was commanded by higher political considerations, and that the ministry, by adopting this course, was but following the general feeling prevalent in the country. All the prominent statesmen, including Sennyey, Lonyay, and Tisza, had audiences with the Emperor, to explain their views on the finances and the general condition of the country. After protracted negotiation, the formation of the new cabinet was at last intrusted to Baron Wenckheim, the Hungarian minister attached to the person of the Emperor. Tisza was appointed in the new cabinet Minister of the Interior; Szell, Minister of Finance; Perczel, Minister of Justice; Tréfort, Minister of Public Worship; Simonyi, Minister of Commerce; Pechy, Minister of Public Works; Szende, Minister for the Defense of the Country; Pejacsevitch, Minister for Croatia and Slavonia. In the place of Perczel, Ghyczy was elected President of the Diet. As the adherents of Lonyay, and likewise the Croatian deputies, joined the new coalition majority of the Diet, the ministry could rely on the support of about 350 members. The unanimous reëlection of Tisza as member of the Diet at Debreczin, one of the chief seats of the ultra-Magyar opposition to Austrian rule, was received as an indication that his reconciliation with the Government was fully approved by his party.

The Diet was closed on May 24th by the premier as royal commissioner. The royal speech said that adverse circumstances, the financial crisis, and bad crops, made it very difficult to provide for the state expenses and necessary investments. The financial question being thus in the foreground, legislative measures were delayed. Still, many important measures were passed, which the speech enumerated. Much remained to be done, but confidence was expressed that it would be done,

as there was an earnest desire to retrench expenditure, as the Diet had shown its readiness to increase taxation, and as the friendly relations with the other powers had strengthened since 1872, when the Diet met.

The elections for the new Diet took place in July and the first days of August, and resulted in a complete victory for the Government, which carried about 350 of 416 seats. Of the opposition about 18 belonged to the Conservative, 21 to the Radical (extreme Left) party, and the remainder to the party of Nationalities. The Croatian Diet, which sends to the Hungarian Diet 34 deputies, also chose supporters of the Hungarian Government by an overwhelming majority. The new Diet was opened by the Emperor on August 31st. The speech from the throne pointed out that in almost every department of legislation vigorous and searching measures were required, and that arrangements regulating the country's finances appeared to be specially imperative, inasmuch as the safety of Hungary's existence as a state required the establishment of a financial balance at the earlist fitting moment. Hopes were held out that after certain reforms had been accomplished, the Administration would succeed in overcoming the difficulties of the occasion. The speech mentioned in particular the bills which would be introduced for improving the administration of justice, the completion of the network of railways in Hungary, the reform of the Upper House, the settlement of questions relating to religion and marriage, the solution of the banks question, and the negotiations between the trans-Leithan and cis-Leithan portions of the monarchy respecting the conventions concluded for ten years in 1867 and 1868. With regard to foreign countries the speech said: "Our cordial relations with foreign powers justify us in hoping that, notwithstanding the circumstances which have recently arisen, peace will be maintained, and that you will therefore be able to apply yourselves undisturbed to your legislative tasks." The speech was received with loud and prolonged cheering. Both Houses adopted addresses in reply to the speech from the throne after only short debates. Even Sennyey, the leader of the Right, announced that he would make no systematic opposition to the Government, and would support it in financial questions. The Minister of Finance announced that he intended to get rid of the deficit by means of a general income-tax of 3½ per cent. and by means of a new loan. The deficit of the next year he estimated at 16,000,000 florins.

On October 20th, Baron Wenckheim, having resigned as prime-minister, was succeeded by Tisza, the remainder of the ministry retaining their seats. The appointment of Tisza to the head of the Administration was received by the country with almost unanimous and enthusiastic applause. The new prime-minister announced in the Diet that he desired to renew the customs treaty with cis-Leithan Austria, so far as it was favorable to the interests of Hungary; if the latter demanded it, he would prefer a separate customs territory. On November 30th he announced, in reply to an interpellation, that Hungary had given its consent to notifying England of the termination of its commercial treaty with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Notice had also been given to cis-Leithan Austria, on November 29th, of a termination of the customs treaty between the two sections of the empire, because it had been found impossible to arrive at an agreement in regard to the consumption tax. When a member of the extreme Left asked the Minister of Public Worship to introduce a bill providing for religious liberty, Tisza replied that this was for him a question only of opportuneness, not of principle. In December both Houses of the Diet adopted the income-tax and the new loan proposed by the Government.

In April the Minister of Public Worship Pechy, issued an ordinance, in which he announced that after January 1, 1876, the Hungarian language would be the official language in every branch of public administration, and that every officer would be dismissed who had an insufficient knowledge of it. He demanded a knowledge of the Hungarian language on the part of every officer, as a proof of correct sentiments. The ministerial act gave great offense to all the non-Magyar nationalities of the empire.

I

ILLINOIS. The twenty-ninth biennial session of the Illinois Legislature began on the 6th of January and continued 100 days, coming to an adjournment April 15th. It consisted of 24 Republicans, 24 Democrats, and 3 Independents in the Senate, and 70 Republicans, 56 Democrats, and 27 Independents in the House. Several days were consumed in organizing the House, and Mr. E. M. Haines, an Independent, was finally chosen Speaker. The session was characterized by an unusual lack of harmony, and was remarkably barren in results. Of 612 bills introduced in the House and 374 in the Senate, only 37 House and 50 Senate bills were passed, and none of these were of special importance. There was from the start an alleged coalition of the Democrats and Independents, and it was announced that they would endeavor to repeal the registry law and the law creating the Board of Public Charities, would abolish the Board of Equalization, and repeal or completely remodel the law regulating the liquor-traffic. A very large portion of the time was occupied in attempts

to carry out these purposes, but they all failed. The bill to repeal the registry law passed the Senate by a vote of 28 to 16, but was defeated in the House by a vote of 67 to 70. A bill to abolish the Board of Equalization also passed the Senate, 29 to 16, but was defeated in the House. The bill to repeal the law creating the Board of Public Charities did not obtain the support of the majority in either House. The act which it was proposed to substitute for the existing law for the regulation of the liquor-traffic provided for a less stringent license system, but, originating in the House, it failed to pass that body. Among the other bills of some importance which were defeated was one making radical changes in the law regulating the business of life-insurance, one appropriating $50,000 to complete the monument to Stephen A. Douglas at Chicago, and one amending the school law. Among the measures proposed affecting the public-school system was the following, submitted as an amendment to the constitution of the State:

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall provide for an equitable distribution of all money appropriated for school purposes among the free schools of the State, provided each religious sect may establish free schools and be entitled to an equitable share, but no money shall be appropriated by the General Assembly to aid or sustain any academy, seminary, college, or university of any sectarian denomination whatever, nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation to any church, except to sustain free schools therewith connected.

It was referred to a committee on education and never reported back. The section of the constitution which it was intended to displace runs as follows:

SEC. 3. Neither the General Assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatsoever anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant, or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State, or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

Among the acts passed was one providing for refunding seven thirty-sixths of the taxes assessed in 1873, and collected in 1874. This covered the amount of tax levied under an act of 1869, entitled "An act to fund and provide for paying the railroad debts of counties, townships, cities, and towns," which act had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. An act was also passed changing the beginning of the fiscal year from December 1st to October 1st, and requiring the superintendents of State institutions to make their reports at that time. With these exceptions there were no measures of importance passed except the appropriation bills.

Several investigations were set on foot during the session, and others announced, but with very meagre results. A special committee of five was appointed to inquire into the expenditures for the new State-House, and ascertain whether any reduction could be made in the estimates for completing the work. The amount already expended was $2,700,000, and the amount asked for was $800,000. Two reports were made by different members of the committee, that of the majority criticising the manner in which some of the expenditures had been made, and that of the minority fully approving of the work of the commissioners. A resolution of the House of Representatives called for information regarding the canals on the following points:

1. The number of men employed continuously through the year under the Canal Commissioners, what they are employed at and what remuneration they receive therefor; the number of men employed during the season of navigation, how employed, and the rate of wages paid.
2. The number of canal-boats now in "commission" and the number that were in commission for each year during the last fifteen years.
3. The amount of tolls collected for each year during the last fifteen years on all shipments south of La Salle, stating the shipments going north and south from that point separately.
4. A statement of all shipments that have cleared the lock at Henry during the last three years, going north, and a like statement of all shipments going south during the same time each year, stated separately.

The Canal Commissioners made a special report in answer to these inquiries, from which it appeared that the total salaries paid to officers and employés for the preceding year was $19,042. The following exhibit was made of the clearances of canal-boats for fifteen years:

Total number of clearances issued for fifteen years..	70,359
Average number per year for last fifteen years.....	4,690
Average number per year for last three years.....	4,686
Total number of different boats cleared each year for fifteen years.....	3,040
Average number per year of boats cleared for last fifteen years.....	203
Average number per year of boats cleared for last three years.....	166
Total number of miles run by boats on canal for fifteen years.....	5,173,209
Average number of miles run per year by boats on canal for fifteen years....	344,880
Average number of miles run per year by boats on canal for last three years.....	317,020
Total number of tons of freight transported on canal for fifteen years.....	9,944,720
Average number of tons of freight per year transported on canal for fifteen years.....	662,981
Average number of tons of freight per year transported on canal for last three years.....	781,731

The following shows the transportation of corn over the principal lines of canal and railroad:

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

	Bushels.
1873.....	7,058,871
1874.....	5,663,698
Total for two years.....	12,722,569
Average per year.....	6,361,285

Length of canal and river improvement to Henry, 124 miles.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

	Bushels.
1873	7,961,576
1874	5,805,090
Total for two years	13,766,666
Average per year	6,883,333

Total length of main line and branches, 649 miles.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	Bushels.
1873	4,471,323
1874	4,075,864
Total for two years	8,547,187
Average per year	4,273,593

Total length of main line and branches, 680 miles.

The following is a comparative statement of rates for freight on corn by canal and railroad:

ROUTE.	Per Bushel.	Miles.
Henry Lock and below	5c.	124
La Salle	4½c.	96
Utica	4c.	91
Ottawa	3½c.	81
Seneca	3½c.	69
Morris	3½c.	57
Joliet	2½c.	33
Lockport	1½c.	29
Total	27½c.	580

Average freight, 3.47 cents; distance, 72½ miles.

Comparative railroad freight same distance:

	Per 100 lbs.
Railroad commissioners' rate	11c.
Michigan Central	14c.
Illinois Central	13.15c.
Chicago & Alton	14.25c.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	13.25c.
Chicago & Northwestern	14.5c.
	80.15c.

Average rate, 13.36c. per 100 lbs., or 7.48c. per bushel.

This shows a total benefit to the producer in 1874 of $283,184 on transportation of corn by the canal. It was estimated that the benefit on all freights amounted to $509,731. The total benefit of the Illinois & Michigan Canal for nineteen years, since its construction, including the excess of tolls over expenses, was calculated at $18,322,876.

A committee on charitable institutions visited all the institutions of the State and made a special report. The Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago was commended as a "worthy object and of great benefit," for which all necessary appropriations should be made. The Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin was pronounced a model institution, and an appropriation of $100,000 was recommended to put it in condition to accommodate 460 patients. The Southern Insane Asylum at Anna was not found to be in so good a condition. It had 138 patients, and the part completed was capable of accommodating 150. The Illinois State Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville had 492 patients, and was found to be in need of various improvements. The Institution for the Education of the Blind at Jacksonville was found to be efficiently managed, but in need of repairs and alterations. The Institution for the Education of Feeble-minded Children at Jacksonville was found to be defective in accommodations, and the erection of a new building was recommended, to be located at Springfield. The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, under the charge of Dr. Gillett, at Jacksonville, was very highly commended. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal was also found to be excellently managed and serving its purpose well. A special investigation was made into the management of the Penitentiary at Joliet, and it was reported that there had been irregularities both in contracts for supplies and for employing the convicts. It was also found that there had been much looseness of management and laxness in discipline.

An act for levying a tax for the payment of interest upon bonds issued in aid of railroads, by counties, cities, towns, or townships, in the State of Illinois, and for creating a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the same, was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it provided that the local authorities might in their discretion levy a tax for the payment of interest on these bonds, whereas the State was pledged to the collection and payment of the interest, which entered into the contract with those who had purchased the bonds. He regarded the proposed change as impairing the obligation of contracts, therefore unconstitutional, besides injuriously affecting the credit of the State.

Early in the session resolutions were adopted in the House, protesting against Federal interference in the affairs of Louisiana, and condemning the President and his Administration for sustaining the government of Kellogg. These appear not to have been concurred in by the Senate. The following resolutions, suggesting some peculiar changes in the national Constitution, were submitted in the House, and referred to a committee from which they were never reported:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to propose and advocate the passage of a joint resolution by Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification and adoption as part of the Constitution of the United States, the following amendment as a substitute for section 1, Article II., of the Constitution as it now is, viz.:

ARTICLE II.—*Section* 1. The executive power shall be vested in a cabinet, the chief of which shall be styled the Executive, and he shall be chosen by the House of Representatives from the members thereof upon the nomination of the Speaker, or of such other person, not a member of the House, as Congress may by law designate for that purpose. He shall retire from office and give place to his successor upon a vote of non-confidence by both Houses of Congress: *Provided*, That upon such vote of non-confidence he shall have power in his discretion to declare a dissolution of the House of Representatives, and thereupon members of a new House of Representatives shall be elected as Congress may by law provide.

But the Executive shall not dissolve the House of Representatives upon a declaration of non-confidence affirmed by the country in the return of a new House. Before entering on the duties of his office, the Executive shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully maintain and observe the Constitution and execute the laws of the United States."

Wherever in the Constitution the word "President" now stands, the word "Executive" shall be substituted, and all sections, clauses, or parts thereof, inconsistent with this amendment, are heréby annulled and declared void.

And be it further resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to favor the adoption by Congress of a joint resolution, proposing to the several State Legislatures for ratification and adoption as part of the Constitution of the United States, the following amendment as a substitute for section 2 of Article I., viz.:

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen by the people of the several States to serve for the term of three years, unless the term be ended before the expiration of three years by a dissolution of the House, as provided in Article II. of this Constitution. The electors of Representatives in each State shall have the qualifications required for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Before the close of the session a protest was drawn up and signed by nearly all the Republican members of the House against the arbitrary rulings of the Speaker in numerous instances, and his refusal to allow the minority its just rights in debate, and the influence in controlling action which the rules were intended to secure. The instances were enumerated and the circumstances stated to show that the Speaker had disregarded the rights of members to be heard, and ruled in defiance of all precedent and law to carry his own points and those of the majority in spite of legitimate opposition. In conclusion, the protest says:

When such means are resorted to, to overcome the minority and attain partisan ends, when the simplest dictates of justice and the plainest principles of parliamentary law are thus lost sight of, where members of the minority are thus refused the privilege, ay, the right, of having their votes recorded as they give them; when we are compelled to quietly sit by and see our official acts falsified, and the official record of the people's representatives go down to the future, bearing a lie upon its face, and when we have sat here for weeks and months, under the almost daily infliction of wrongs similar to those enumerated, vainly hoping, from day to day, that the light of justice would finally break through the clouds of partisan passion that seem to envelop the House, and bring to us some relief, is it to be wondered at that we find ourselves at last compelled to resort to this, the only means left us under the constitution of our State, to protest against the wrongs which we are powerless to prevent?

To offset this the Democratic members made a protest in reply, answering and explaining the allegations of the Republican protest.

The Farmers' Association of Illinois held its third annual meeting at Springfield on the 21st of January. A long series of resolutions was adopted, including the following:

Whereas, Through the departure from the primary principles of our Government, as promulgated by its founders, and through the imprudent exercise of that highest prerogative of the freeman, the right of suffrage, we, the farmers of Illinois, in common with the wealth and food producers of these United States, have, through our past action, acquiesced in a system of class legislation, which makes the great majority slavishly subservient to a small minority; and

Whereas, This condition is clearly traceable to the fostering protection which has been accorded by our legislative bodies, both State and national, to the financial, mercantile, manufacturing, and transporting interests, enabling them to accumulate an undue proportion of the national wealth, and encouraging them in the exercise of the corrupting lobby influences which have become inseparable from our legislative system: therefore—

Resolved, That the preservation of our national life imperatively demands that every American voter shall attend with care all primary nominations and elections, so as to insure the election of competent and honest men to all offices in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That the record of old political parties of this country is such as to forfeit the confidence and respect of the people, and that we are therefore absolved from all allegiance to them, and should act no longer with them.

Resolved, That we do not recognize any necessity that public officers should receive extravagant salaries, to the end that they may conform to the demand of expensive and fashionable tastes, which in their very nature are antagonistic to republican principles; and, therefore, we demand a reduction of official salaries, including that of the President of the United States to its former basis, as soon as can be constitutionally done.

Resolved, That we demand the immediate reform of abuses in the civil service, through which the patronage of the Government is dispensed as a reward for partisan service, rather than with regard to the public necessities.

Resolved, That the right to exchange the products of labor is coextensive with the right of ownership. We submit to all needful taxation for the support of the Government, but denounce all taxation levied for the benefit of special classes. We hold that the existing duties on clothing, lumber, salt, iron, and steel, are not only unnecessary to the successful prosecution of these industries, but oppressive to labor, and tend to create monopolies; while at the same time they furnish a pretext for extravagant charges for railway transportation.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the national banking law, and that the Government shall supply national paper-money directly from the Treasury, made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, including duties on imports, to be interchangeable for registered bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest.

Resolved, That the existing railroad legislation of the State should be sustained and enforced until thoroughly tested before the courts; that we oppose any legislation by Congress under the plea of regulating commerce between the States, which shall deprive the people of their present controlling influence through State legislation.

At a convention of the National Temperance Association at Chicago, on the 3d of June, the following resolution among others was adopted:

Resolved, That the time has arrived to more fully consider the relations of the national Government, and its responsibility for the alcoholic liquor-traffic, and we hereby ask the Forty-fourth Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of the United States, and to prohibit their importation from foreign countries; to require total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages on the part of all officers and subordinates of the civil, military, and naval service, and to initiate and adopt, for ratification by the several States of the Union, a consti-

tutional amendment which shall make the traffic in alcohol as a beverage illegal throughout our national domain.

There are six life-insurance companies organized under the laws of the State, with an aggregate capital of $1,827,694.34, and fifty life and accident insurance companies of other States doing business in Illinois, whose capital amounts in the aggregate to $8,464,194.35. The aggregate assets of foreign companies doing business in the State amount to $377,318,-885. The premiums received amount to $90,-022,989.86; deferred and unpaid premiums, $11,286,957.41. The total number of life-policies issued during the year was 10,767, amounting to $23,265,606; premiums received, $3,958,397; losses paid, $1,446,824. Total assets of all the companies, $389,093,434.99; liabilities, $356,202,578.34; surplus, $32,890,-856.65; income, $117,774,726.27; expenditures, $84,514,643.23.

During the year the following railroads passed into the hands of receivers through the bankruptcy of the companies:

	Miles.
Gilman, Clinton & Springfield	111
Springfield & Illinois Southeastern	226
Springfield & Northwestern	49
Cairo & Vincennes	160
St. Louis & Southeastern	208
Tamaroa & Chester	42
Rockford & Rock Island	820
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	246
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western	139
Teledo, Wabash & Western	582
Total	2,078

In the case of the people against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company the Circuit Court made a decision in November which sustains the constitutionality of the railroad law, although the case was not disposed of. The decision of the lower court in favor of the people was reversed on account of a defect in the declaration, and the case was continued to allow of an amendment. In the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company against Cole, the point at error was whether the Board of Equalization, in determining the valuation of the property, was right in adding to the market value of the shares the cash value of the debts, not only of the company itself but of the indebtedness of six other companies whose roads it had leased. This court decided that the amount of this indebtedness, amounting to $6,756,000, should not have been included in making up the valuation. It said:

We can conceive no possible process by which the amount of this indebtedness can be made to show the present value of that which belongs to appellant. It cannot be said to reduce the value of its shares of stock, because its payment demands nothing which would otherwise, in any contingency, belong to the shareholder. The effect of it is, necessarily and unavoidably to increase the valuation of the capital stock, including the franchise of appellant, $6,756,000 beyond what it should be. If, as it must be to be sustained, the rule adopted by the Board of Equalization, by which to be governed in making this class of assessments, may be regarded as the honest expression of the judgment of the majority of the board, then it is plain this assessment, because in violation of that rule, and consistent with no other reasonable theory of valuation, cannot be the honest judgment of a majority of that board. It is an arbitrary and unreasonable valuation. Because the law has devolved on the Board of Equalization and not on the courts the duty of making such valuations, we hold it is not the duty of the courts to exercise any supervisory care over its valuations, so long as it acts within the scope of the powers with which it is invested, and in obedience to what may reasonably be presumed to be an honest judgment, however much we may disagree with it. But whenever the board undertakes to go beyond its jurisdiction, or to fix valuations through prejudice or a reckless disregard of duty, in opposition to what must necessarily be the judgment of all persons of reflection, it is the duty of the courts to interfere and protect tax-payers against the consequences of its acts. Where its jurisdiction is conceded, no mere difference of opinion as to the reasonableness of its valuations will justify equitable interference. But its valuations must be the result of honest judgment and not of mere will.

The elections and legislative sessions in this State are biennial. No State election occurred this year, and, as there is no session of the Legislature in 1876, official reports of the various departments of the government are wanting.

Assessment returns from the several counties of the State afford the following statistics:

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

CLASS.	Number.	Value.
Horses	923,468	$37,818,706
Cattle	1,985,155	28,[illegible]
Mules and asses	116,878	5,246,698
Sheep	928,056	1,899,397
Hogs	2,809,969	8,157,125
Total value personal property		$239,102,1[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

CLASS.	Number.	Value.
Improved lands, acres	25,127,315	$490,152,125
Unimproved " "	8,964,326	61,260,151
Improved town and city lots	372,262	188,040,[illegible]
Unimproved town and city lots	464,697	40,772,647
Total value personal property, lands, and lots		$1,019,929,6[illegible]
Railroad property assessed:		
Personal property		$1,294,6[illegible]
Lands, acres	18,950	1,735,[illegible]74
Lots	4,146	2,510,[illegible]62
Total		$7,491,[illegible]
Total value of all property assessed in counties		$1,095,421,[illegible]

ACREAGE.

Wheat	2,439,[illegible]
Corn	7,791,[illegible]
Oats	2,288,[illegible]
Meadow	2,821,[illegible]
Other field products	841,[illegible]
Acres in inclosed pastures	4,835,[illegible]
Acres in orchard	735,[illegible]
Acres in woodland	7,163,[illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Aggregate assessment for 1874	$1,100,658,17[illegible]
" " " 1875	1,095,421,[illegible]
Excess of 1874 over 1875	$80,237,1[illegible]
18 counties report assessment of 1875 over 1874 aggregating	$4,784,[illegible]
89 counties report decreased assessment aggregating	$85,021,[illegible]

INDIA, BRITISH, a vast empire in Asia, equaling in extent the continent of Europe without Russia. The area of the region in which the supremacy of England is acknowledged is estimated at 1,450,744 square miles, with a population of 239,000,000. The population varies in density from 700 persons to the square mile in some parts of Oude and the lower provinces of Bengal to 10 in some of the hill districts. About two-fifths of the country consist of independent native states, whose chiefs acknowledge the supremacy of Great Britain, and are, to a certain extent, subject to its control. British India proper comprises the remaining three-fifths.

According to the "Memorandum of the Census of British India of 1871–'72" (London, 1875), the area and territory of the districts under British administration were, at the date of the latest enumerations, as follows:

TERRITORIES UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.	English Square Miles.	Population.
General Government of India:		
District of Ajmeer (May, 1872)	2,661	816,082
Province of Berar (Nov., 1867)	17,334	2,281,565
Province of Coorg (Nov., 1871)	2,000	168,312
Province of Mysore (Nov., 1871)	27,077	5,055,412
Presidency of Bengal (1871–'72)	157,598	60,467,724
Province of Assam (1871–'72)	53,856	4,132,019
Northwest Provinces (Feb., 1872)	81,403	30,781,204
Oude (Feb. 1, 1869)	23,992	11,220,232
Punjab (Jan., 1868)	101,829	17,611,498
Central Provinces (Jan., 1872)	84,963	8,201,519
British Burmah (Aug., 1872)	88,556	2,747,148
Presidency of Madras (Nov., 1874)	188,318	31,281,177
Presidency of Bombay (Feb., 1872)	124,462	16,349,206
Total	904,049	190,563,048

The aggregate area of the native states of India is 546,695 square miles; population 48,267,910. The most important of the native states is Hyderabad, with an area of about 80,000 square miles, a population of about 11,000,000, and an annual revenue of about £1,655,000. Then comes Maharaja Sindia's state of Gwalior; then Baroda and Jeypoor. The united military force of the native states is estimated at 100,000 men.

In regard to religion, the population of British India (exclusive of the native states) consisted, according to the census, of 139,248,568 Hindoos, 1,174,436 Sikhs, 40,882,537 Mohammedans, 2,832,851 Buddhists, 896,658 Christians, 5,102,823 persons connected with other religions, and 425,175 persons of unknown religion.

The total revenue of India, during the financial year ending March 31, 1874, reached the sum of £49,598,253, and the expenditures amounted to £54,959,228. The three most important sources of the public revenue are land (£21,037,912), salt (£6,150,662), and opium (£8,324,879). The heaviest items among the expenditures are the expenses for the army (£11,872,941); for relieving the sufferers from the famine, £3,851,423 were expended. The total amount of the Indian debt on March 31, 1874, was £107,368,949, on which was paid interest during the year amounting to £4,618,850. For the same period, the obligations of the Government of India amounted to £9,918,929, and the interest paid thereon to £541,001. These obligations are for the most part savings-banks, fund, and other deposits.

The imports and exports, from 1871 to 1873, were as follows:

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1871–'72.	1872–'73.	1871–'72.	1872–'73.
Grain, especially rice	....	....	£4,866	£6,081
Seeds, fruits	£312	£282	2,728	1,508
Colonial produce, especially tea and coffee	1,211	981	3,594	3,587
Beverages	1,362	1,427	....	....
Coal	515	498	....	....
Wood, carving materials	....	....	453	586
Spinning materials, especially cotton, jute, silk, and wool	652	659	27,654	20,561
Hides and skins	....	....	2,526	2,921
Drugs, chemicals, resins, oils	923	1,125	5,153	4,890
Opium	....	....	13,365	11,426
Salt	914	829	....	....
Yarns and textures of every description	18,480	18,513	1,659	2,116
Other manufactures	5,053	4,571	42	55
Divers goods	1,662	2,376	1,146	1,526
Total American goods	£31,084	£31,261	£63,186	£55,227
" British precious metals	11,574	4,557	1,476	1,298
Total	£42,658	£35,818	£64,662	£56,525

The following table gives the movement of shipping:

FLAGS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British	3,004	2,647,000	3,281	2,825,000
Foreign	2,619	548,000	2,443	542,000
British-Indian	3,980	634,000	4,153	604,000
Native	12,450	509,000	11,705	502,000
Or—				
Ocean-vessels	6,095	2,372,000	6,371	2,388,000
Coast-vessels	15,958	1,966,000	15,211	2,085,000
Total 1872–'73	22,053	4,338,000	21,582	4,473,000
" 1871–'72	21,209	4,072,916	20,676	4,260,722

Cotton-manufacture in India is assuming important dimensions. According to a report dated June, 1875, there were altogether twenty-five cotton-mills in India in full operation, working 600,000 spindles and 7,000 looms. The spindles produced about 130,000 pounds of cotton thread a day, of which about 50,000 pounds were used to produce cloth. These mills were chiefly in the Bombay Island, where a new spinning-mill, just opened by a wealthy Hindoo and working 25,000 spindles, made a total of seventeen working mills. Up-country there were several others—one at Surat, two at Broach, two at Ahmedabad, one at Jaulgaum, one in the native state of Bhownuggar, and one at Madras. Extensions were also rapidly going forward. Eight extensions were in course of construction at Bombay, chiefly on share capital, and these would provide at

least for the working of 40,000 more spindles and 1,345 looms.

The annual report of the East Indian railroads, issued by Mr. Julian Danvers, the government director, states the length of the railroad network for the year 1874 at 6,250 miles. In 1873 the total was 5,872 miles; in 1872, 5,111 miles; in 1871, 5,076 miles. It thus appears that the railroad progress of British India is, for evident reasons, slower and less satisfactory than was anticipated a few years ago. When Mr. James Wilson, one of the best financial statesmen that England ever sent to India, laid the foundations in 1859 of a successful railroad policy, the total mileage was but 432 miles. In 1863, under the stimulus of Mr. Wilson's system of government subventions, assisted by the cotton-famine, the result of the war in the United States, 2,234 miles were in operation; in 1867, 3,597 miles had been constructed; and in 1870, 4,826 miles. The whole network as projected was to be between 7,000 and 8,000 miles, and it was expected to be finished in about ten years. From the report of Mr. Danvers it appears that the network is far from being completed after the lapse of fifteen or sixteen years. The total private capital of the railroad system is reported at £95,119,119, and the gross earnings amounted last year to £7,762,760, which shows a considerable increase of traffic, due in part to the famine in Bengal. The working expenses are reported at £3,804,689, and the net earnings at £3,958,071.

The electric telegraph connects all the important places in India. The aggregate length of the telegraph-lines was, in March, 1873, 15,516 miles; the number of offices, 205.

The present Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Thomas George Baring Northbrook, assumed his powers in May, 1872.

The expedition which, at the close of the year 1875, was prepared against the Duffla chiefs, on the northern frontier of Assam, for keeping some Englishmen captives and committing depredations, was not carried out, as the chiefs, in January, 1876, consented to surrender their captives unconditionally. The survey of their country was continued, and no further opposition to it was expected. The following extract from a letter of an English correspondent with the expedition gives a description of the people and the country:

A more heterogeneous lot of mortals could not exist; some are Paens, Dufflas, and some Assamese—all wonderful for ugliness, especially the former. They are very free and easy in their manners, and smoke all the time they are giving their information. It is very difficult to keep them from playing a fast and loose game; and the position of their villages, so close to the hills, may really be pleaded as an excuse for them. They are all right enough while our force is here, but they have a wholesome dread of the retribution their brethren in the hills may wreak on them when the whole business is over and the troops withdrawn. The forest-trees are simply monarchs, the stems rising 120 feet clear in many instances without a branch, and then there is a spread of grand foliage. Then the enormous tree-ferns are studies in themselves—in fact, there could scarcely be a finer field for a botanist, as far as foresting goes.

In February an expedition was sent against the tribes in the Naga Hills, on the northwestern frontier of Burmah, who had attacked and killed Lieutenant Holcombe and a number of Sepoys and coolies belonging to Captain Badgley's surveying party in that district. At the beginning of April advices from the expedition announced its complete success. Seven villages had been destroyed, and the power of the guilty tribes completely broken. The neighboring chiefs had tendered their submission. The heads and rifles of the massacred party had been recovered. The Nagas were found to use firearms freely, but without inflicting any loss on the English.

A profound sensation throughout India was created by the trial and subsequent deposition of the Guicowar, or native prince, of Baroda,* a tributary state, situated in the province of Guzerat. On the report of a commission appointed in 1873 to ascertain the condition of the Baroda administration, the Guicowar was, in July, 1874, allowed a probationary period of eighteen months for the reform of his administration. On November 2d the Guicowar wrote to the Viceroy, requesting the removal of Colonel Phayre, who had been British Resident at the Guicowar's court since March, 1874. The request for his removal was based on the alleged grounds of his persistently hostile action, and the impossibility of carrying out, in communication with him, the reforms required by the British Government. On November 9th Colonel Phayre found reason to believe that an attempt to poison him had been made, and he instituted proceedings which showed that poison had been administered. About the same time Colonel Phayre was, however, removed, and Sir Lewis Pelly, formerly agent for Rajpootana, appointed as his successor. Sir Lewis Pelly, on reaching Baroda, at once took up the inquiry regarding the attempt to poison his predecessor. The services of the Bombay Commissioner of Police, Mr. Louter, were secured, and on January 13, 1875, the Guicowar, Mulhar Row, was arrested for having attempted to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident, the Government of India assuming temporary charge of the administration of Baroda. A commission, or court of inquiry, was appointed, consisting of three British officers, two native chiefs, and a native statesman of high reputation. The Guicowar's advisers secured the services of Sergeant Ballantine for the defense, paying him the enormous sum of ten thousand guineas. The trial lasted from February 23d to March 18th. The three European members of the court regarded the Guicowar as guilty, while all the three native members considered the evidence insufficient. The Government ex-

* The state of Baroda is situated between latitude 21° and 23° north and longitude 73° and 74° east; area, 4,400 square miles; population, about 350,000.

pressed their decided opinion that the Guicowar was guilty of the offense imputed to him, but, as the commissioners were divided in opinion, refrained from punishing him for his crime. Nevertheless, in consideration of the "notorious misconduct of the Guicowar, his gross misgovernment of the state, and his evident incapacity to carry into effect the necessary reforms," considering also the opinion of the Government of India that "it would be detrimental to the interests of the people of Baroda and inconsistent with the maintenance of the relations which ought to subsist between the British Government and the Baroda state that his highness should be restored to power," a proclamation, dated April, 1875, ordered the deposition of the Guicowar from sovereignty, and the forfeiture by him and his issue of all the advantages and rights appertaining to it. The deposed Guicowar succeeded his brother Khundee Row in 1870. His antecedents were not favorable. He had been accused of being concerned in a conspiracy to murder his brother, by poison or other means, in 1863, and had in consequence been kept in confinement as a state prisoner during his brother's lifetime. He was then described in the residency records as being "intellectually feeble and apparently irresponsible for his actions." On Khundee Row's death Mulhar Row was believed to be the only legitimate lineal descendant of Peelajee Guicowar, the founder of the dynasty, and as such he succeeded to the government of the state. It was subsequently found that there were other claimants to the throne, whose titles were carefully investigated after the deposition of Mulhar Row. The Government of India at length decided in favor of Gopal, the son of Kassi, who was adopted by the widow of the late Khundee Row, and solemnly installed as Guicowar on June 24th.

A great excitement was produced throughout India by the announcement that the Prince of Wales would pay a visit to the country. It was the first visit ever paid by a member of the royal family of England to the Indian Empire. The voyage was made on board the iron-clad steamer Serapis, which reached Bombay on November 7th. Grand preparations had been made to receive him. On landing, he was met by the civil, military, and municipal authorities, accompanied by seventy native princes and chiefs, and more than 200,000 people lined the streets through which the prince was conducted to the government-house. The prince in the course of November and December visited Poona, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, and the capitals of several native princes. The English Government declared itself entirely satisfied with the enthusiastic reception the prince had everywhere received, and with the proofs of loyalty to British rule which the native population on this occasion had shown.

At the beginning of November, the British Resident of Perak, on the peninsula of Malacca, was murdered by the natives. Several rajahs were believed to have instigated the attack, and a general outbreak of the Mohammedan population of the peninsula was at first anticipated. In great haste troops were sent from Singapore to Perak, which relieved the English residency of Perak from the siege by the Malays, but in an unsuccessful attack upon a neighboring stockade the English lost a captain and several men. A few days later larger reënforcements arrived from Hong-Kong and Calcutta. The Malays, who were commanded by the Maharajahs Ismail and Lela, were severely defeated on December 7th, and retreated to Kintah, which, on December 23d, was taken by General Colborne without any loss. The two Maharajahs fled to Siamese territory, and the English took possession of all the important places in the neighborhood.

Serious complications between British India and Burmah were caused by a treacherous attack made, near the northern frontier of Burmah, upon a British expedition which was to explore a land-route between British India and Western China. The anticipation of an impending war paralyzed the trade of British Burmah, and caused a general stagnation of business. In the district of Pegu, the *dacoits*, or armed robbers, displayed an unwonted audacity, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, the inspector-general of police of the province, lost his life in an encounter with them. During the troubles with Burmah, the natives of British Burmah showed a general disaffection toward British rule, which was eagerly fomented by Buddhist priests. On December 12th, an organized outbreak had been planned at Rangoon by Moung Bena, a political refugee from Upper Burmah, who intended to seize the town, massacre all the Europeans, and reëstablish Burmese rule instead of the English. The English authorities received notice of the plot in the course of the day; speedy precautions were taken, a number of arrests made, and this scheme, it seems, was consequently abandoned.

In May, a petition was presented to the English Parliament, under the auspices of the East India Association, and signed by nearly 22,000 native inhabitants of India, residing in different parts of the Deccan, in the Bombay Presidency, complaining that the affairs of India receive but little attention at the hands of the British Parliament. Questions of the most vital importance, affecting the well-being of 200,000,000 of her Majesty's subjects, seldom enter into its deliberations, or at best are dragged to the fag-end of the session, when they are disposed of with little or no attention. The few members who devoted their time to Indian topics in the last Parliament lost their seats at the new election, and there exist no means whereby the grievances and wants of the people of India can be efficiently represented. The petitioners, therefore, urge that it has become a political necessity that India should have direct representation in Parlia-

ment, and they point to the entire success of a similar experiment in respect of those parts of India which are administered by the French and Portuguese Governments. The petitioners represent that about sixteen members elected for the whole of India would at present suffice in the following proportions: four for Bengal, four for Bombay, four for Madras, two for the Northwestern Provinces, and two for the Punjab; and the electoral qualification might be the payment of fifty rupees as annual rates and taxes.

On May 13th a disastrous fire broke out in the city of Peshawer. Thirty-three *mohullas*, or wards, including the wealthiest portion of the city, sustained more or less damage. The number of houses destroyed is supposed to exceed 1,000, while upward of 800 detached shops were also burnt down. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants of the city were rendered houseless. The hill-station of Murree also suffered severely from a fire, which is said to have been the work of an incendiary. Two of the main streets in the bazaar, containing 300 houses, were completely destroyed.

INDIANA. At the beginning of the last fiscal year in Indiana, November 1, 1874, the State Treasury contained $244,203.78. The receipts of the year following amounted to $4,441,288.67, including $2,176,410.19 belonging to the general fund, $1,992,315.26 to the school-fund, $24,642.80 to the college-fund, $1,738.25 to the swamp-land fund, and $1,978.39 to a fund of unclaimed estates. The disbursements amounted to $4,019,893.82, of which $1,997,244.86 was from the general fund, $1,999,595.75 from the school-fund, $20,355.74 from the college-fund, $1,724 from the swamp-land fund, $852.90 from that of unclaimed estates, and $120.57 for excess of sinking-fund sales. This left a balance November 1, 1875, of $421,394.85. The total value of real and personal property for 1875 was $897,739,783, showing a decrease of $57,117,692 from the preceding year. The public debt amounts to $5,003,538.34. Of this amount $1,098,755.12 is classified as foreign debt, as follows: 5 per cent. certificates, State stock, $16,469.99; 2½ per cent. certificates, State stock, $3,285.13; war-loan bonds, 6 per cent., $139,000; temporary loan bonds, 7 per cent., due April 15, 1876, $510,000; temporary loan bonds, 8 per cent., due December 1, 1876, $200,000; temporary loan bonds, 7 per cent., due April 1, 1878, $200,000; internal improvement bonds, due April 1st, $30,000: total, $1,098,755.12. The domestic debt is classified as follows: School-fund bond No. 1, January 1, 1867, $709,024.85; school-fund bond No. 2, January 20, 1867, $2,658,057.30; school-fund bond No. 3, May 1, 1868, $184,234; school-fund bond No. 4, January 20, 1871, $177,700; school-fund bond No. 5, May 3, 1873, $175,767.07: total, $3,904,783.22. The redemptions of the year amounted to $274,000. The receipts of the Wabash & Erie Canal, for the year ending April 1st, were $71,188.73; disbursements, $6,678.30.

The forty-ninth session of the Indiana Legislature began on the 11th of January. The legal limit was reached March 8th, but as the two Houses had failed to agree on several important measures, the Governor called a special session to begin on the 9th, which came to a final adjournment on the 15th. On the 20th of January a vote was taken for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Pratt. The vote in the Senate was 24 for Joseph E. McDonald, 15 for Mr. Pratt, and 9 for other candidates; in the House 54 for Mr. McDonald, 28 for Mr. Pratt, and 13 for other candidates; Joseph E. McDonald was declared elected in a joint convention of the two Houses.

The measure which occupied the largest share of attention was a new law for regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The Supreme Court had decided that the existing law afforded no restraint upon the sale of liquors on Sunday, in the night-time, or on election-days, except in cases where the same were to be drunk on the premises. Two bills on the subject were reported from a committee of the House, on which there was a good deal of discussion. One of these was a license act, and the other provided for local option. The license act finally passed by a vote of 56 to 39. It met with strong opposition in the Senate, and was a good deal amended. It finally passed both Houses in amended form at the special session. It prohibits the selling, bartering, or giving away of any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in quantities less than a quart at a time, or to be drunk on the premises, without a license to be obtained from the county commissioners. Persons applying for licenses must give twenty days' notice of their intention, and any voter may remonstrate in writing against the grant of their application on account of immorality or unfitness. Persons receiving licenses are required to give bonds in the sum of $2,000 to keep an orderly house, obey the provisions of the law, and pay all fines and damages assessed against them. Fees of $100 for license to sell spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, and $50 to sell vinous and malt liquors alone, must be paid to the county treasurer for the benefit of the school-fund, and cities and incorporated towns may require an additional fee of $100. All licenses are to be granted for one year, and one year only. Penalties are affixed for selling liquors on Sundays, legal holidays, and election-days, and between the hours of 11 P. M. and 5 A. M., and for selling to any person after the wife, child, parent, brother, sister, or trustee of the township has given notice in writing that such person is in the habit of being intoxicated; also for selling or giving to any person under twenty-one years of age, or in a state of intoxication. Selling adulterated liquors is also made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, and keeping a disorderly house where liquor is drunk forfeits the license and incurs a fine.

An effort was made in the early part of the

session to secure the abolition of the grand-jury system, and a bill for the purpose received a vote of 47 to 48 on its passage. A bill was afterward passed reducing grand-juries to six members, and making the vote of five of them sufficient to secure an indictment. A bill was also introduced making the agreement of ten members of petit juries sufficient to give a verdict, but it failed to pass. A bill amending the school act provides for the election of county superintendents by the trustees of the several townships, who are to meet at the office of the county auditor for the purpose, on the first Monday in June. The superintendents hold office two years and perform the duties formerly belonging to the examiners. Several investigations were made by committees for the purpose of ascertaining wherein reductions could be made in the expenses of the government; acts passed in pursuance of their recommendations reduced the salary of the Governor from $8,000 per annum to $6,000, and the compensation of members of the Legislature to $6 per day, and $5 for every twenty-five miles of necessary travel.

Among the other acts passed were the following: making gambling a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment; prohibiting the selling of deadly weapons to minors; adding the President of Pordue University to the school board; making New Year's, Fourth of July, Christmas, Sundays, and Thanksgiving days, legal holidays; vesting police powers in conductors on railroad-trains; appropriating $350,000 for additional facilities for taking care of the insane; requiring the reappraisement of property every five years; forbidding any director or manager in a State institution to appoint his relatives to official positions under him; authorizing any citizen to bring suit for the removal of office-holders who become intoxicated in office-hours; and fixing the tax-levy at thirteen cents on each hundred dollars of property valuation. A joint resolution was adopted asking Congress to award pensions of $8 per month to soldiers in the Mexican War. A bill providing for the organization of camp-meeting associations, and the government and management thereof, was vetoed by the Governor on account of the extraordinary privileges granted. Certain proposed legislation affecting railroads, and providing for further supervision and restriction, met with vigorous opposition and was defeated.

Several investigations into the affairs of public institutions were ordered during the session and reports made thereon. A favorable report was made on the condition and management of the Northern Prison at Michigan City, various charges which had been made not being sustained by the evidence taken. Two reports were made on the Southern Prison at Jeffersonville. A majority of the committee found that there had been a good deal of mismanagement, and an illegal, fraudulent use of money appropriated for the support of the institution. Some of the officers were charged with using the public funds lavishly on their own houses, and for the entertainment of guests. This report closes with the following recommendation:

1. That A. L. Munson, director, L. S. Shuler, warden, A. M. Luke, deputy-warden, and John W. Sullivan, moral instructor, be removed from their respective offices. 2. That an appropriation sufficient to relieve the prison of its present indebtedness be made. 3. That the salaries of the warden and deputy warden be increased, and they deprived of all allowances or perquisites of every kind. 4. That such legal process be resorted to as shall be necessary to recover from any and all of those officers all of their fraudulent and illegal appropriations and peculations from the money and property of the State, including the convict-labor illegally used

One of the committee signing this report added the following explanatory note:

In subscribing my name to this report, I would state that I do not fully indorse all that is said therein; but I am entirely convinced, from the evidence taken before the committee, that there has been gross mismanagement in the affairs of the prison, and misappropriations of the funds of the State, and that the public interests demand an entire change in the responsible officers of the institution. I therefore heartily concur in the recommendation that such change be made.

A minority of the committee, two members of six, made a separate report, in which they "differ totally from the statements and conclusions of the paper published as the report of the majority of the sub-committee of investigation of the State-prison South." In this it was charged that the majority of the committee had instituted an "inquest organized to convict the officers of the prison, utterly regardless of truth and decency," and "engaged in a persecution, not an investigation." Most of the allegations of the other report were met by counter-statements and contradictions, and the minority conclude as follows:

We are aware that this defense of our efficient public officer against a combined attack of personal malice, private interest, and party zeal, will be held, by those who had pronounced judgment before the case was tried, as an attempt at whitewashing. To such we say that we hold it to be far more honorable to whitewash than to blackwash our fellow-men. We concur in the opinion that "slander, foulest whelp of sin, makes hellish meals of good men's names," and have no sympathy with that depravity of mind which thinketh only evil. We hold the State bound to defend the character of her officers when unjustly assailed as well as to punish those who are convicted of wrong. If the tendency to denounce all public officers as corrupt and thievish does not cease, the time is not far distant when all honorable men will shun the public service, and the affairs of state being really left to the unprincipled and dishonest, we shall deservedly perish in our own corruption.

There appears to have been no definite action taken on these reports by the Legislature. An investigation into the management of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was made by authority of the Legislature through a committee appointed by the Governor and the trustees of the institution, and their report was made to

the Governor some time after the adjournment of the Legislature. The charges to be investigated were made against the superintendent in a communication to the Legislature, signed "W. Brown," and were: improper intimacy with female pupils, misapplication of funds, and cruelty to the inmates. The report entirely refutes these charges, and the committee declared that they had not "discovered anything that should impair the confidence of the people in the present management of the institution," and pointed to its "present condition and efficiency, and its past record, as an honor and credit to the State."

Among the other subjects of investigation were the Wabash & Erie Canal, and the project for building a new State-House. A communication had been made by the Governor, informing the Legislature that suit had been brought against the trustees of the canal by a certain stockholder in New York, the purpose of which was to secure the sale of the work for the benefit of the creditors and stockholders, on the ground that in its dilapidated condition and with the powers accorded to the trustees the trust could not be properly administered. The subject was examined into by a committee, and a report made in favor of some action for securing the canal to the State, and putting it in a condition to compete successfully with the railroads in the business of transportation. It was admitted that it was in a bad condition and could not be profitably used as it was, and it was feared that it might fall into the hands of the railroad companies.

The State-House Committee made a report on the need of a new Capitol building, and the several plans that had been presented, and submitted a bill providing for five commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, to build a new State-House and direct the whole enterprise. It fixed upon the old State-House grounds as the site, limited the cost to $2,000,000, and made other provisions regarding the selection of a plan, employing an architect, making contracts, etc. The bill was not passed.

A Temperance Convention held at Indianapolis, on the 11th of June, adopted the following resolution regarding a memorial to Congress:

Inasmuch as the traffic in intoxicating liquors is a great national evil, causing annually a fearful destruction of life and property, and seriously affecting the moral, social, and material interests of the whole country; and in the judgment of this convention it is the duty of Congress to exercise all its legitimate power for its suppression: therefore—

Resolved, That this convention respectfully memorialize the United States Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, to appoint a national commission to investigate and report upon the effects of the alcoholic liquor traffic upon pauperism, crime, revenue taxation, and the general welfare of the country.

2. To prohibit the manufacture and sale of such beverages in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

3. To prohibit the importation of alcoholic liquors from foreign countries.

4. To require total abstinence from all such beverages on the part of officials and subordinates in the civil, military, and naval service of the United States.

5. That the executive committee of the Woman's Temperance Union of Indiana be instructed to prepare a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives, covering the ground taken by this memorial, and to circulate it throughout the State.

A convention of colored men was held at Indianapolis on the 21st of September, the purpose of which is expressed in the following resolutions:

Whereas, We, the colored men of the State of Indiana in convention assembled, in view of the many outrages perpetrated upon our race in the Southern States, have reasons to believe there is inadequate protection to life and property; and in view of the recent amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby we claim that all distinctions between races in the laws or constitution of the separate States are illegal: therefore, we hold the recent suit brought against colored men for marrying contrary to the provisions of the "black laws" unwarranted, and that these "black laws" should be removed from the statute-books of the State.

Resolved, That we call upon good men of all parties to see to it that the next Legislature remove these invidious distinctions from our laws.

That we commend as worthy the sanction of the nation the resolution of the Congress of the United States, which gives the approval of that body to President Grant's wise course in protecting the government of Louisiana from the treasonable mob violence which sought its overthrow; and we consider the admission of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to his seat in the Senate as necessary to a satisfactory and equitable adjustment of the affairs of that unhappy State.

That we believe it to be the duty of the General Government to interpose its strong arm in protection of the colored people of Mississippi against the mob violence of the White-Leaguers of that State.

That it is the duty of township trustees in our State to establish schools for the education of our youth, where they have failed to do so, in compliance with the law of the State, and demand that we shall suffer no longer from such neglect, and we recommend our people to bring suits, if necessary, to compel compliance with the provisions of the law.

That to the extent of our power we will aid and defend all persons indicted under the existing "black laws."

A decision was rendered in one of the State courts in June on the question of what constituted a valid marriage contract. The parties had entered into the following agreement: "Whereas the courts of law have decided that marriage is a civil contract, and governed by the same rules as all other contracts; therefore, we hereby agree that this contract exist and be in force during our physical lives, provided our mutual love and natures blend as now, but to terminate without prejudice by the wish of either party if love shall ever cease to be mutual, which event we trust and believe never will occur." The prosecution urged that the conditional character of this agreement showed that neither party believed the marriage legal. But the court was of the opinion that it did not show that either party believed the marriage illegal, although it showed ignorance of what courts of law had

decided. The conclusion reached was, that the parties contracted a valid marriage, such as could only be dissolved by death or decree of a competent court; that their agreement to dissolve the contract by their own consent was, in law, void; that if they should act under this stipulation, and thereafter enter into similar relations with other parties, it would be bigamy; and that, as the marriage was valid, the parties were not guilty, as charged in the indictment.

IOWA. The State census of Iowa, taken this year, shows a total population of 1,350,544, an increase of 99,211 since 1873. The average yearly increase for ten years has been 59,584.5. In 1846, when Iowa was first set off from Wisconsin as a Territory, her population was 97,588. The first State census was taken in 1847, when it was shown to be 116,651. The average annual increase from 1846 to 1856 was 42,147, or 43.19 per cent.; from 1856 to 1865 it was 26,183, or 5.04 per cent.; from 1865 to 1875, 59,584, or 7.86 per cent. At the present time the whole population consists of 697,057 males and 647,420 females; colored, 3,123 males and 2,853 females. Of the entire population 552,482 were born in the State, 581,550 in other parts of the United States, and 203,501 in foreign countries. The total number of persons under twenty-one years of age is 496,471; of those over sixteen years old, 8,148, or one in 165, cannot read. There are in the State 249,624 families, and 221,568 dwelling-houses. There are nearly 13,000,000 acres of improved land, of which 9,645,961 acres were under cultivation in 1874, producing 43,280,918 bushels of spring and 850,889 bushels of winter wheat, 146,993,570 bushels of corn, 432,008 of rye, 29,213,891 of oats, 3,534,291 of barley, and 160,805 bushels of buckwheat. In the same year there were 698,205 horses in the State, 12,160 thoroughbred cattle, 3,086,161 hogs, 724,204 sheep. The value of farm products was $124,407,078; garden produce, $726,229; orchard products, $1,215,659; small fruits, $488,259; products of the herd, $42,261,039; of the dairy, $8,398,212; of the forest, $3,467,020; value of articles manufactured, $39,263,319; of coal mined, $2,600,140; of building-stone, $202,000. There were 99 colleges, academies, and other (private) educational institutions, of which 22 were Roman Catholic. The number of teachers employed in public schools was 6,280 males and 10,713 females; average monthly compensation of the former $35.98, of the latter $27.66; whole number of children of school-age, 506,381; number enrolled in the schools, 365,115; average attendance, 227,115. There were 8,154 frame, 650 brick, 268 stone, and 153 log school-houses, with an aggregate valuation of $9,499,075. The total annual school expenditures are set down at $4,429,874.

The geological survey of the State is making good progress. The several formations of rock which appear on the surface in different localities have been classified as follows, beginning with the lowest: the Lansing formation, appearing in the bluffs above the Mississippi, and composed of the Potsdam sandstone and the lower magnesian limestone, being the lowest divisions of the lower Silurian found in the State; the McGregor formation, represented by the St. Peter's sandstone and containing the pictured rocks below McGregor, also belonging to the lower Silurian; the Dubuque formation, belonging to the lower and upper Silurian and containing lead-bearing and fossiliferous limestones, shales, coral-reefs, etc.; the Davenport formation, belonging to the Devonian system, and containing fossils, sandstone, limestone, and fine marbles; the Marshalltown formation, of the lower sub-carboniferous series, containing limestone-marble of various colors, building-stone, gypsum, oolitic layers, etc., the Keokuk formation, belonging to the sub-carboniferous, containing limestone of different colors, chert-beds, geodes of quartz and chalcedony, calcareous spar, zincblende, etc.; the Burlington formation, of the sub-carboniferous, with chert, limestone, argillaceous strata, etc.; the St. Louis group, highest of the sub-carboniferous, containing quarries of Kinderhook chert; the carboniferous formation and coal measures; the cretaceous, composed chiefly of coarse ferruginous sandstone; the drift, covering all the northwestern portion of the State and a large part of the southwestern; the lacustrine, covering most of the western slope below Sioux City. Lead is quite extensively mined in the vicinity of Dubuque, the yield being about 2,000,000 pounds last year.

At the beginning of the last fiscal period of two years, November 1, 1873, there was a balance in the State Treasury of $31,217.66. The receipts on account of general revenue for the two years were $1,947,412.24; disbursements, $1,975,512.24; leaving a balance on November 1, 1875, of $3,114.66, which would be increased to $150,758.15 by the sums remaining in the hands of county treasurers. The estimated receipts for the next two years are $1,962,000; ordinary expenditures, $1,553,927. The State tax is two mills on the dollar of property valuation. Local taxes are much higher, and the amount raised for school purposes alone amounted to $8,764,784.30 for the two years. The permanent school-fund is $8,098,490.74, and the income from it distributed in the last two years was $623,833.99. The funded debt of the State has been liquidated. There are now 3,850 miles of railroad in the State, the additions in the last two years being narrow-gauge roads from Des Moines to Ames, and from Keosanqua to Summit Station, and ordinary-gauge lines from Albia to Knoxville, and from Grinnell to Montezuma.

The State Penitentiary at Fort Madison contains 309 convicts, and has a capacity for 318. Improvements are contemplated which will increase its capacity to 504. A Reform School for juvenile delinquents has been established

at Eldora, though the main building has not yet been erected. An investigation into the management of this institution was made in April, and resulted in the resignation of the superintendent, who was charged with incompetency. The Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant has required $220,518.17 for its support during two years, and has had an average of 506 inmates. The institution is overcrowded, and improvements are contemplated. The Hospital for the Insane at Independence is but partly finished, and now accommodates 250 patients. It will cost $15,000 to complete the main building and north wing, and the commissioners ask for $300,000 for the construction of the south wing. Branches of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home are maintained at Cedar Falls and Davenport, that at Glenwood having been discontinued. The number of inmates has decreased in two years from 508 to 298. The Governor has recommended the use of the building at Glenwood for an Inebriate Asylum. The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb has 158 pupils, and the erection of a new west wing at a cost of $65,000 is contemplated. The State University has 620 students. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the new Capitol at Des Moines, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1871. It is to cost $1,500,000, and the amount expended up to November 30th was $750,000.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Iowa, in calling the State Convention of the party, invited all Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and anti-monopolists, to take part. The convention was held at Des Moines on the 24th of June. The nominations made were: For Governor, Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines; for Lieutenant-Governor, E. B. Woodward, of Lucas; for Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Wright, of Dubuque; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. R. Wright, of Woodbury. The following platform was adopted, after considerable discussion and some spirited opposition, coming chiefly from the anti-monopolists:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and anti-monopolists of the State of Iowa in delegate convention assembled, declare, as a basis of permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

1. A firm adherence to the doctrine of political government as taught by Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the republic.

2. A strict construction of the Constitution in all measures involving constitutional powers.

3. The supremacy of the Federal Government within the sphere and the reservation of the local authority of the Constitution, as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized government.

4. Absolute prohibition of military interference with the local State elections, and the peaceful assembling and organization of State Legislatures except in the manner clearly defined in the Constitution.

5. Honesty in the administration of public offices, and strict economy in the public expenditures.

6. All officers to be held to a rigid accountability for misuse of the public funds, or for the prostitution of their powers for private use.

7. Preservation of all the legal rights of every citizen, without regard to race or color.

8. Reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.

9. Restoration of the presidential salary to $25,000. No third term.

10. That we are in favor of resumption of specie payments as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests of the country, and meantime a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes. Opposition to the present national banking law.

11. A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue with the smallest amount of tax, and no imposition of duties for the benefit of manufacturers at the expense of agricultural interests.

12. We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law, and the enactment of a well-framed, practical license law, strictly enforced, as the best guard against and the safest solution of the evils of intemperance.

13. That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual or social rights and privileges.

14. With this declaration of principles and policy, in the language of our brethren in Ohio, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money; for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union; their squandering of the public lands; their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the Government; and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party association, to coöperate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

The Republican State Convention was held at Des Moines on the 30th of June. Ninety-four counties were represented and nearly 640 votes were cast. Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Johnson County, was unanimously nominated for Governor. The other candidates were: J. G. Newbold, of Henry County, for Lieutenant-Governor; Austin Adams, of Dubuque, for Judge of the Supreme Court; and Alonzo Abernethy, of Crawford, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The following platform was agreed to:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa in convention assembled, do adopt the following platform of principles:

Resolved, 1. That we declare it a cardinal principle of Republican faith that the republic is a nation, one and indivisible, within which the constitutional rights of the States and of the people to local self-government must be faithfully maintained.

2. That we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible into coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction.

3. That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to encourage home industry.

4. That the earnest effort of the Government to collect the revenues and prevent and punish frauds, has our unqualified approval.

5. That we are opposed to further grants of lands to railways or other corporations, and we demand a

reservation of the public domain for settlement under the homestead laws and for other *bona-fide* settlers.

6. That we demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in their administration.

7. That we cordially approve the policy of the present Administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration instead of appealing to arms.

8. That the Republican party of Iowa is opposed to a third term in the presidency.

9. That we demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

10. That we stand by free education, our public-school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no diversion of the school-fund from the public schools.

11. That our national and State administration of public affairs has our hearty approval.

12. That we cordially invite all who are opposed to the restoration of the Democratic party to power, to forget all past political differences and unite with the Republican party in maintaining the cause of true reform.

13. That the persistent and tyrannical efforts of the enemies of the Union, by murder and intimidation of the newly-enfranchised citizens, and the ostracisms and proscriptions of the white Republicans of the South, for the purpose of rendering null and void the constitutional amendments, merit the condemnation of every honest man. That we heartily indorse the action of President Grant in enforcing the laws when called upon to do so by the proper authorities of the State.

An attempt was made to incorporate a resolution in favor of prohibition of liquor-selling, but without success.

A State Temperance Convention had been called, to meet at Des Moines on the day preceding the Republican Convention. It met on that day, and had a spirited discussion on the following resolution:

Whereas, The so-called Democratic party, in convention assembled on the 24th instant, adopted a plank in its platform in favor of a license law, which means opposition to, and the final repeal of, our present prohibitory law:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Republican party, at its convention on the 30th instant, ought to insert in its platform a plank opposing the repeal of said prohibitory law.

Subsequently the following were reported by the committee on resolutions, and adopted:

Resolved, That it is the object of this convention to consolidate the temperance vote of the State of Iowa, and to wield that vote, as far as possible, in favor of such party or candidate as will sustain the prohibitory laws of the State.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Iowa, having been organized upon a great moral issue, and sustained in part by the moral sentiment of the State, owes it to that moral sentiment, as well as to the public weal, to maintain the foregoing principles in its platforms and in the selection of its candidates, and in its legislators.

The convention then adjourned to await the action of the Republicans. When it transpired that the latter had made no declaration on the subject of temperance legislation, the following was adopted as the platform of the party:

Whereas, Existing political parties have ignored prohibition:

Resolved, That the temperance people of Iowa are forced to seek promotion of their cause in such a way as will be most effective, without regard to parties; that the laws of the State relating to the desecration of the Sabbath should be rigidly enforced; that there should be no diversion of the school-fund for sectarian purposes; that political organizations should not control men in their actions on moral questions; that county organizations be formed to elect temperance men to the Legislature.

The question of nominating a State ticket was left to a central committee, consisting of one member from each congressional district. At a subsequent date J. H. Lozier was nominated as candidate for Governor.

The election took place on the 12th of October, and resulted in the choice of the Republican candidates by large majorities. The total vote for Governor was 218,417, of which Kirkwood received 125,058, Leffler 93,359, and Lozier between 1,000 and 2,000, making Kirkwood's majority over Leffler 31,699. Of the fifty members of the Senate elected, thirty-five were Republicans; six were elected two years before as anti-monopolists, having previously been Republicans, and were understood to have virtually returned to the Republican party; nine were declared Democrats. Of the one hundred members of the House of Representatives, seventy-one were Republicans, and twenty-nine Democrats.

The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry held its annual session at Des Moines, beginning December 14th, and continuing five days. The report of the State agent showed the assets of the organization to amount to $18,761.16, of which $1,040.80 consisted of cash in bank, $2,050.83 dues to the agency, and the balance invoices of implements, etc. The amount received and disbursed by the Treasurer, during the year, was about $22,000. The time of the session was chiefly occupied with discussions, or various reports and resolutions. Among the resolutions adopted was one providing for crop reports from the subordinate granges, the facts thus obtained to be classified and arranged by the Secretary, and by him given to the agricultural papers for publication; and one, asking the General Assembly to pass such laws as shall compel banks of deposit to give sufficient security in real estate first mortgages to be deposited with and held by the Auditor of the State, as security in favor of depositors, in case of failure of said banks.

A decision was rendered in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Iowa, by Judge Dillon, in May, sustaining the validity of the law of March, 1874, "to establish reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freights and passengers on the different railroads of this State." This law went into effect in July, 1874, and most of the railroads complied with its provisions. In other cases suits were begun to compel compliance. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, obtained a temporary in-

junction, restraining the Attorney-General from prosecuting that company, and the State Treasurer from paying out money for the support of such litigation. The question brought before Judge Dillon was that of making the injunction perpetual. The ground on which the injunction was asked was, that the company had exclusive power to fix the measure of its own compensation, and that the act of 1874 was a violation of its chartered rights. In denying the injunction the learned judge said:

Without further enlarging upon the public nature and uses of railways, or undertaking to review the authorities cited, or examine the positions assumed by counsel, which would necessarily lead through a broad field of discussion, I content myself, on this branch of the subject, with stating, as my conclusion, that the Legislature has not expressly conferred on railway corporations in this State the exclusive power to fix their own charges; that such a power cannot be deduced by implication from the constituent act of the corporations, and that whatever powers are conferred in this respect are subject to an implied condition that they shall not be oppressively or unreasonably exercised, and also subject to the future exercise of the police regulations of the State or any other power possessed by the State, properly legislative in its nature, which includes the power to regulate, consistently with the charter, all of the franchises granted, and to prescribe and limit the amount of toll or charges which it shall be lawful to take.

An appeal was taken from the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the case of Isaac Brandt, indicted for embezzlement while Deputy State Treasurer, a majority of the judges of the State Supreme Court at the September term sustained a demurrer to the indictment, and reversed the decision of the Circuit Court. The questions discussed by Chief-Justice Miller, in giving the opinion of the court, were, whether the grand-jury that found the indictment was legally constituted, whether the Deputy Treasurer was an "officer" in the meaning of the law, and whether the indictment was sufficiently explicit. The law requires that a list of seventy-five persons to serve as jurors shall be chosen in each county, to be apportioned among the election precincts by the County Auditor, and that, from these lists, the clerk of the District Court and the sheriff of the county shall make the draft of grand-jurors. In 1874, when this indictment was found, no return was made from one township, and the jury-list had but seventy-three names, and in drawing the grand-jury the deputy-sheriff acted instead of the sheriff. The court decided that the former defect was not material, but the sheriff not acting, as required by law, was fatal to the legality of the grand-jury. It was also set up that selecting the foreman from talesmen, and not from the regularly drawn jurors, was illegal, but that point was overruled. The claim that the Deputy State Treasurer was not an officer within the meaning of the law was not sustained, as the Treasurer was authorized by statute to appoint a deputy who was required to take the regular oath of office. The first count of the indictment charged that the defendant did "unlawfully and feloniously loan without authority of law the sum of two hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety dollars and forty cents" of the public money of the State, which was in his charge for safe keeping, etc. This was claimed to be insufficient, as it did not state to whom the money was loaned, or whether to one person, or in different sums to different persons. The court sustained this point as invalidating the indictment. The second count charged the defendant with converting five thousand dollars of the public money to his own use, without stating how or in what manner it was converted. This was also decided to be insufficient, as it charged "a legal conclusion rather than a fact." And finally, it was decided that the indictment failed to charge the crime of embezzlement "for that it does not charge that any of the public money, with the safe keeping of which the defendant was charged, has been lost to the State or unaccounted for." The opinion of the Chief-Justice, in which these conclusions were set forth, was fully concurred in by Judge Cole. Judge Day concurred, except on the points deciding the first and second counts of the indictment insufficient in not giving particular circumstances. As to these he agreed with Judge Beck, who submitted a dissenting opinion, disagreeing altogether with the conclusions of Chief-Justice Miller. A motion was made for a rehearing on the appeal in December, but was denied, Judge Cole giving the opinion, which agreed substantially with that formerly pronounced by Miller, and Judge Beck submitting a dissenting opinion again. The result was a complete failure of the prosecution of Brandt for embezzling the funds of the State, under the indictment found in 1874.

Judge C. C. Cole of the Supreme Court tendered his resignation on the 17th of November, to take effect January 17, 1876, giving as his reason the inadequacy of the salary, four thousand dollars a year, to the support of his family. For ten years he had added to his income by acting as Professor of Law, editing the *Western Jurist* and a series of Iowa reports, and by other labors, but the business of the court had so increased as to leave him no time for these pursuits, and he felt compelled to resign.

ITALY, a kingdom of Southern Europe. King, Victor Emmanuel II., born March 14, 1820; succeeded to the throne of Sardinia, on the abdication of his father, March 23, 1849; proclaimed King of Italy by vote of an Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861; married, April 12, 1842, to the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria; widower January 20, 1855.—Children of the King: 1. Heir-apparent, Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; married, April 22, 1868, to Princess Margaretta of Genoa; offspring of the union is a son, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, born November 11, 1869. 2. Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, born May

30, 1845; King of Spain from December 4, 1870, to February 11, 1873; married, May 30, 1867, to Princess Maria della Cisterna, born August 9, 1847; offspring of the union, three sons: Emmanuel, Duke of Apulia, born 1869; Victor, Duke of Turin, born 1870; Louis, born 1873. 3. Clotilde, born 1843, wife of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte. 4. Maria Pia, born 1847; wife of King Luiz of Portugal.

The ministry* remained during the year 1875 unchanged.

According to the latest census, taken in 1871, the population was 26,801,154. The movement of population, from 1870 to 1873, was as follows:

YEAR.	Marriages.	Births, including Stillborn.	Deaths, including Stillborn.	Stillborn.	Surplus of Births.	Estimated Population.
1870.	188,966	976,148	797,822	24,658	178,326	25,912,600
1871.	192,839	986,559	805,337	26,589	181,222	26,801,154
1872.	202,361	1,050,228	857,044	29,546	193,184	26,994,338
1873.	214,906	1,018,589	842,824	28,851	171,215	27,165,558

With regard to the birthplace, the population was divided into 26,720,326 native-born, and 80,828 foreign-born. The foreign-born population was divided as follows:

Austro-Hungary	18,660
France	15,681
Switzerland	10,628
Great Britain	4,893
Germany	3,159
Russia	1,273
Greece	1,082
Spain	772
Turkey	733
Belgium	429
Holland	268
Sweden, Norway	227
Denmark	136
Portugal	124
America	1,978
Africa	820
Asia	57
Australia	4
Unknown descent	19,904
Total	80,528

The number of Italians living abroad in 1871 was estimated, on the basis of the consular reports, as follows:

In Europe:		
France	118,496	
Austro-Hungary	26,889	
Switzerland	17,980	
Other states	50,031	213,396
In the Levant and North Africa		44,360
In the United States		70,000
In South and Central America		147,547
Argentine Republic	68,000	
Uruguay	32,000	
In Asia and Australia		1,100
Total		476,403

The religious statistics of the kingdom, in 1871, were as follows: Catholics, 26,658,679; Protestants, 58,651; Israelites, 35,356; others, 48,468; total, 26,801,154.

In 1874 there were 42,920 schools in Italy, of which 35,583 were public, and 7,337 were private. In 1873 there were 42,118 schools: 34,781 public, and 7,337 private. The number of scholars in 1874 was 1,836,381, of which 1,009,020 were boys, and 827,361 girls. In 1873 there were 1,797,596 scholars, of which 993,120 were boys, and 804,476 were girls. The number of teachers was 45,596 in 1874, and 44,430 in 1873. Of these 8,927 were priests in 1874, and 9,329 in 1873. In 1874 the Government spent, for elementary instruction, 232,112 lire (1 lira = 19.3 cents), the provinces 129,665 lire, the communes 22,067,133 lire, and other bodies 611,727 lire. In 1873 the Government spent, for the same purpose, 230,652 lire, the provinces 173,922 lire, the communes 21,504,140 lire, and other bodies 612,193 lire.

The financial accounts for the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, were as follows, in lire (1 lira = 19.3 cents):

ESTIMATES.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Expenditures	1,277,780,785	1,366,984,649	1,384,618,021	1,396,724,209
Receipts	1,193,548,035	1,296,598,880	1,290,785,269	1,294,205,335
Deficit	84,232,750	70,385,769	93,832,752	102,518,874

In the budget for 1875 the revenues and expenditures were estimated as follows:

Revenue.	Lire.
Land-tax	136,084,188
Income-tax	179,207,051
Duty on grinding	73,114,200
Mutation-tax	141,105,251
Registration	2,513,702
Customs	101,000,000
Consumption duties (octroi)	58,000,000
Tobacco and salt	167,000,000
Lottery	79,427,808
Trade, state railroads, telegraphs, and fees	76,814,698
Miscellaneous receipts	10,406,520
State property	65,418,970
Returns of payment	89,076,612
Extraordinary receipts	117,606,718
From church property	52,045,375
Total revenue	1,396,307,886

Expenditure.	Lire.	
Finances:		
Dotation	761,991,732	
Charges for collection	168,627,117	
Asse ecclesiastico	15,023,582	
Reserve funds	9,450,000	955,092,431
Ministry of Justice		34,012,988
" " Foreign Affairs		5,926,748
" " Public Instruction		23,124,050
" " Interior		65,419,289
" " Public Works		148,622,956
" " War		208,033,399
" " Marine		46,488,198
" " Commerce and Agriculture		12,482,521
Total expenditure		1,494,152,580

The aggregate length of railroads in operation, in 1873, was 6,881 kilometres; in 1874, 7,372. The aggregate length of telegraph-lines, at the close of 1873, was 20,192 kilometres; the length of wires, 69,373.

The total debt of the kingdom amounted in

* See the names of all the members of the cabinet, with brief biographical notices, in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

January, 1875, to a nominal capital of 9,883,589,226 lire, divided as follows:

	Lire.
1. Rentes, 5 per cent	6,902,712,918
2. Rentes, 3 per cent	213,602,681
3. Perpetual rents of the Papal See	64,500,000
4. Special debts	1,183,280,045
5. Miscellaneous debts (including unpaid interest)	406,472,450
Bank-notes in circulation, December 31, 1873	198,029,100
Conto correntes	34,991,942
Notes of National Bank which are legal tenders	880,000,000
Total	9,883,589,126

The budgets and debts of the communities and provinces are given in the following table:

BUDGETS.	Receipts, 1872.	Expenditures, 1872.	Debt at the Expiration of 1873.
	Lire.	Lire.	Lire.
Communities	881,931,218	888,337,495	585,109,773
Provinces	88,223,095	87,933,639	56,401,890

The strength of the Italian Army, on July 1, 1875, was as follows:

ARMY.	Officers.	Under Arms, (Peace Footing).	Men on Furlough.	Total (War Footing).
Standing army	13,694	204,255	205,171	409,426
Reserve	1,016	14,786	166,409	181,195
Provincial militia	2,610	.....	277,265	277,265
Officers of the reserve	1,516	.....	.....	.....
Total	18,836	219,041	648,845	867,856

The navy consisted, on September 1, 1875, of the following classes of vessels (in lire):

NAVY.	No.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse-power.
Men-of-War:				
Iron-clads	16	180	79,880	11,400
Screw-steamers	14	101	20,889	8,740
Wheel-steamers	10	46	9,504	2,540
Total men-of-war	40	277	109,673	17,680
Transports:				
Screw-steamers	18	58	18,216	2,936
Wheel-steamers	7	..	1,078	336
Total transports	25	58	19,294	3,272
Total navy	65	335	128,967	20,952

The movement of the special foreign trade, from 1871 to 1874, was as follows (in lire):

YEAR.	OFFICIAL VALUE.		COMMERCIAL VALUE.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1871	880,100,000	756,600,000	963,700,000	1,085,500,000
1872	1,189,200,000	1,106,800,000	1,186,600,000	1,167,200,000
1873	1,184,400,000	1,287,800,000	1,286,700,000	1,133,200,000
1874	.....	.....	1,305,000,000	985,500,000

The movement of navigation, in 1873, is exhibited by the following table:

SHIPPING.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Long navigation	19,991	4,882,699	19,929	4,885,730
Coast navigation	100,875	6,495,761	98,990	6,439,186
Total	120,866	10,378,460	118,919	10,324,916

On January 25th Signor Cairoli, a member of the Left, moved in the Chamber of Deputies a vote of censure against the ministry on account of the arrests made in the Villa Raffi; but the Chamber rejected the motion by the large majority of 232 yeas against 121 nays. On February 13th a similar motion, introduced by the same deputy, to censure the ministry for having influenced the elections, was also negatived by 147 against 100 votes.

After a long discussion on the death-penalty, the Italian Senate, on February 25th, declared by 73 against 36 votes in favor of the article of the new criminal code which retains the penalty. A motion to exempt Tuscany, where the death-penalty has been abolished for about twenty years, was negatived, on the ground that there must be a uniformity of laws throughout the kingdom. An amendment was, however, adopted which provides that the penalty shall no longer be publicly inflicted.

On March 15th the Minister of Finance presented the budget for 1875, and the preliminary budget for 1876. He expressed the hope that he would succeed in establishing in 1876 a complete balance between revenue and expenditure.

On April 5th the Emperor of Austria paid a visit to the King of Italy at Venice. The reception given to the Emperor, not only on the part of the royal family, but of the entire population, was most enthusiastic. The Italian journals generally regarded the meeting of the two monarchs with much satisfaction, and declared that the friendship of Italy and Austria was one of the foundations of the peace of Europe. The ministers of the two countries who accompanied the monarchs discussed the basis of a new commercial treaty.

At the beginning of May the Chamber of Deputies was the scene of violent debates on the relations between church and state. On May 4th Signor Vigliani, the Minister of Justice, replied to an interpellation submitted by Signor Mancini respecting the relations between church and state. He said the question of the honorable member was an impeachment of the ecclesiastical policy of the ministry. The accusation was only based upon suppositions which he showed to be unfounded, and upon censures directed against the Papal guarantee law—a legislative act which was in harmony with the exceptional position occupied by Italy. In conclusion, the minister stated that the sole aim of the cabinet was to regulate the relations between the two powers in accordance with the existing law. Signor Mancini maintained his views, and moved an order of the day calling upon the ministry to defend the dignity of the nation, the laws and the rights of the state, and to bring in immediately a bill regulating the tenure of ecclesiastical property on the basis of liberty for the lower ranks of the clergy and the laity. After being continued for several days, the debate terminated in the adoption of an order of the day,

30, 1845; King of Spain from December 4, 1870, to February 11, 1873; married, May 30, 1867, to Princess Maria della Cisterna, born August 9, 1847; offspring of the union, three sons: Emmanuel, Duke of Apulia, born 1869; Victor, Duke of Turin, born 1870; Louis, born 1873. 3. Clotilde, born 1843, wife of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte. 4. Maria Pia, born 1847; wife of King Luiz of Portugal.

The ministry* remained during the year 1875 unchanged.

According to the latest census, taken in 1871, the population was 26,801,154. The movement of population, from 1870 to 1873, was as follows:

YEAR.	Marriages.	Births, including Stillborn.	Deaths, including Stillborn.	Millions.	Surplus of Births.	Estimated Population.
1870.	188,986	976,148	797,822	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1871.	192,839	986,559	805,837	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1872.	202,361	1,050,228	857,044	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1873.	214,906	1,013,539	842,824	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

With regard to the birthplace, the population was divided into 26,720,326 native-born and 80,828 foreign-born. The foreign-born population was divided as follows:

Austro-Hungary	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
Switzerland	[illegible]
Great Britain	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]
Sweden, Norway	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]
America	[illegible]
Africa	[illegible]
Asia	[illegible]
Australia	[illegible]
Unknown descent	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

ESTIMATES.

Expenditures	[illegible]
Receipts	[illegible]
Deficit	[illegible]

In the budget for 1875 [illegible] expenditures were estimat[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Roman Catholic missions in [illegible]DIA for 1874.

[illegible] its origin in the Formosa question, [illegible]bily ended.

[illegible]gh the influence of Kiddo and Itagaki [illegible]ect of deliberative assemblies was re[illegible]ed, and on the 14th of April an im[illegible]roclamation was issued creating a body [illegible] "Genero," and which will be composed [illegible]ators appointed by the Mikado; also a [illegible]alled "Daishen," the functions of which [illegible]e to adjust and administer a judicial sys[illegible] The question of an elective House was [illegible]ved for future consideration. The proc[illegible]tion is regarded as making the greatest [illegible]cession compatible with a proper regard [illegible]he public safety, and to the desires of the [illegible]rty asking parliamentary reforms, led by [illegible]gaki, Kiddo, Soyesima, and others less prom[illegible]ent. On the same day two or three minor [illegible]epartments were abolished. On April 17th [illegible]oyesima and Goto, former members of the Imperial Council, but out of office since the spring of 1873, were called to the Mikado to be heard on the question of the new Senate. They were the leaders of the movement for popular representation in the winter of 1873.

The first meeting of the *Chihokuan Kuaigi*, or Parliament of the chief officers of the *Fu* and *Ken*, called together by imperial edict for purposes of deliberation, was held at the Honganji, a temple of the Shinto sect at Asakusa, on Sunday, the 20th of June. The Mikado arrived at the temple at about half-past ten o'clock, accompanied by the Princes Daijin, Sangi, and other officers of his household. On arriving at the eastern gate the band of the Imperial Marines, which was stationed in the court, began to play, and the Mikado entered the temple between two rows of officers. He then delivered the following address:

> Our object, in opening in person this the provincial Parliament, has been to secure by its means the thorough discussion of all matters affecting the interior economy of our empire, and of securing to the provinces adequate representation. You have been convoked for this purpose, and in order that your knowledge of the condition and feeling of the people of your several districts may aid you in discussing their requirements and introducing such reforms and changes as may seem to you to be most urgently demanded, it is our wish that your deliberations should be marked by general harmony, and that, sinking minor differences, they should tend to promote the ends in view in calling you together. If with one mind you adhere steadily to this course, your conduct will be surely productive of the general welfare, and thus your deliberations may become the foundation of the external well-being of the empire. Understand, therefore, our views.

The Assembly, by its Speaker, thus addressed his Majesty:

> We, your humble servants, in obedience to your imperial will, and with profound reverence, have been convoked as members of the *Chihokuan Kuaigi*. We cannot foretell the results of this our assembling, in which we have no experience to guide us. But if, happily inspired by your Majesty's benevolence and justice, the results of our deliberations, duly made known to your Majesty, should contribute toward the welfare of the people, then not in vain will the imperial will have gone forth, and the efficiency

American, 146 Dutch, 44 Portuguese, 43 Austrian, and 43 Danish.

The number of foreigners in the employment of the Japanese Government amounted in 1875 to 705, and 280 others were found in private service. This number is increasing every day, showing that the nation recognizes the foreign elements to the promotion of its advancement. That necessity will continue to exist for a long time, notwithstanding the extremely commendable efforts made to train Japanese young men, either at home or abroad, and to make them educated instructors, capable of teaching others. The development of knowledge also receives great attention; regular examinations are held, prizes are distributed, and during the last two years not less than $1,000,000 has been given by private individuals for the establishment of public instruction. For the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876 the Administration will, it appears, spend a sum of $200,000.

In the budget for 1874, the revenue is estimated at 58,473,000 yen (1 yen = $1.00), and the expenditures at 52,804,000 yen. Of the surplus, amounting to 5,669,000 yen, 5,000,000 were to be used for redeeming paper, and the remainder was to be transferred to the reserve funds, which at the close of 1874 amounted to 21,030,000 yen.

The imports and exports, in 1873 and 1874, were as follows (value expressed in dollars):

PORTS.	1873.		1874.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Yokohama.....	19,586,000	15,095,000	16,716,000	12,579,000
Hiogo-Osaka...	6,810,000	3,322,000	6,050,000	4,957,000
Nagasaki.....	1,627,000	1,900,000	1,875,000	3,757,000
Hakodadi.....	49,000	589,000	61,000	276,000
Total.....	27,522,000	20,906,000	24,732,000	21,592,000

The most important articles of import were as follows:

YEARS.	Cottons.	Woolens.	Rice and Sugar.	Metals.
1872.....	8,011,000	2,590,000	4,449,000	534,000
1873.....	10,065,000	7,572,000	3,360,000	416,000
1874.....	9,107,000	3,222,000	2,600,000	1,090,000

The following are the principal articles of export:

YEARS.	Raw Silk.	Cocoons.	Silkworm-Eggs.	Tea.	Copper.
1872.....	8,416,000	41,127	2,184,000	4,651,000	416,000
1873.....	7,353,000	.....	1,963,000	5,445,000	1,358,000
1874.....	5,597,000	274,259	131,000	7,349,000	457,000

The movement in shipping was, in 1874, as follows:

COUNTRIES.	YOKOHAMA.		HIOGO-OSAKA.		NAGASAKI.		HAKODADI.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American.....	125	259,487	98	180,473	99	173,780	20	21,696
English.....	155	123,965	66	46,812	126	59,331	17	5,583
French.....	29	27,302	2	567	7	2,668	..	.....
German.....	35	19,294	22	7,816	40	19,051	13	5,345
Others.....	13	4,032	1	387	15	5,991	8	2,504
Total in 1874.....	357	434,080	189	235,505	287	260,816	58	35,074
" in 1873.....	350	427,694	236	266,054	328	276,356	60	49,176

A new code of regulations for military levies was promulgated in November, 1875. The object of the Government is to render service compulsory upon all classes, and train the entire male population to the use of arms.

The first railroad of Japan, from Tokio to Yokohama, was opened in November, 1872; it has a length of eighteen miles. It was at once used so much that, early in 1873, a double track had to be laid. A second railroad, from Hiogo to Osaka, of about equal length, was opened on May 11, 1874.

The electric telegraph connects (since the beginning of 1873) the towns of Nagasaki, Osaka, Hiogo, Kioto, Yokohama, and Tokio, with each other, and with other countries of Asia and Europe.

A general post-office was established in February, 1873. The number of post-offices in 1872 was 1,174; in 1873, 1,500; in 1874, 3,244; the number of letters forwarded in 1872, 2,509,032; in 1873, 10,036,292; in 1874, 17,095,842. The Government has issued stamped envelopes and postal-cards.

The number of newspapers in Japan is rapidly increasing, and now amounts to about 200. Ten years ago there was not one in all Japan. Soon after the restoration of the Mikado, three or four were established; but as they were established by the friends of the late Tycoon, the Government suppressed them. The Japanese newspapers are generally conducted on the principle of having one leading editor, but the prominent articles are often written by outsiders, and invariably signed by the writers, upon whom alone rests the responsibility of their opinions. Very many of the articles which appear in the native press of Japan are regularly translated and copied by the English newspapers printed in Yeddo, and constitute one of their most interesting features. The advertisements which appear in the Japanese newspapers are numerous, and often illustrated with woodcuts of steamships, and the attractions of a circus or public exhibition. Poetical contributions are also frequent. There can be little doubt that the press is becoming a remarkable power in the country, that the Gov-

ernment is disposed to grant it every possible freedom, and that it is, for the most part, in the hands of a superior class of men.

An article by Prof. Griffis, on "Christianity in Japan," thus summarizes the results of missionary labor:

There are several Catholic,* two Russo-Greek, and at least seven Protestant Churches in Japan. In Tokio there are of the latter two, in Yokohama three, in Kobé one, in Osaka one. They are Union, Presbyterian, and Baptist, the latter erected and ministered to by the Rev. J. Goble. The membership in these churches amounts to between two and three hundred. There are probably as many as twenty Sunday-schools now organized. In these the gospels and hymns are read and sung in Japanese. The translation of the Scriptures is now proceeding under the direction of a board of translators, representing several and practically all the Protestant denominations. Among these are the Rev. David Greene, Congregational; Rev. S. McClay, D. D., Methodist; Rev. Nathan Brown, D. D., Baptist; Rev. David Thompson, Presbyterian, and others. We should have mentioned, when speaking of the pioneers, that the Rev. Dr. Bettelheim, who lived for years the only foreigner on the Liu-Khiu (Loochoo) Islands, translated the gospels into Japanese. These, having been printed in Vienna, are now in circulation, together with the portions of Scripture issued by the Union Committee. The Gospel of John, in Romanized Japanese, printed by the American Bible Society, has been issued and circulated to test the popularity and practicability of Romanizing the entire version of the Bible. Dr. Hepburn also issued, over ten years ago, a tract containing the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Apostles' Creed, in the vernacular. It has had a great circulation and influence. Other translations of minor works have been made in Tokio and other places.

The port of Hakodadi is growing in importance. As the silver coins are very scarce, one foreign firm, Blakiston & Co., began in 1875 to circulate paper-money on its own account. The Government remained ignorant of the fact until it learned, from one of the Japanese students in Germany, that paper-money for Japan was manufactured in Frankfort and exported. The paper-money was then declared by the Government to be worthless.

The trade of Japan with Australia is rapidly increasing. Fourteen Japanese merchants paid a visit to the exhibition in Melbourne, where Japanese merchandise, valued at about $20,000, had been sent.

In April it was announced that the two statesmen, Kiddo and Itagaki, who had been alienated for some time from the present cabinet, had again joined it. The former was second in rank of the members of the late embassy to Europe, and enjoys a high reputation throughout the empire. The latter is a man of undoubted ability, whose retirement from the cabinet was due to his conviction that the measures which had been proposed for giving more effect to the popular voice were below the necessities of the occasion. It was expected that the Government would gain strength by the accession of these two well-known men to the cabinet. Kiddo's alienation is supposed to have had its origin in the Formosa question, now happily ended.

Through the influence of Kiddo and Itagaki the subject of deliberative assemblies was reconsidered, and on the 14th of April an imperial proclamation was issued creating a body called "Genero," and which will be composed of Senators appointed by the Mikado; also a body called "Daishen," the functions of which will be to adjust and administer a judicial system. The question of an elective House was reserved for future consideration. The proclamation is regarded as making the greatest concession compatible with a proper regard to the public safety, and to the desires of the party asking parliamentary reforms, led by Itagaki, Kiddo, Soyesima, and others less prominent. On the same day two or three minor departments were abolished. On April 17th Soyesima and Goto, former members of the Imperial Council, but out of office since the spring of 1873, were called to the Mikado to be heard on the question of the new Senate. They were the leaders of the movement for popular representation in the winter of 1873.

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* For a fuller account of the Roman Catholic missions in Japan, see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

of the *Chihokuan Kuaigi* will be apparent to all. Our earnest endeavors shall be directed to this end.

The Mikado replied:

It was our intention to convoke this Assembly in May of last year. But at that time our foreign relations were attended with some perplexities, and demanded its postponement. We now greatly rejoice that the members have assembled together. This being your first meeting, for which our history affords neither precedent nor guiding law, our hopes are based on the tenor of your reply, and we confidently trust that your efforts will avail to bring forth from deep sources streams of lasting happiness to the people.

The Assembly closed its session July 17th. The subjects debated were the organization of a national police force, the improvement of roads and bridges, and the establishment of a popular House of Representatives. The first two were satisfactorily adjusted, and the third left open for further consideration.

In July a convention was signed between Russia and Japan by which the island of Saghalien, at the mouth of the river Amoor, is ceded to Russia. In exchange, Russia ceded to Japan its portion of the Kurile Islands. The treaty provides that subjects shall be allowed to remain in or leave the territories as they may decide, those remaining receiving equal rights and protection to property and religion. The island of Saghalien is about 600 miles long, and about 90 miles broad. Its population is no more than about 15,000 souls, of whom 3,000 are Russians, but only 50 are Europeans or Americans. There is a Russian garrison at Dhui, which is the principal settlement in the island, also some artillery. The object of maintaining this garrison, at any rate during the summer, is not apparent; for the deported persons detained at Saghalien could not escape if they tried. The sea all around is far too dangerous. At the time of the Crimean War the garrison was removed to Siberia. In winter the sea is frozen over for the space of four months, and then the passage to Siberia is effected by sledges drawn by dogs. Russia appears always to have had a hankering for Saghalien long before its value as a colony was known. Indeed, it disputes the priority of occupation with the Japanese. In 1807 the Russian Lieutenant Choostoff formally took possession of it as a Russian dependency, but in 1813 the Russian Government declared that occupation invalid. Since then Japan has gradually acquired possession of the southern half, whereas the northern has always been indisputably under Russian government. There has been a good deal of friction between Russians and Japanese concerning the possession of the island, but, valuable or almost invaluable as it is to Russia, it would be useless to Japan, owing to the difference of climate. This fact alone would invest the island with importance as a site for a Russian naval station. But, over and beyond this, Saghalien holds an enviable tactical position. It commands and protects the mouth of the river Amoor, a channel of communication with a great future, and also the sea of Okhotsk. It is, therefore, all-important for Russia to have possession of it. Its extensive coal-fields are to be worked by Russian engineers and miners, and it is intended for this purpose to employ a large number of the convicts from Siberia. In August the Russian and Japanese commission sailed from Tokio to complete the transfer of the Kurile Islands to Japan, and the Saghalien Islands to Russia.

New complications have arisen in the Liu-Khiu affair, in consequence of a party of Liu-Khiuans having started, without authority, to congratulate the new Emperor of China on his accession. They were escorted to Peking and lodged in one of the government buildings. A false announcement being made that the visit was for the purpose of renewing the declarations of ancient vassalage, the Japanese *chargé*, instead of referring to his Government for instruction in the matter, committed the mistake of seeking a personal explanation from the Liu-Khiuans. To this the Chinese authorities objected. The Japanese Government, while regretting that the affair had been carelessly handled by the *chargé*, deemed it necessary to warn China not to continue surreptitious relations with this Japanese dependency, and decided to establish a military camp at the Liu-Khiu Islands.

The relations between Japan and Corea were throughout the year of an unfriendly character. It was stated that there was a great clamor for war among the soldiers, who showed themselves as eager to go against Corea as formerly to go to Formosa. It was believed that for want of a foreign war the soldiers might create disturbances at home, and that the most resolute and the most united action on the part of the Mikado and all the members of his Government was needed to avert either internal or external war. In October it was reported that a Japanese man-of-war was fired upon from a Corean fort near the capital, and that the Ministers of War and Navy were ordered to make the necessary preparations.

In September, Judge Richardson, of the United States Court of Claims, at Washington, and Commander Lewis, of the United States steamer Yantic, while traveling within the treaty limits of Yokohama, were arrested by local officers and sent back to the foreign settlement. The act was undoubtedly illegal, and was immediately recognized as such by the Government at Yeddo, which took immediate measures for an investigation of the case before any complaint had been made of the offending parties, who were promptly punished and ample apology made.

In November, Arinori Mori, formerly minister to the United States, and latterly Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed minister to China.

A proclamation was issued in November intimating that "the age of feudalism is past forever."

JOHNSON, ANDREW, seventeenth President of the United States, was born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808, and died in Carter County, East Tennessee, July 31, 1875, aged 66. He lost his father when only four years of age, and at ten was apprenticed to a tailor of his native place, whom he served seven years. He was not at school a day in his life. While learning his trade he resolved to educate himself, and having learned his letters, he borrowed a book which he had heard read aloud; he thus learned to read, and at the end of his apprenticeship, in 1824, he went to Laurens Court-House, S. C., where he was employed as a journeyman for nearly two years. After working again for a short time at Raleigh, in 1826, he set out to seek his fortune in the West, taking with him his mother, who was dependent on him for support. He obtained work at Greenville, Tenn., remained there about a year, married, afterward went farther westward, and eventually returned and settled at Greenville, where he commenced business. Hitherto he could only read, but now, after the labors of the day were over, his wife taught him to write and cipher. The first office he held was that of alderman, to which he was elected in 1828. He wes reëlected in 1829, and in 1830 he was chosen mayor, which office he held for three years. In 1835 he was chosen to the Legislature, where he took decided ground against a certain scheme for internal improvements. On account of this course he was defeated at the next election, in 1837, but events having demonstrated his forecast, he was in 1839 elected again by a large majority. In 1840 he served as presidential elector on the Democratic ticket; in 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 to Congress, in which, by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period he was a conspicuous advocate of the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, and the other measures of Mr. Polk's Administration. To the question of slavery he was as yet indifferent. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and reëlected in 1855, after a severe contest. At the end of his second term as Governor, in 1857, he was elected United States Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. The opening of the civil war found Mr. Johnson on the side of the Union. Having supported the compromise policy of Breckinridge, he now denounced secession, and supported the Administration of Lincoln. In February, 1861, he made a powerful speech of two days, wherein he arraigned the seceding Senators as traitors, and when assailed by Senator Lane, of Oregon, he replied to him with great vigor and animation. These speeches made him very popular in the North, but, on his return to Tennessee, he was threatened with personal violence, was burnt in effigy at Memphis, and was in daily peril of his life. He fled to the North, a fugitive, as he said, not from justice, but from tyranny. Before his term in the Senate had expired, Mr. Lincoln appointed him provisional Governor of Tennessee, and gave him the rank of brigadier-general in the Volunteers. He ruled the State with an iron hand, and in 1864 brought her back into the Union. On the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln, in 1864, in order to conciliate the war Democrats, Mr. Johnson was elected Vice-President, and after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, April 14, was sworn in as President, April 15, 1865. In May he appointed a commission to try the persons engaged in the assassination of the late President. His attempts to reconstruct the Union were not well received by Congress. When this body assembled in December, 1865, he sent a message announcing that eight of the Southern States had been thoroughly reconstructed; the Republican majority, however, repudiated the President's acts, and proceeded to reorganize the South after its own fashion. Congress passed bill after bill, designed to cripple his power and assert its own authority in the subjugated States. The President vetoed each measure, but it was nevertheless passed by Congress. Before the close of his term he had vetoed no less than nineteen bills. Appealing to the people, the President encouraged the holding of a convention in August, 1866, the specific object of which was not defined. This convention approved of his policy, and sent him a deputation to assure him of its confidence. On August 28th he set out on a tour through the Middle and Western States, accompanied by several members of his cabinet and others, making speeches with the view of affecting the approaching election. However, his supporters were left in a minority. On August 12, 1867, he suspended Mr. Stanton from office as Secretary of War, and appointed General Grant as Secretary *ad interim*. The Senate having refused to sanction Mr. Stanton's removal, General Grant resigned the office into the hands of Mr. Stanton. On February 21, 1868, the President made another attempt to remove Mr. Stanton. The next day the House of Representatives passed a resolution that the President be impeached. At the close of the trial, May 20th, when the final vote was taken, thirty-five voted guilty, nineteen not guilty. As a two-thirds vote is required to convict, the President was formally acquitted. His last act in opposition to Congress was in December, 1868, when he issued a proclamation of full pardon to everybody who had participated in the rebellion. Returning home at the close of his term of office, he became, in 1870, a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated. In 1872 he was again defeated as Congressman at large. But in January, 1875, he was elected United States Senator, and occupied his seat during the brief extra session in March, speaking on a resolution against recognizing the Kellogg government in Louisiana. He had courage, political insight, and honesty never shadowed by suspicion.

JUBINAL, MICHEL LOUIS ACHILLE, a French politician and writer, born at Paris, October 24, 1810; died December 23, 1875. In 1839 he became Professor of Foreign Literature in Montpellier, was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1852, and again at each succeeding election, in 1857 and 1863, without opposition. Besides contributions to the *Indépendance Belge* and other papers, he wrote: "Vers à Napoléon III" (1853), "Vers à l'Armée de Crimée" (1855), "Impressions de Voyage" (1859), and "Napoléon et M. Sismondi en 1815" (1865).

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KANSAS. A State census, taken March 1, 1875, shows the total population of Kansas, at that date, to have been 528,437, an increase, since 1870, of 30 per cent., or 5 per cent. per annum. In the preceding autumn many inhabitants left the State, in consequence of the prevalence of locusts. A large number of these persons spent the winter in other States, and had not returned when the census was taken. It is believed that if the census had been taken on the first of May, instead of on the first of March, several thousand would have been added to the population returns of the State. The population by counties, according to the census of 1875, is as follows:

COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.
Allen	6,638	Lyon	9,542
Anderson	5,809	Marion	5,906
Atchison	20,187	Marshall	10,822
Barbour	367	McPherson	6,206
Barton	2,099	Miami	12,667
Bourbon	16,867	Mitchell	5,872
Brown	8,928	Montgomery	18,018
Butler	9,852	Morris	4,597
Chautauqua	7,416	Nemaha	7,104
Chase	3,116	Neosho	11,076
Cherokee	12,223	Ness *	.....
Clay	6,672	Norton	899
Cloud	7,170	Osage	10,268
Coffey	7,235	Osborne	3,467
Comanche *	.....	Ottawa	4,480
Cowley	8,963	Pawnee	1,006
Crawford	9,386	Phillips	2,813
Davis	4,611	Pottawatomie	10,344
Dickinson	6,841	Pratt *	.....
Doniphan	13,945	Reno	5,113
Douglas	18,505	Republic	8,048
Edwards	234	Rice	2,453
Elk †	6,215	Riley	7,065
Ellis	940	Rooks ‡	567
Ellsworth	1,753	Rush	451
Ford	818	Russell	1,051
Franklin	10,108	Saline	6,360
Greenwood	6,483	Sedgwick	8,811
Harper *	.....	Shawnee	15,417
Harvey	5,046	Smith	3,876
Jackson	6,681	Sumner	4,925
Jefferson	11,716	Wabaunsee	4,649
Jewell	7,650	Wallace *	.....
Johnson	14,580	Washington	8,622
Kingman *	.....	Wilson	9,750
Labette	14,572	Woodson	4,476
Leavenworth	27,738	Wyandotte	12,863
Lincoln	2,498		
Linn	11,546	Total	528,437

* It appears from the record in the office of the Secretary of State that the counties of Comanche, Harper, and Ness, polled 812 votes at the general election of 1873. The counties of Kingman, Pratt, and Wallace, polled 422 votes in 1874. There have been no returns from these counties for 1875. Allowing four inhabitants to the voter, it will give to these counties, at the periods named, a population of 4,936.

† The census returns of population of Howard township, Elk County, were transmitted to the county clerk for *translation* and copy on the 18th day of August last, at his request. Although repeatedly requested to return the same, he has neglected to do so. The population of Howard township, in 1874, was 712, which is included in the population of Elk County, given above.—The unorganized counties contain a population of about 500. ‡ Returns of 1874.

The agricultural statistics show that the cultivated area of the State has increased from 3,669,769 acres in 1874 to 4,749,900 in 1875; the taxable area from 16,996,746 acres in 1874 to 17,672,000 in 1875; the value of farm-products from $29,920,734 in 1874 to $43,970,494 in 1875; the production of wheat from 9,881,383 bushels in 1874 to 13,209,403 bushels in 1875; corn from 15,699,078 bushels in 1874 to 80,798,769 in 1875; and flax-seed from 174,608 bushels in 1874 to 447,864 in 1875.

During the same period the number of manufacturing establishments in the State has increased from 305 to 604, or about 100 per cent. An important industry has recently been established in the State, which promises to develop into extensive proportions. This is the culture of silk now in progress in Franklin County.

In regard to the State finances the Governor says that—

> It is a source of continued gratification that, notwithstanding the general depression throughout the country, the Treasury has promptly met all the demands which have been made upon it. The credit of the State is as good as any citizen could have reasonably expected or desired. The warrants drawn upon the Treasury are equal to cash, while the few State bonds held in the East now command a premium. The fact that last year we were operating under a new financial system, with vastly-reduced penalties for non-payment of taxes, renders the present financial condition of the State doubly gratifying.

The total bonded indebtedness of the State is $1,385,775. The resources belonging to various funds in the Treasury amount to $1,943,687, comprising $123,745 in cash, $1,403,359 in bonds and taxes due from the various counties to the amount of $416,583. Of the bonded debt $769,550 is held by the State as an investment for its several permanent funds. Of the outstanding bonds $150,000 will fall due on the 1st of July, 1876. These were the first bonds issued by the State, and were authorized by the Legislature of 1861, for the purpose of putting the new State government in motion and defraying its current expenses. The sinking-fund in the Treasury created for the final redemption of State securities has reached the sum of $227,525. This is invested in the bonds of the States and of the United States, and it will be the duty of the Sinking-Fund Commissioners to sell a sufficient amount of them to take up the bonds about to fall due.

The total receipts of the Treasury from taxes during the fiscal year were $646,248.51, of which $430,774.79 was credited to the general revenue fund, the remainder going into the annual school, interest, and

sinking funds. From the general revenue are paid the current expenses of the State government, including the salaries of State and judicial officers, the expenses of the Legislature, public printing, the support of educational and benevolent institutions, and the money invested in the permanent public buildings. To a careful consideration of the items embraced in the disbursement of this considerable sum your attention should be earnestly and vigorously directed. From this sum there was expended during the year $496,512.58, leaving undrawn, of the appropriations made last winter, $17,941.57. Upward of one-fourth, or about $140,000, was for the erection of permanent public buildings, while nearly one-half of the remainder was for the support of the various State institutions.

The educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions of the State are reported to be in a prosperous condition. The trustees of the Blind Asylum report a large increase in the number of pupils in that institution, and speak in the highest terms of its general management. The increase in the number of pupils during the last term is about forty per cent., and yet the trustees are confident that the asylum can be supported during the coming year by an appropriation of $10,240, an excess over last year's estimate of less than eight per cent. The number of pupils now in attendance is 40. The trustees are of the opinion that the necessities of the institution demand an extension of the building, and for that purpose recommend an appropriation of $12,000 and $1,000 for the establishment of shops for the instruction of pupils in some useful occupation. The number of pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum is 80. The entire cost of the institution to the State during the year, including the support and maintenance of pupils, and salaries of officers, teachers, and employés, was $164.41 *per capita*. The appropriation made by the Legislature for the extension of the Insane Asylum at Ossawatomie has been judiciously expended, and the capacity of that institution considerably increased. A still further extension of the building is recommended. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy February 1, 1876, when the capacity of the institution will be increased to 200. The average number of patients in the asylum during the year was 110. The construction of the asylum at Topeka is not yet completed. The total number of prisoners in the penitentiary at the close of the fiscal year was 379, of whom 90 had been convicted at twenty years of age or under.

The educational report for 1875 shows that the number of pupils enrolled in the common schools has increased from 135,598 in 1874 to 142,606 in 1875; and the average daily attendance from 77,384 to 85,580. There has been an increase of 165 in the number of school districts, 340 in the number of teachers employed, and $107,441 in the valuation of school buildings and furniture. The report of the Regents of the State University shows that institution to be in a flourishing condition. During the year ending June 16, 1875, 194 students were enrolled, representing 30 counties of the State. During the autumn of 1875, there were in attendance 207 students, representing 40 counties of the State and five other States. The industrial courses of instruction recently incorporated in the curriculum of the Agricultural College have led to satisfactory results; 237 students were enrolled in the college during the year. The appropriation of $7,500 made last year has been expended in the erection of a substantial stone-building, to be used for purposes of industrial education and in needed changes and improvements on some of the old buildings. Each of the three normal schools reports a largely increased attendance. The number attending the school at Emporia was 302, at Leavenworth 420, and at Concordia 254.

The constitutional amendments, making a change in the sessions of the Legislature, have been submitted to the people, and ratified by a large majority. Beginning in 1877, the sessions will be biennial, instead of annual, as heretofore, and will begin on the second Tuesday of January.

In December, 1875, a body of over 300 Mennonites from the town of Saratov, near the Volga River, in Eastern Russia, reached Kansas, with the view of settlement. There were already over 200 families of Mennonites in the counties of Harvey, Reno, Rice, Barton, and Pawnee.

One of the most important acts passed by the Legislature during the session in the early part of the year was known as the County Relief bill, and was entitled—

An act to authorize the issuance and sale of State bonds for the purpose of supplying the destitute citizens of the State with grain and seeds for spring planting in the year 1875, and to punish the violation of the provisions of this act, and repealing an act entitled "An act authorizing the issue of bonds for the relief of the destitute people of the frontier," approved September 21, 1874.

It provided for the issue of State bonds to the amount of $95,000, payable in twenty years, in denominations not less than $100, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Sections 2 and 3 provide that

The proper officer or officers of the State shall cause to be levied and collected with the other taxes of the State an amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it becomes due, and to create a sinking-fund sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds at maturity. The State Treasurer shall cause the interest on said bonds to be paid promptly as the same becomes due and payable.

The Auditor and Treasurer of the State are hereby made the agents of the State to sell and dispose of said bonds, at not less than ninety-eight cents on the dollar, and they shall place the proceeds thereof in the Treasury of the State, to be disbursed as hereinafter provided.

The president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary of the State Board of Agriculture were constituted a commission to purchase and distribute the seeds in the manner prescribed.

The present State government is composed of

the following Republicans: Governor, Thomas A. Osborne; Lieutenant-Governor, M. J. Salter; Secretary of State, Thomas Cavanaugh; Auditor, D. W. Wilder; Treasurer, John Francis; Attorney-General, A. M. F. Randolph. The Legislature is composed as follows:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	21	71	92
Opposition	12	31	43
Republican majority	9	40	49

The State is represented in Congress by Senators John James Ingalls and James M. Harvey, the term of the former expiring March 3, 1879, and of the latter, March 3, 1877; and by Representatives William A. Phillips, John R. Goodin, and William R. Brown.

During the year it was discovered that the school-fund had been defrauded of a large amount of money, through the purchase of fraudulent bonds of school districts. On this subject the Governor, in his message to the Legislature of 1876, says:

Upon different occasions, in September, October, and November last, the School-Fund Commissioners purchased the bonds of various school districts, in Mitchell, Jewell, and Republic Counties, amounting in the aggregate to $19,050, paying therefor the accustomed rate of ninety cents on the dollar, and the accrued interest. These bonds were, in the month of December, discovered to be forgeries, and measures were at once instituted having in view the detection and punishment of the criminals, and the restoration of the money wrongfully taken from the school-fund. The general circumstances attending this entire transaction will be understood from a perusal of the official correspondence, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, and which has been communicated to the public through the press. Special facts and circumstances, which it has not been deemed prudent to publish in detail, seemed to demand an immediate change in the Treasury, and, impelled by that necessity, but without specific authority of law, I suggested to Mr. Lappin that his resignation would be acceptable, and it was promptly tendered. For the second time, during my incumbency of the Executive office, Hon. John Francis was invited to assume the arduous and responsible duties of State Treasurer, and his acceptance is a sufficient guarantee to the people that those duties will be honorably discharged.

Suits have been brought against Mr. Lappin and his sureties for the recovery of the money of which the school-fund has been defrauded, through the purchase of these forged bonds. Criminal proceedings have also been instituted against him for participation in the forgeries, and he has been held to answer at the next term of the District Court for Shawnee County. It would not become me to enter upon a discussion of the facts which impelled the initiation of legal proceedings; the impropriety of such a course will be obvious. The cases are to be judicially determined, and while I intend to insist upon a vigorous prosecution, it is far from my purpose to say or do anything which might have a tendency to prejudice the rights of the accused, or to lessen the chances of a fair and impartial trial. It is proper to add, however, that the public interest demands that the person or persons guilty of this crime should be punished, and that, too, without unnecessary delay. The government is strong in proportion as it shows itself entitled to the confidence of the people. The prompt, faithful, and fearless discharge of duty by all public officers, and a vigorous execution of the law, are the only means by which that confidence can be preserved. It will be the duty of the Legislature to provide the proper department of the government with the funds requisite to the energetic prosecution of these cases.

A full investigation, by the Legislature, of the management of the school-fund, is desired by the Commissioners, and would seem to be proper.

The repeal of the law of 1872, authorizing the investment of this fund in school-district bonds, is earnestly recommended, together with an amendment requiring that all securities purchased by the Commissioners shall be inspected and approved by the Auditor, and a record thereof kept in his office.

KASHGAR, also called East Toorkistan, a Mohammedan empire in Central Asia, formerly a part of the Chinese Empire; area in 1874, 574,000 square miles; population, about 1,000,000; ruler, Mohammed Yakub Beg.

The report that the Chinese Government in 1874 sent out an army for reconquering Kashgar was confirmed. The progress of the Chinese troops appears, however, to be very slow, and up to February, 1876, no accounts of any encounter between the two hostile armies had been received. The Russian *Invalide* stated that Yakub Khan kept a garrison of 10,000 men at his capital, and had dispatched 12,000 others to guard his eastern frontier against the Chinese. All his troops were armed with breech-loaders, and drilled according to European tactics.

The feeling of the Russian Government, as well as the Russian press, toward Yakub Beg appeared to be unfriendly. He was openly charged with having instigated the rising of the tribes in Khokan against Russia. It was also believed that the awakening of Mohammedan fanaticism in Central Asia was largely due to his instigation, as he hoped to find in it an element of strength in his conflict with China.

The hopes which the conclusion of a treaty between England and Kashgar awakened in British India were not realized. A Central Asiatic Trading Company was formed in the Punjab, to develop the commercial relations with Kashgar, and on June 30, 1874, sent the first caravan (500 beasts of burden) to Kashgar; but the result was not satisfactory, and no caravan was sent off in 1875. Indian papers, which are known to be influenced by the Government, gave very little encouragement to the schemes of Yakub Beg. Thus the *Allahabad Gazette*, of Simla, stated, on July 9, 1875, that in November, 1874, an embassador of Yakub Beg had arrived in India, and had proposed to the Government of British India an offensive and defensive alliance between Kashgar, the Mohammedan states of Central Asia, and Great Britain; that the Government of India, however, had advised Yakub Beg to keep on good terms with Russia.

Sir H. Rawlinson, in his work, "England and Russia in the East" (London, 1875), speaks thus of the relations of Kashgar to England and Russia:

The policy of England in regard to Kashgar has never altered; though negative in its object, it is clearly defined, and needs neither concealment nor excuse. It would undoubtedly be inconvenient to us if Russia, either by force of arms or at the invitation of the native ruler, succeeded in establishing a protectorate over Eastern Toorkistan—similar to her protectorate of the Usbeg khanates—and were thus brought into contact, through Thibet with Cashmere, and through Wakhan with Cabul. Our interest, therefore, irrespective of commercial considerations, is clearly to maintain the Amir in independent power. We desire to see him ruling over a contented and orderly population, giving offense neither to Russia nor to China, contracting his frontiers within manageable limits, devoting himself to the improvement of his country, and laying the foundations of a permanent dynasty. Fortunately, we have not the same dread as Russia of the contagion of Mohammedan influences, the Mussulmans of India, prone as they may be to mischief, being outnumbered and controlled by Hindoos and Sikhs. Toorkistan, indeed, like Afghanistan and Persia, may help to buttress our Indian Empire; but it can never, so long as it retains its independence, be to us a source of danger or uneasiness. Our envoys, therefore, to Kashgar have invariably counseled prudence and moderation. We have recommended the Amir, as a measure of precaution, to withdraw his garrison from Urumchi and Manass, and to remain content with the submission and tribute of the Tungans. Above all things, we have insisted that he should strictly fulfill his treaty-engagements with Russia, and leave no opening for reprisals.

It is not possible, of course, to see very far ahead in this region of nebulous politics. There are difficulties, both external and internal, which may shipwreck the most carefully-considered plans. If China, for instance, should recover from the military paralysis which for some years past has stricken her extremities, she might possibly reassert her claims to Kashgar, and thus necessitate a European armed intervention, the result of which it would be impossible to foresee. Or Kokand and Bokhara, inspired from without, might follow up the call they are said to have already made on Amir Yakub's allegiance, by invading his territories, which would certainly embroil Kashgar with Russia. But the most serious indications of danger come from within. The Amir Yakub has been by no means single-minded in his dealings with us. His experience of Russia had rendered him suspicious of all Europeans; and as an Oriental prince, moreover, cannot understand the meaning of a commercial mission, but always supposes there is some deep political design shrouded under the mask of trade, so in the Amir's reception of Mr. Forsyth—notwithstanding that it was marked with a lavish hospitality and much personal attention, still, there was from the commencement an undercurrent of distrust, which it required the nicest circumspection not to rouse into activity. There was, in fact, no reason why the Amir should especially affect our friendship, except as a defense against Russia; and when the suspicion, therefore, crossed him—partly, perhaps, from the recent matrimonial alliance of the two royal families, and partly from our interposition in favor of Russian interest—that the two powers might have coalesced to compass his ruin, he showed undoubted signs of recalcitration. With the intuitive love, also, for duplicity which characterizes all Orientals, he has apparently desired to steer his course midway between Scylla and Charybdis, concluding treaties of friendship with both powers, but never committing himself irretrievably with either. As he has made known his communications with Russia to us, so, if we had exposed our hands, or had had any hands to expose, he might have made known our communications to Russia. Passing, then, from his shadowy ground of intrigue and deception to practical life, we can at any rate repose with satisfaction on our own honesty of intention, and take further consolation from the knowledge that under no circumstances can we incur real danger from the hostility of Kashgar; since invasion through a country like Thibet, entirely destitute of supplies, and seamed with passes 18,000 feet in height, is beyond the scope of modern warfare; while the only other access to India from Toorkistan, by the Chitral route, is closed by stubborn mountaineers, who have never succumbed to an invader since the days of Timur, as well as by the proud and stern resistance of the free-born tribes of Afghanistan.

KEMENY, SIGMUND, Baron, a Hungarian author, born in 1816, in Transylvania; died December 22, 1875. In the Upper House of the Transylvanian Diet he belonged to the Liberal party, and in 1848 was elected to the Diet of Pesth. In 1849 he was for a short time a councilor in the Ministry of the Interior. At this time he wrote several political pamphlets, entitled "After the Revolution" (1850), and "Another Word after the Revolution" (1851), in which he severely criticised the Hungarian Revolution. Since 1855 he was the editor of the *Pesti Napló*, the leading organ of the Deak party. Among his novels are, "Gyulai Pál" (Paul Gyulay, 5 vols., Pesth, 1846), "Férj és no" (Man and Wife, 2 vols., 1853), "Szerelem és hiúság" (Love and Vanity, 1855), and "Zord idö" (Rough Times, 4 vols., 1861–'62). He also wrote "Character Sketches of the Two Wesseleny and of Count Stephen Széchenу" (1850), which is considered one of the best productions of the Hungarian literature in this field.

KENTUCKY. The financial condition of Kentucky may be regarded as very promising. The entire bonded debt of the State is $184,894, of which $10,394 is now due. In the last two years bonds have been redeemed to the amount of $347,000. To meet the outstanding indebtedness the State holds $145,559.07 in the sinking-fund, Government bonds valued at $246,000, and stocks of the Bank of Louisville, the Louisville & Frankfort Railroad, and the turnpike roads, together amounting to $350,032, besides a considerable unexpended balance in the Treasury. The State also owns 260 shares of the preferred stock of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, and 2,178 shares in the Frankfort & Lexington Railroad, the value of which is not stated. It has received from the Federal Government since the close of the fiscal year, October 10th, $28,726.45, for internal revenue tax illegally collected on the interest of the State in the profits of certain banks, and $12,950.18 on war claims. There remains unpaid of the latter $248,863.09. At the beginning of the last fiscal year, October 11, 1874, there was a surplus in the Treasury of $241,741.17; the receipts of the year were $1,378,788.33; expenditures, $1,258,925.25. This leaves at the end of the year a balance of $361,604.25. The assessed value of taxable property in the State was $417,602,688, showing an increase of $26,972,995. The amount of tax collected was

$121,378.48 more than in the preceding year, though the rate of taxation was unchanged.

There are 108 fire and 16 life insurance companies authorized to do business in Kentucky, fourteen fire and one life company being organized under the laws of the State. The amount of insurance effected in 1874, the last year for which any report has been made, was $100,720,124; premiums paid, $23,364,201; losses paid, $829,583.

The number of school districts in the State is 5,693, in which 5,627 schools were taught this year. The number of children reported was 437,100; average attendance at the schools, 159,000. There were 340 colored schools taught, the amount of money expended on them being $34,657.28. The Agricultural and Mechanical College, which has been established as one of the colleges of the Kentucky University at Lexington receives yearly $9,900 as interest on its endowment fund. The number of students has decreased from 300 in 1869–'70 to 80.

The charitable institutions of the State are reported to be in good condition. They were maintained during the year at a cost of $314,353.90, exclusive of $39,396.04 expended for the care of idiots. These institutions are: the First Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, the Second Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, and the Central Lunatic Asylum at Anchorage; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Danville; the Institution for the Education of the Blind at Louisville; and the Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-Minded Children at Frankfort. The State Penitentiary at Frankfort contained 881 convicts December 30th, 497 of whom were colored. The prison is greatly overcrowded, the number of cells being 684. The number of convicts in 1865 was 201, only twenty of whom were colored. Of those at present in the penitentiary 396 were sentenced for grand larceny, and the larger part of them are young men, young women, and boys, convicted of stealing property of less value than $20.

The geological survey of the State, begun by Prof. N. S. Shaler in 1873, has made excellent progress and is likely to prove of great value. The reports already prepared will fill four large volumes, and a fifth is in preparation. They are richly illustrated with maps and plates. A cabinet of minerals has also been collected.

The Democratic State Convention met at Frankfort on the 6th of May, and was in session two days. There was a sharp contest over the nomination for Governor. James B. McCreary was nominated on the fourth ballot, receiving 653 votes to 608 for J. S. Williams. The other candidates were: Lieutenant-Governor, John C. Underwood; Attorney-General, Thomas E. Moss; Auditor, D. Howard Smith; Treasurer, James W. Tate; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. A. M. Henderson; Register of the Land-Office, Thomas D. Marcum. The following was unanimously adopted as the platform of the party:

We hold it to be absolutely essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizens that the several States shall be maintained in all their rights, dignity, and equality, as the most complete and reliable administration of their own domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies. Every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise a power not delegated to it in the Constitution, or to exercise a delegated power not therein prescribed, is an act of usurpation demanding the instant and unqualified condemnation of a people jealous of their liberties; and we hold that any unconstitutional interference by the General Government with the local affairs of any State to any extent or under any pretense whatever should be at once repudiated and condemned by all classes of every section of the Union; as all such acts tend directly to the destruction of our Federal system, and the consolidation of all power in a centralized despotism.

The Republican State Convention was held at Louisville, on the 13th of May. The ticket put in nomination was the following: For Governor, John M. Harlan; for Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Boyd; for Attorney-General, W. Cassius Goodloe; for Auditor, R. B. Ratliff; for Treasurer, W. J. Berry; for Register, Reuben Patrick.

The following was the platform adopted:

The Republicans of Kentucky, in convention assembled, declare:

1. That the history of the nation has fully established the necessity of the perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now imperatively demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

3. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just, constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, State, and individual welfare. But the Constitution and laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government and not a league, and whether it was formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same.

5. We approve the financial policy of the Administration as set forth by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in their last annual communications to Congress, and we hold that the financial legislation of Congress should be steadily directed to resumption of specie payments at the earliest date consistent with the business interests of the country.

6. Our confidence in President Grant's patriotism and devotion to republican principles is unabated.

7. As Kentuckians we have observed with pride and pleasure the eminent ability and fidelity with which our fellow-citizen, Hon. B. H. Bristow, has discharged the responsible duties of his position, and we congratulate the President and the country that he is Secretary of the Treasury.

8. We hold that the safety of our liberties and of republican institutions depends upon the intelligence of the people, and we therefore value and cherish our common-school system, and favor its improvement and extension; and as a measure of justice, no less than of wise statesmanship, we hold that the provision now made for the education of colored children should be increased until they are afforded, in their separate schools, facilities for obtaining instruction in every respect equal to those provided for white children.

9. We are in favor of a convention to amend the constitution of the State, in order that the people may resume that control over their own government which has, since the establishment of American liberty, been held to be their inalienable and indefeasible right, but which the present constitution sought to take away that slavery might be made permanent; in order that provision may be made for an equal and intelligent system of taxation; in order that the flood of partial and special legislation may be checked, and that the stigma placed by the present constitution on all the free colored citizens of the State may be removed, and that such other changes may be made as time and experience have shown, and may show, to be necessary.

10. We are in favor of such appropriation and other provisions by the next Legislature as will secure the proper representation of the products and industries of Kentucky in the Centennial Exposition, to be held next year at Philadelphia, to celebrate the completion of the first century of our national independence.

11. We are in favor of, and most cordially invite, immigration to our State, and we call upon the next Legislature to pass laws providing agencies, such as the experience of other States has shown to be advantageous, for attracting to us a fair proportion of that crowd of immigrants who annually land upon our shores, or leave the older States for new homes in the West and South.

12. We arraign the Democratic party of Kentucky for failure to pass laws for the encouragement of immigration, by reason of which failure we see immigrants passing our State into other States having fewer natural advantages than ours; for that dilatoriness in suppressing Ku-kluxism by which our State acquired a reputation which deters immigrants; for a long course of special legislation, creating monopolies and conferring valued privileges on favored individuals at the expense of the public; for its multiplication of offices and its disregard for constitutional restrictions; for failing to make sufficient provision for the prompt payment of teachers of the common schools; for allowing restrictions to remain upon the statute-books in the way of the acquisition and holding of property in Kentucky by those who wish to invest their capital here, and for an extravagance of administration which has increased the annual expenditures of our State government to nearly three times what they were before the war.

13. That the attempt of the Democratic leaders to create the impression that our patriotic President desires or seeks a reëlection for a third term is an absurd device to disrupt the Republican party and produce a division between it and the President. The charge has no foundation in fact, and cannot mislead the people of the country into a restoration of that party to power which came so near destroying the Union of our fathers.

The canvass was conducted with a good deal of spirit, chiefly on State issues, the opposing candidates debating before the people the political questions of the day.

The election occurred on the 2d of August, and resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidates. The total vote for Governor was 217,771, of which McCreary received 126,976, and Harlan 90,795, making the majority of the former 36,181. The largest Democratic majority was that of Henderson, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, which was 44,928; the smallest was that of McCreary for Governor, General Harlan receiving more votes by over 5,000 than any other candidate on the Republican ticket. The Legislature elected at the same time consists of 32 Democrats and 6 Republicans in the Senate, and 89 Democrats and 11 Republicans in the House, making the Democratic majority 26 in the Senate, 78 in the House, and 104 on a joint ballot. The proposition for holding a convention to revise the constitution of the State, which was submitted to a vote at this election, was defeated by a large majority.

Governor McCreary was inaugurated on the 31st of August, with a considerable military and civic display. In his inaugural address he promised to be Governor, "not of any particular class or section, but of all the people of our Commonwealth," and pledged whatever ability or energy he possessed to a "faithful maintenance and support of the Constitution and laws, both of the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky." In the course of his remarks he said:

A restoration of fraternal feeling should be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national triumph when, forgetful of the sorrow and strife of the past, we resume in every section of the Union an onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people. I desire an era of honesty, economy, and justice in the administration both of our State and Federal Governments, and peace and prosperity and progress not only in Kentucky but in every part of the Union. I wish to see the records of secession, coercion, and reconstruction filed away forever, and the people of the whole country earnestly advocating peace and reconciliation, and all looking to the Constitution as the guarantee of our liberties and the safeguard of every citizen. Northern and Southern men have recently met in the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, and there, animated by common memories and common hopes, with clasped hands, have renewed their friendship and rededicated their energies to the advancement of the whole country and the restoration of peace and good-will.

An Educational Convention was held in Lexington, on the 10th of November, for the purpose of promoting a more general interest in educational matters among the colored people of the State; to procure such legislation as will, if possible, provide equal educational advantages to every child in the State; and, in case the petition to the Legislature should fail, to make efforts to secure the necessary means from other sources. The following statement was adopted, as expressive of the purposes of the convention:

The State Educational Convention, assembled at Lexington, Ky., November 10, 1875, for the purpose of promoting greater and more general interest in the education of our colored population, and of instituting measures to provide adequate common school advantages for them, do most earnestly invite the attention of our fellow-citizens to the fact that the present school law, doubtless contrary to the expectation

of its framers, furnishes no fund sufficient to maintain free schools for the colored children in any portion of the State. It even operates as a hinderance, in many cases, by encouraging the expectation of free schools, and thus preventing private subscriptions.

The fund for white children is generally acknowledged to be inadequate, yet, considering the fact that white children are enumerated from six to twenty, while the colored children are enumerated from six to sixteen, it is, this year, almost nine times as much per scholar as the funds for colored schools. The result is that our colored people are becoming disheartened, the efforts they formerly made are diminished, and the children in the country are, to a great extent, growing up in ignorance.

This state of things cannot continue without great injury to all classes of our people, and great detriment and disgrace to the State. We believe the State should furnish the means of a common-school education to every child within it, giving, as far as possible, equal advantage to all.

To accomplish this, we appeal first to the colored people to interest themselves more thoroughly in the education of their children, to hold educational meetings, and stimulate each other to provide schools for their children, even at a pecuniary sacrifice.

We urge upon the preachers to present the subject frequently to their congregations, and to all we say: Seek for yourselves equal school advantages with the white people. Ask for nothing less, yet make the best possible use of those you have.

We also beg of the white people of the State to consider that they cannot neglect the colored population without involving themselves in the consequences of the ignorance, indolence, poverty, vice, and corruption that must follow. We appeal to preachers to present this subject to their congregations, and to editors and writers for the press to prepare and publish frequent articles in all the papers, setting forth our necessities and delinquencies in this respect.

We also recommend to all the people to petition the Legislature, soon to convene, to so modify the school law as to furnish equal and adequate facilities for a common-school education to all children of the State.

Under the authority of the Legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana, commissioners were engaged during a portion of the summer in surveying and establishing the boundary between the two States above and near Evansville, Ind., a place which had become the refuge of thieves, because it was not known which State had jurisdiction over it. The survey was completed and a report drawn up, with an accompanying map, about the end of July. The commissioners were governed by the original survey made by authority of the national Government in 1806. The result shows that Green River Island belongs to Kentucky, and that the boundary-line between the two States is a short distance from the present bed of the Ohio River, on the Indiana side.

The Court of Appeals decided a case in October involving the title to certain shares in the Maysville & Mount Sterling and the Maysville & Bracken Turnpike Companies. In March, 1871, the Legislature had authorized the commissioners of the sinking-fund to sell the stock of the Commonwealth in all the turnpike companies on certain terms. In December of the same year the Senate by resolution requested them to withhold all propositions and to consummate no sales, and in February, 1872, the previous act was repealed. Meantime W. W. Baldwin had made bids for the stock in the companies already named, which bids had been accepted and the terms of sale complied with on his part, though the contracts had not been signed or the bonds executed when the commissioners suspended their operations under the resolution of December, 1871. Mr. Baldwin was anxious to consummate the bargain, and took all the action he could for the purpose, but the commissioners refused to complete it. Both the State and the purchaser claimed the dividends on this stock. The lower court decided the case in favor of the Commonwealth, but the Court of Appeals reversed the decision on the ground that the act providing for the sale entered into the contract with Mr. Baldwin, which was virtually completed so far as the agreement between him and the commissioners was concerned, and that the repealing act could in no way impair the obligation of such contract. Judge Cofer, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

The act under which the stock was sold is a part of the contract, and the General Assembly had no more power to repeal the act, and thereby render the contract unenforcible, than to enact that the agreement between the commissioners and appellant should be esteemed and held to be utterly void. When the appellant purchased the stock, he not only had a vested interest in so much of the act as authorized the commissioners to make that contract, but he had a like interest in that part of it which authorized them to transfer the stock to him upon the payment of the purchase-money. He cannot sue the State; and if, after his purchase, the power of the commissioners to transfer the title can be revoked, he would be effectually deprived by indirection of a right that could not be taken from him by direct action. He may, therefore, sue the commissioners, and compel them to perform their duty under the act, so far as may be necessary to secure to him the title to the stock, for to that extent the act is unrepealed. * * * *

The act, under which the sale was made and the transfer is to be made, must therefore be held to be still in force so far as its provisions are necessary to carry into complete effect the sales to the appellant. No relief can be granted against the State, and none is needed. It is clear that, if no repeal had been attempted, the courts could have compelled the commissioners of the sinking-fund to transfer the stock upon payment being made without granting any relief whatever against the State; and, as the attempted repeal is ineffectual to destroy the right of appellant to have a transfer, it is equally ineffectual to deprive the commissioners of the power to make it, or to deprive the courts of the power to enforce performance of the contract.

Wherefore the judgment is reversed, and the cause is remanded with directions to adjudge the dividends in contest to the appellant, but to be paid into the Treasury under the order of the court, for the benefit of the sinking-fund, as a credit on appellant's purchase, and upon payment of the balance of the purchase-money, to cause the stock to be transferred to him in accordance with the act of March 7, 1871.

The regular biennial session of the Legislature opened at Frankfort on the 31st of December. One of its first acts was to elect the Hon. James B. Beck to the United States Senate for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1877. Mr. Beck was born in Dumfries-shire.

Scotland, on the 13th of February, 1822, and came to America when sixteen years of age. He was graduated at the Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1846, and adopted the profession of law, to which he devoted his attention exclusively for several years. He was elected to Congress in 1867, and served four successive terms in the Lower House. He was succeeded in March, 1875, by J. C. S. Blackburn, having declined another reëlection.

KHOKAN, or KOKAN, a country of Central Asia, one of the three great khanates of West Toorkistan; area about 28,270 square miles; population about 800,000.

In July, the Governor-General of Russian Toorkistan, General Kaufmann, sent Mr. Weinberg on a diplomatic mission to the Khan of Khokan. The agent was accompanied by Colonel Skobeleff and twenty-two Cossacks. When they arrived in the capital of Khokan, they were informed by the Khan that several sections of the khanate were just now disturbed by civil war, and that he had sent out three different bodies of troops against the rebels. Soon after their arrival the Russians heard that, of the commanders of these three bodies, two had at once raised the standard of revolt and were now marching against the city of Khokan. On July 19th it was reported that even the oldest son of the Khan had joined the rebels, whose real leader, according to the statement of the Khan, was Abdurrhaman, a son of Musulman Kul.* On July 20th news was also received that Sultan Murad Bey, a brother of the Khan, and Governor of Merzulan, had united his forces with the rebels, who were marching upon Albi Arik, a town about thirty miles distant from Khokan. On the next day, July 21st, the second son of the Khan, Mohammed Emir Bey, also left the city with 4,000 men, in order to join the rebels. The Khan sought the protection of the Russian envoy, and left with him, on July 22d, the city of Khokan, in order to reach, if possible, Russian territory. The remainder of the native troops, consisting of 4,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, also left him and united with the advancing rebels, who attacked the small Russian escort of the Khan, but were unable to prevent it from safely reaching the town of Mehrem, which is situated near the boundary-line dividing Russia and Khokan. In a letter, dated July 26th, and addressed to General Kaufmann, the Khan surrendered himself and the khanate into the hands of the Russians. General Kaufmann reported that the leader of the rebels was preaching a religious war against the infidels. In August advices were received from General Kaufmann, stating that the district of Kuranim had been invaded on several sides by armed bands from Khokan, for the purpose of inciting the inhabitants to rebellion, but that the attempt had failed. The principal band, consisting of 5,000 men, had been defeated, and another of 800 had been totally annihilated, whereupon the remainder fled over the mountains to Khokan. The principal attack of these Khokan bands was directed against Khojend, the environs of which they surprised in great force (on August 9th), surrounding the gardens of the town. The garrison, which had been reënforced by three files of troops from Urutuba, repulsed the attack on all sides, and pursued the enemy, driving them across the frontier. The loss of the Russians was unimportant. General Kaufmann then marched with his troops to Khojend, and thence to Khokan.

The Russian Government suspected the Emir of Kashgar, Yakub Khan, of secretly aiding the rebels, though about the same time the arrival of an embassy sent by him to Russia was reported from Odessa. Upon advancing from Khojend against the retreating Khokan troops, the Russians encountered a body of the enemy's cavalry numbering 7,000 men. Eight hundred Cossacks, four batteries of horse-artillery, and a rocket-battery, were engaged with the enemy for one whole day, without suffering any loss. The principal battle was fought on September 4th, against 30,000 Khokan troops, and resulted in a complete victory for the Russians, although the enemy had taken up a strongly intrenched position in the fortress of Mehrem. The place was taken by storm by General Golovatcheff. The enemy was pursued a distance of fifteen versts, and many of his men were either drowned in the Amoo-Daria or killed. The Russians captured thirty-nine guns and a great quantity of war material. The enemy's loss was very considerable; that of the Russians amounted to one officer and six men killed, and one officer and seven men wounded. The impression created by this defeat upon the population was very great. The general, in conclusion, announced that he would continue his advance upon Khokan as soon as the supplies of war material arrived from Khojend.

On September 16th the city of Khokan was occupied without resistance. The greater portion of the Russian troops remained in the fortified camp outside. All the Russian prisoners were delivered over to General Kaufmann. An interview took place between General Kaufmann and Khan Sade, eldest son of the fugitive Khan, who had been proclaimed the new ruler of Khokan. Khan Sade went to meet the Russian general, and endeavored to convince him that he was free from any complicity in the invasion of Russian territory by the Khokan insurgents. Abdurrhaman was stated to be the sole originator of this act, and to have forced Khan Sade to join him. Khan Sade also expressed his readiness to comply with all the wishes of Russia, and the Russian Government therefore recognized him as Khudayar's successor.

A small Russian force was dispatched from

* For a full account of the history of Khudayar Khan, the ruler of Khokan, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

Pendekent, in the direction of Garm, the capital of Muhamed Rachim Shah, ruler of Karateghin. Garm is situated about 150 miles south of Khokan, and as many north of Feizabad, in Badakshan. Garm and the whole country of Karateghin in the British Government maps appear as Afghan territory, though the Russians regard Muhamed Rachim as a vassal of Bokhara. The inhabitants of this mountainous region were stated to have made an attempt to attack Russian territory during the late Khokan rebellion; it was only owing to the fidelity of the Upper Zarafshan Valley tribes that the Karateghin people were prevented from penetrating across the hills to Uratube, and it was to protect the Matcha or Upper Zarafshan Valley that the present expedition was undertaken. General von Kaufmann was presented by the Czar with a golden sword, bearing the inscription, "For the defeat of the Khokanders."

In October the troops were compelled to storm the town of Undidsham, where Abdurrhaman, conjointly with Palad Khan, the chieftain of the Kirgheez, had collected a force of some 80,000 men. The fighting on the walls and in the streets is described as most severe. Two guns were captured from the insurgents, and the place was then set on fire. In the various engagements that took place the loss of the Russians was twelve men killed, and five officers and forty soldiers wounded. The loss of the enemy was said to have been very heavy.

Though the Russian Government was willing to recognize Khan Sade as ruler of a part of Khokan, it deemed it best to annex part of the khanate to the Russian dominions. The following order, dated November 6th, was addressed to the Russian troops in Khokan: "The territory on the right bank of the Syr-Daria, from the Russian frontier to the river Nareen, hitherto belonging to Khokan, is annexed to Russia." The capital of the new Russian territory is Namanghan. A dispatch from Tashkend, dated November 21st, stated that, after General Kaufmann had left Namanghan for Khojend, the Kiptchaks rebelled and surprised the former town. They invested the citadel and the Russian camp. The Russians resisted successfully for three days, when General Skobeleff returned and attacked the Kiptchaks, who fled, leaving 3,800 dead on the field.

Notwithstanding their recent defeat at Namanghan, the Kiptchaks assembled on the left banks of the Nareen and Syr-Daria Rivers in large numbers. Their headquarters were at Balyktschi, where they had concentrated to the number of 20,000. The Russians, under General Skobeleff, attacked the town on November 24th. The Kiptchaks were defeated with immense loss. The Russian troops, after their victory, returned to Namanghan.

On December 22d, the *Invalide Russe* stated that emissaries from Khokan had incited the tribes subject to Russia in the neighborhood of Urapete, Toorkistan, to revolt. The Russian troops attacked them, and were at first repulsed, but subsequently obtained a victory: 300 insurgents were killed in one engagement, and the insurrection was regarded as extinct.

A few months before the annexation of a part of Khokan to Russia, Sir H. Rawlinson, in his new book, "England and Russia in the East" (London, 1875), represented the relations between Khokan and Russia as follows:

In Khokan the prospect is better, inasmuch as the inhabitants generally are neither so fanatical nor so warlike, while the upper valley of the Jaxartes, studded with populous and important cities, is far better able to repay the expenses of occupation. Even in that quarter, however, Russia is not yet prepared for intervention. If she had troops available to garrison the large towns of Khokan, Namanghan, Andigan, Oosh, and Marghilan, it is incredible that she should have resisted the temptation to enter in and take possession, which was afforded in the recent civil war between the Kirgheez and Kiptchak parties, when either side invited her interference, and would have willingly submitted to her rule. For the moment it is believed that Khudayar Khan has silenced his opponents, and that he will thus be allowed to continue in power, acting, when necessary, as a lever against Amir Yakub, in virtue of the old money claims of Khokan upon Kashgar, until railways and steam-vessels have brought the military resources of European Russia into the heart of Toorkistan, and have thus rendered the annexation of the whole province a mere question of administrative expediency. But even with all the impulsive force of civilization, and all the appliances of modern warfare, which may thus be brought to bear on the position, it is not clear that Russia, although she may be in complete possession of the Jaxartes Valley, will be able to realize her sway over the southern dependencies of Khokan, any more than over the mountain-ranges of Bokhara. It is far more likely that for long years Kulab, Darwar, and Karategin, will be virtually independent, and that, whatever may happen to the westward, we shall thus, at any rate, escape the inconvenience of direct Russian contact with Afghan territory along the borders of Badakhshan and Wakhan.

KINGSLEY, CHARLES, a canon of the Church of England, born at Dartmoor, Devon, June 12, 1819; died January 23, 1875. He received his first education at home, was afterward sent to King's College, London, and from there went to Magdalen College, Cambridge. After first studying for the bar, he entered the Church, and became curate, and afterward rector of Eversley, in Hampshire. In 1859 he was appointed Professor of Modern History in Cambridge, Canon of Chester in 1869, and afterward of Westminster, and chaplain to the Queen. In 1872 he became the editor of *Good Words*, and in the winter of 1873–74 he made a lecturing tour through the United States. He was identified with various efforts to improve the condition of the working-men, in whose interest he wrote a number of novels, of which "Alton Locke" is probably best known. He also wrote "Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old Face" (1853), "Westward Ho!" (1855), "Two Years Ago" (1857), and "Hereward, the Last of the English" (1866). Besides these, he published a large number of sermons and lectures.

KLEIN, JOHANN ADAM, a German painter, born at Nuremberg, November 24, 1792; died May 21, 1875. He studied in Vienna from 1811 to 1815, and then traveled through Styria, Hungary, and the country of the Danube, finding in the military events of the time many subjects for his sketch-book and canvas. On returning to his native city, he produced paintings of considerable merit, the proceeds of which enabled him to visit the Rhine, the Main, and the Neckar. Resuming his studies at the Art Academy in Vienna, he remained there from 1816 to 1819, when, through the liberality of Prince Louis, of Bavaria, he was enabled to go to Italy. Returning to Nuremberg in 1822, he painted several battle-scenes and other incidents of military life. He was considered one of the best painters of horses in Germany, and excelled in portrait-painting as well as in landscape. He was likewise a skillful engraver, and reproduced many of his own works, as well as those of other artists. His engravings are prized in Germany for their fineness and completeness.

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LAFONT, Rev. Father AUNET, pastor of the church of St. Vincent de Paul in New York City; died January 7, 1875. He was born at Ambert in Auvergne, France, October 2, 1812. His earlier training was received at Billom, where he was always at the head of his class. He studied theology at the Seminary of Clermont-Ferrand, where he completed his course at the age of twenty-two. Before he was twenty-five he was appointed Professor of Philosophy and afterward Professor of Theology in the same institution. He was ordained priest in 1837, and was appointed assistant pastor of Lezoux, in which office he distinguished himself in the discharge of his duty. He remained there two years. In 1839 he entered the Society of the Fathers of Mercy. He was among the first missionaries sent to America by the Superior of this society, Rev. Father Rauzan. The Rev. Father was at the College of Spring Hill, when the Bishop of Nancy, Mgr. Count de Forbin-Janson, being in New York, and desirous of establishing a French Catholic church in that city, Father Lafont was sent to him. In 1842 he founded the French Congregation in Canal Street, and in 1857 the present church in Twenty-third Street was built. He was the first to introduce the Order of Christian Brothers in this country. He also introduced the Order of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, and was chiefly instrumental in establishing in New York the Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor. He received and harbored the first Jesuit Fathers who came to the United States. He advised the establishment of the Sacred Heart in Manhattanville, and introduced the work of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood. He also established the school of St. Vincent de Paul, and gave the pupils his untiring care. In 1860 he founded the Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, and caused the present splendid structure in Thirty-ninth Street near Seventh Avenue, New York, to be built for the inmates, and placed them under the care of the Good Sisters of the Holy Cross.

LAROUSSE, PIERRE, a French journalist and educational writer, born at Toucy, October 23, 1817; died January 3, 1875. He received his education in a primary school, and also passed through a few classes of the College of Versailles. He was for a time teacher in a small school in his native town, and afterward professor in a large Parisian institute. In 1851 he established with M. Boyer a publishing-house, chiefly for the publication of his educational works, of which he published a large number, and all of which met with considerable success. His principal work was his "Grand Dictionnaire Universel du Dix-neuvième Siècle," which he began in 1864. He also founded two educational journals, *L'École Normale*, in 1858, and *L'Émulation*, in 1860.

LEONHARDI, HERMANN KARL, Freiherr von, a German philosopher, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 12, 1809; died August 21, 1875. He received his first education in the Lyceum of Hanover, from where he went to the University of Göttingen. Here he studied natural history and philosophy, in accordance with the wishes of his father. In Göttingen he also became acquainted with the eminent philosopher and thinker, Karl Christian Friedrich Krause, whose lectures on logic he attended. This acquaintance soon ripened into friendship and deep veneration for the teacher, so that Leonhardi soon determined to devote his life to spreading Krause's doctrines. After the death of Krause, in 1832, he edited and published the latter's "Religionsphilosophie" (1834–'43); "Erkenntnisslehre" (1836); and "Lebenslehre und Philosophie der Geschichte" (1843). On his various journeys he became acquainted with Friedrich Froebel and Langethal, and thus fitted himself for subsequently uniting the schools of Krause and Froebel. In 1841 he married Krause's second daughter, and then went to Heidelberg. It was here that he became acquainted with Julian Sanz del Rio, whom he induced to introduce Krause's philosophy into the Spanish high-schools, where it was better appreciated than in Germany. In his work "Ueber den Deutsch-katholicismus," he pronounced against Ronge and against those who rejected every religious creed. In 1849 he was appointed extraordinary and in 1866 ordinary professor in Prague. But three parties, the Ultramontanes, the ad-

herents of Herbart, and the National party of the Czechs, were opposed to him, and in 1865 succeeded in leaving him without any academic hearers. He now turned his attention to the public at large, and for two years delivered popular lectures, which were very largely attended. In 1868 the first Philosophical Congress met in Prague, chiefly through his exertions. A second Congress in 1869 was held at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In 1871 he substituted for the Philosophical Congress the General Educational Union (Allgemeiner Erziehungsverein), by means of which he united the two schools of Froebel and Krause.

LEOPOLD, PAUL FRIEDRICH EMIL, Prince of Lippe, was born September 1, 1821; died December 8, 1875. He succeeded his father as Prince of Lippe in 1851, and in 1852 married Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Albert of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Having had some trouble with the Diet, he restored in 1853 the illiberal and unpopular Constitution of 1836. The Diet complained to the Federal Diet, but without success. The changes made by Oheimb, the president of the cabinet, in church and school matters, caused general dissatisfaction throughout the country. When in 1863 the Emperor of Austria convoked the Diet of Princes (Fürstentag), Prince Leopold did not attend. In 1866 he added his forces to those of Prussia, and joined the North-German Confederation. As he died without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, Prince Woldemar, who married in 1858 Princess Sophia, daughter of Margrave William of Baden.

LESPÈS, NAPOLÉON, a French author, born at Bouchain, June 18, 1805; died April 23, 1875. From 1832 to 1840 he served in the army. He then turned his attention to literature, and, under the *nom de plume* of Leo Lepsel, he published a number of sensational novels in the *Audience*. In 1862 he was one of the founders of and principal contributors to the *Petit Journal*, which he left in 1869 for the *Petit Moniteur*. Among his best known works are: "Histoires roses et noires" (1842), "Histoire républicaine et illustré de la Révolution de Février, 1848" (1848), "Paris dans un Fauteuil" (1854), "Les Veillées de la Saint-Sylvestre" (1863), and "Promenades de Paris" (1867).

LÉVY, MICHEL, a French publisher, born December 20, 1821; died May 4, 1875. He founded in 1836 the publishing-house of "Michel Lévy Frères," taking his elder brother Calman as his partner. The house rose rapidly, and at present occupies one of the foremost places among European publishing-houses. During their rapid rise, the brothers paid particular attention to theatrical pieces, and their "Bibliothèque dramatique" and "Théâtre contemporain illustré" are among the finest collections of dramas and plays in the world. They published the following periodicals: *L'Entr'acte*, since 1858, *Journal du Dimanche*, *L'Univers illustré*, *Le Journal du Jeudi*, and *Les Bons Romans*. Their publications comprise the works of the leading French authors of the present century in every field of literature. The works of Guizot, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Ernest Renan, Dumas, father and son, George Sand, Eugène Scribe, Octave Feuillet, and many others, are among those that have been published by this firm.

LIBERIA, a republic of Western Africa. The settlement of Liberia was founded in 1822 by liberated slaves from the United States, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, and on July 26, 1847, was proclaimed a free and independent state. It was first acknowledged by England, afterward by France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Denmark, and Portugal, and in 1861 by the United States. The Constitution of the republic is on the model of that of the United States. The executive power is vested in a President and Vice-President, the legislative in a Congress, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the judicial in the Supreme Court. The President in 1875 was J. J. Roberts, elected in 1874 for two years, and the Vice-President A. W. Gardner. The cabinet consists of a Secretary of State, J. E. Moore; a Secretary of the Treasury, H. W. Dennis; and an Attorney-General, W. M. Davis. The Senate consists of eight members, each county sending two. The House of Representatives has thirteen members. The Senate is presided over by the Vice-President; the Speaker of the House in 1875 was D. F. Wilson. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and four Associate Judges. The Chief-Justice in 1875 was O. L. Parsons, appointed in 1868. The republic has concluded commercial treaties with the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Portugal, Austro-Hungary, and Hayti. The following countries were in 1875 represented in Liberia by consuls and diplomatic agents: United States, Germany, Hayti, and the Netherlands. The area in 1875 was estimated at 9,500 square miles, and the population at 718,000, of which about 700,000 were uncivilized negroes, while only about 18,000 were civilized. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population of 13,000. The finances in 1872 and 1873 were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1872.	1873.
Surplus of the previous year	$75,941	$106,019
Customs duties	101,435	74,029
Other receipts	113,182	29,843
Total	$290,558	$209,890
EXPENDITURES.		
Civil list	$16,638	23,212
Courts	20,567	14,238
Legislative	15,386	13,410
Outstanding claims and interest	107,328	21,367
Miscellaneous	24,625	108,636
Total	$184,539	$180,913

In August, 1871, the republic laid the foundation of a public debt by contracting a loan with England for $500,000 at 7 per cent. in-

terest, to be redeemed in fifteen years. There is no regular army; but every citizen between the ages of sixteen and fifty, able to bear arms, is liable to be called upon in case of war, and is enrolled in the militia, which comprises a brigade of four regiments.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has organized the Liberia mission into an Annual Conference, with a bishop at its head. The mission in 1875 had 25 American missionaries, 40 assistant missionaries, 2,100 members, 200 probationers. The Protestant Episcopal Church also supports a missionary bishop at the head of its mission. The largest mission reported in 1875 was Cape Palmas, with 98 communicants and 175 attending divine worship. The Baptists had in 1875 10 native preachers, 10 churches, and 525 members. The expenses for the year were $3,141.66. The Baptist churches in 1868 organized the "Liberian Baptist Missionary Union," for the evangelization of the heathen within the borders of the republic and contiguous thereto. A training-school for Baptist preachers and teachers has been established in Virginia, and is reported to be in a good condition. The Presbyterian churches of Liberia have an aggregate membership of about 300, and form, with those of Gaboa and Corisco, the Presbytery of Western Africa.

The native population under the jurisdiction of the republic comprises a variety of tribes, of whom the principal are the Veys, the Pessehs, the Barlines, the Bassas, the Kroos, the Grebos, and the Mandingos. The *Veys* extend from Gallinas in the north to Lille Cape Mound in the south, and they stretch inland about two days' journey. They have invented an alphabet for writing their own language, and, next to the Mandingos, are the most interesting and promising of the aboriginal population of Liberia. They hold constant intercourse with the Mandingos and other Mohammedan tribes of the far interior, by whom they are rapidly converted to the faith of Islam. The *Pessehs* are located about seventy miles from the coast, and extending about one hundred miles from north to south. They are entirely pagan, but are hard-working and industrious. The *Barlines* are a very interesting tribe, next interior to the Pessehs, and but recently brought into treaty relations with Liberia. This tribe is situated about eight days' journey northeast from Monrovia, and was visited in 1858 by Mr. James L. Sims, a young Liberian. He described the inhabitants as being very industrious, and, for the most part, Mohammedans. According to Mr. W. S. Anderson, the latest explorer, there are no Mohammedans at present in the Barline country. The next tribe, proceeding south along the coast, is that of the *Bassas*, occupying a coast-line of over sixty miles, and extending about the same distance inland. They are the great producers of palm-oil and cane-wood, which are sold to foreigners by thousands of tons annually. The *Kroos*, occupying the region south of Bassa, are a large and powerful tribe, and, in many respects, more remarkable than the Bassas. They extend about seventy miles along the coast, and only a few miles inland, and are the sailors of West Africa. They are shrewd, intelligent, and manly, never enslaving or selling each other. Bordering upon the southeast boundaries of the Kroos are the *Grebos*, extending from Grand Sesters to the Cavalla River, a distance of about seventy miles. It is supposed that this people emigrated about one hundred and fifty years ago from the coast. They are said to equal the Kroomen in physical development, and to resemble them in intellectual character. The two tribes have many points in common. The same love of freedom, the same martial qualities, the same love of maritime adventure, and the same patience of exposure and fatigue, characterize both tribes. They number about 30,000. But perhaps the most interesting and promising tribe found in the territory of Liberia are the *Mandingos*. They are numerous, intelligent, enterprising, and not a few of them learned. They are found on the whole of the eastern frontier of the republic, and extend back to the heart of Soudan. They have books, and schools, and mosques, in every large town. They read and write, and many speak the Arabic language. For the most part, these aboriginal tribes live in towns or villages of from 200 to 5,000 inhabitants, and in communities of eight or ten villages. In these communities, excepting the Mandingos, they have no written forms of law, but are generally governed by certain traditional usages handed down from generation to generation. Nominally, monarchy is the only form of government acknowledged among them, but, when closely scrutinized, their systems show much more of the popular and patriarchal than of the monarchical element.

In 1875 a war broke out with the Grebos. It arose from a dispute about the colony of Maryland. This colony was annexed to the Republic of Liberia in 1857, since which time the Government labored with singular abortiveness of purpose for the settlement of the perplexing question of the right of territorial possession and jurisdiction at that point of the republic. In the beginning of August, 1875, the Government sent James S. Payne as commissioner to the Grebos for the purpose of learning the most satisfactory manner in which it might be possible to settle the long series of complaints alleged by that tribe against Liberia. Having failed to come to a satisfactory agreement with Mr. Payne, the Grebos decided to appeal to arms, and to wring from Liberia forcibly a concession of that territory, the right to which the Grebos claim never to have ceded to any one. On the other hand, the Liberians claim to have acquired the right to the disputed territory by treaty and purchase, entered into with the Grebos by the first American settlers, and by the annexation of April, 1857. On September 8th or 9th Cape Palmas was at-

tacked by the Grebos, simultaneously at four different points. After a determined contest lasting eight hours the Grebos were repulsed, with considerable loss, at all points. The loss of the Liberians was six killed and an unknown number wounded. In another battle, on October 10th, at Harper, the Liberians were totally routed, abandoning their artillery and ammunition. The American minister resident, Mr. J. M. Turner, reported that the Grebos were armed with excellent Snyder rifles, and it is reported from other sources that the British ships trading in those waters were supplying the natives with munitions of war. Mr. Turner also expressed the opinion that the Grebos could raise from 5,000 to 7,000 able fighting men, while the Government troops numbered about 1,000 men. In December several native tribes, encouraged by the success of the Grebo tribe, made an attack on the settlers in another part of Liberia, but were vigorously repulsed. A private letter said that the peace of the republic was somewhat disturbed by the question of color. President Roberts was much embarrassed on this account, the fact of his not being of pure African blood being objectional to many who are. An intelligent negro from the West Indies was the principal agitating spirit, who sought to establish a political color-test, taking the side of the blacks against those of light complexion. The more orderly of the Liberians would rejoice if they could be relieved of the leader in this course of mischief.

An election for President took place on May 4th. The candidates were ex-President James S. Payne, and the Vice-President, J. W. Gardner. James Spriggs Payne was born in 1815, in Virginia, and went to Liberia when about ten years of age. He received a good education in the mission-schools of Liberia, then under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. He became a minister in that church, and enjoys the reputation of being the most eloquent doctrinal preacher in Liberia. He was President from 1868 to 1870. Mr. Gardner was also born in Virginia, and has been Vice-President four years. The election resulted in the choice of Mr. Payne.

LIGHTNING-RODS. In a valuable paper on this subject, published in the *Journal of the American Electrical Society*, Mr. G. N. Miller points out certain grave defects in the present methods of erecting rods, and how these may best be remedied. As commonly put up, lightning-rods are defective—1. In being insulated from the building; 2. In the lack of perfect joints where the sections come together; 3. In failing to connect with the metallic fittings of the building; 4. In the character of the ground-connection. The purpose of the rod is to furnish an easier route for lightning to pass to the earth than that afforded by the building. A good metallic conductor, such as iron or copper, properly erected, practically secures this without the costly refinements ordinarily attached. Regarding the polished points which terminate the rod above, the author gives good reasons for doubting their value. If the rod provides an easier track to the ground than the building, the lightning will follow it, whether it passes a cluster of fancy points or not, and if these really invite the discharge from a passing cloud, when it would not otherwise occur, that is a sufficient reason for leaving them off, terminating the rod in a single blunt point. As for insulators, if the track made by the rod is not a perfect one, they will not perceptibly hinder the passage of electricity into the building, a discharge of such high tension as that from a thunder-cloud penetrating an inch or two of glass with the greatest ease; while if the rod is a good one there is no need of insulation, as the electrical discharge never leaves an easy line of transit to take a more difficult one. Concerning the presence of joints in the rod the author says:

Some discussion has arisen as to the effect of joints in lightning-conductors, whether a riveted joint best answers the purpose or a soldered one. There is this difference between electricity of low and electricity of high tension: the latter has a peculiar power of overcoming resistances that the former does not possess. A current of low tension, for instance, will pass over a telegraph-wire hundreds of miles, and enter the earth in preference to leaping across the shortest conceivable space of air to an "earth" in the immediate neighborhood, while a current of high tension will often leap several feet through the air to earth, in preference to following the wires that are connected to the earth a few miles distant. If we measure the conductivity of a joint by employing a current of low tension, and obtain a certain result, as we increase this tension, the conductivity of the joint also seems to increase, and when the tension approximates that of a lightning-discharge, the joint appears to offer little or no resistance at all. If the joints are made in such a manner as to prevent the different sections of the rod from separating, that I think is all that is required.

The object of connecting the rod with a metallic roof, if such is present, gutters, conductors, etc., is to relieve the building through the rod of any electricity accumulated by induction, and which might cause damage in its passage to the earth if some easy outlet were not provided.

The ground connection, as usually made, is totally inadequate, and vitiates every excellence the rod may in other respects possess. Concerning it Mr. Miller writes thus:

The important point involved in the construction of lightning-rods, and the one which in practice has been so much neglected, is that of proper earth-connections. To illustrate a perfect joint between two conductors unequal in size and conductivity, let us take two rods, each one foot in length, one copper and the other iron, the latter having a sectional area seven times as great as the former. Now, as copper is about a seven times better conductor than iron, these two rods would be equal as conductors, the better conductivity of the copper compensating for the increased size of the iron. Let us join these two rods, forming a perfect joint. If the joint is perfect, the compound rod will be equal in conductivity to a copper rod two feet long, and of the same

diameter as the copper portion of the compound rod, or equal to an iron rod two feet long and of the same diameter as the iron portion of the compound rod. By joining the rods end to end, the joint will not be perfect. The iron rod being larger than the copper one, the copper end will only be in contact with one-seventh of the sectional area of the iron end, and consequently a current, in passing from the copper to the iron, will have to pass through a sectional area of iron equal to the sectional area of the copper end; or, in other words, it will have to pass through a section of iron only one-seventh of its entire section. This reduced section will offer increased resistance. To make a perfect joint between them it would be necessary to increase the size of the copper end in contact with the iron, so that the copper would come in contact with the entire surface of the iron end. Suppose we wish to make a joint between a copper rod and the earth, the copper rod having a sectional area of one inch. If the joint is made perfect, there will be no greater resistance to the passage of the current at the joint than through any other portion of the copper rod. For simplicity, consider the ratio of conductivity between earth and copper as 1 to 2, then it would be necessary to have two square inches of earth-surface in connection with the copper to make the joint perfect; but, instead of the ratio being as 1 to 2, it is 1 to over 1,000,000,000; therefore it would require over 1,000,000,000 square inches of earth in connection with the rod, or, in other words, the copper rod would have to be connected to a metallic plate buried in moist earth and having a surface area of 1,000,000,000 square inches, or a plate over 2,500 feet square. These estimates are based upon low-tension currents; for currents of high tension, such as lightning, it would not require plates near so large. As we have no means of testing the conductivity of earth by using currents of such high tension, we must leave it to the reader's imagination. In practice, it is impossible to obtain so great a surface by burying plates in the earth, gas-pipes and water-pipes being in contact with a system of large iron pipes extending throughout a city; the surface of metal in contact with the earth is great enough to fulfill the conditions above, and consequently forms a perfect joint. If we were to place a copper rod one inch in diameter, having the usual defective earth-connection, upon a building, it would not conduct so great a quantity of electricity to earth as would a wire the size of a silk-fibre having a gas or water pipe connection. This can easily be proved by experiment. It may be safely accepted as absolutely certain that any building having rods such as ordinarily used, extending from its projective points to the earth, and there connected with gas or water pipes, also connecting with metallic roofs and spouting, if there be any, is perfectly safe from the effects of lightning. Where gas or water pipes are not available, it becomes a very difficult matter to secure good earth-connections. Coke being a good conductor, it is a good plan to dig trenches several feet long, leading from the building, and deep enough to reach moist earth (dry earth not being a conductor), and fill them with this material. Some earth should be placed above the coke. The rod should be placed upon the bottom of the trench. Coke and charcoal retain moisture, but its principal advantage is in its large surface-connection with the earth. When charcoal is used it should be mixed with something to improve its conductivity. Charcoal of itself is a very poor conductor, but an excellent article to retain moisture. The trenches should be dug near the water-spouts, so they would be kept soaked with the water passing from the roof. If wells or ponds of water are available, the trenches or rods should reach them. A very good rule would be to connect the rods with every available piece of metal in the vicinity that has any connection with the ground.

A recent examination of the lightning-conductors of Paris, undertaken by R. F. Michel, shows that rods may wear out, the joints become imperfect, and the whole apparatus become converted into an actual source of danger to the building. Michel believes in a number of sharp terminals for the upper end of the rod, and in many cases he found these fused and blunted, and in every instance where this had occurred there was a defective ground-connection. His reasons for insisting on a number of sharp terminal points are thus stated:

Experience teaches that, on the approach of an electrified cloud, the more points there are the greater (within a certain limit) will be the neutralizing effect. When a stem, according to old usage, has but one point, it acts only in one direction. But if there is a large number of stems branching in all directions, the preventive effect will be considerably increased. This arrangement may be easily carried out by having the ordinary conical-trunk copper arrow on the top of the stem melted down and fashioned so that, at about half its height, it will present a tolerably distinct circular swelling. Into this swelling let arrows be fixed, inclined at each side of the horizontal plane to an angle of 45°.

By using six arrows or points for each inclination, there will be twelve alternately in each direction. Radiating in all directions they will hasten the neutralization of the electrified cloud; and, in the event of a discharge, the discharge, by dividing among them, will prevent their fusion.

On the subject of insulation he writes:

M. Perrot considering it necessary to isolate, with great care, lightning-conductors from metallic masses which form part of the building, recommends the use of a glass insulating ring. Now, the elementary laws of physics prove clearly that, when a lightning-conductor is in action, we may freely approach it and even touch it, since all the electric fluid runs through it alone. There can, therefore, be no inconvenience if we bind the conductor to these metallic masses: there is found, on the contrary, a great advantage therefrom; for these masses, being in connection with the earth themselves, give a certain amount of preventive effects. Besides, if we assume, as an extreme case, that they are struck, being in communication with the earth, the building will be saved.

His recommendations for forming ground-connections are substantially in accord with those of Mr. Miller, given above. In the formation of joints he holds that it is not enough to simply rivet the sections together with a lap, or other style of adjustment, but that in every case the joint should be completely and thoroughly covered with solder. The fewer joints in the rod, according to this authority, the better; he therefore recommends the use of galvanized iron cables, as these may be obtained in greater lengths than iron in other forms, thus doing away with a large number of joints.

LITERATURE, AMERICAN, AND LITERARY PROGRESS IN 1875. The last year was a period of continued business depression, and was marked by a diminished production of books. The reduction in quantity was not made up by improvement in quality. In the higher walks of literature little was visibly accomplished. Our veterans plead no exemp-

tion for age, but act on the maxim so effectively uttered by one of the most honored of them, that "age is opportunity no less than youth." But they are in no apparent danger of being jostled by younger aspirants. We must not, indeed, judge too absolutely from appearances. Comparative inactivity in publishing does not authorize the positive conclusion that there is a corresponding inactivity in literary production. What is going on in men's minds, or may be hidden in their portfolios, cannot be conjectured. More, we may hope, than the press gives signs of. But, tried by the only test it is in our power to apply, the year 1875 must be pronounced a season of comparative barrenness. A good deal of intellectual activity goes to the furnishing of our magazines and journals. Our satisfaction at the excellence attained by some of these ephemera does not diminish our concern lest too many vigorous and cultured minds should be content with a too easily-won success, and fall short of that sustained effort which is required in order to attain the higher honors of authorship.

HISTORY.—The centenary of American Independence has naturally suggested increased attention to our country's history, not merely of the epoch of the Revolution, but of its entire historic period. It is gratifying to notice that the national commemoration has called forth very little of that style of patriotic effervescence that was once inseparable from the Fourth of July. A soberer self-consciousness gives character to our review of the past. The chastened eloquence of Dr. Richard S. Storrs's historical address on "The Early American Spirit and its Genesis" worthily struck the key-note of our "centennial" oratory, and the addresses of Mr. Dana at Lexington, Mr. Curtis at Concord, and other occasional speeches that have at the present writing been evoked by anniversaries of events in 1775, have been worthy expressions of national feeling. Among the manuals for men of scanty leisure to refresh their memories withal, a very useful one, and creditable to the author, is the "Paragraph History of the United States, with Brief Notes on Contemporaneous Events," by the Rev. Edward Abbott (Roberts, Boston). The following books, completed or publishing in parts, and pamphlets, belong peculiarly to the department of centennial literature:

The History of our Country, from its Discovery by Columbus to the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of its Declaration of Independence. By Abby Sage Richardson. (H. O. Houghton & Co., Cambridge, Mass.) Illustrated.

Our Country. A Household History for all Readers, from the Discovery of America to the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. By Benson J. Lossing, LL. D. Illustrated by F. O. C. Darley. Publishing in parts. (Johnson, Ward & Co.)

Pictorial History of the United States. With Maps and Illustrations. By John A. Stewart. (J. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia.)

Ballad History of the American Revolution, by Contemporary Poets and Prose Writers. Collected and arranged by Frank Moore. Publishing in parts. (Johnson, Ward & Co.)

The German Element in the War of American Independence. By George W. Greene. (Hurd & Houghton.)

Proceedings at the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1875. Illustrated. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.)

A Brief Narrative of the Principal Transactions on the Morning of the 19th of April, 1775. By Jonas Clark Pastor of the Church in Lexington. With Heliotype Fac-similes of Four Engravings of Scenes in Lexington and Concord, made and published in 1775. (Osgood, Boston.)

History of the Battle of Lexington, on the Morning of the 19th of April, 1775. By Elias Phinney. Boston, 1825. Reprinted. (Noyes, Holmes & Co., Boston.)

Concord Fight, April 19, 1775. By Rev. Grindall Reynolds, Concord, Mass. (A. Williams, Boston.)

The Address of the Hon. William A. Graham, on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of the 20th of May, 1775. Delivered at Charlotte, on the 4th day of February, 1875, by Request of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County. With Accompanying Documents. (Hale.)

Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. With an Appendix containing a Survey of the Literature of the Battle, its Antecedents and Results. By J. M. Bugbee. (Williams, Boston. 130 printed.)

The Battle of Bunker Hill. With a View of Charlestown in 1775, Page's Plan of the Action, Romane's Exact View of the Battle, and other Illustrations. By Richard Frothingham. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

Bunker Hill Memorial.—Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle, as she saw it from the Belfry. (Poem.) By Oliver Wendell Holmes. And, A Narrative of the Battle. By James M. Bugbee. (Osgood.)

Brochure of Bunker Hill. With Heliotype Views. Compiled by George A. Coolidge. (Osgood.)

History of the Battle of Bunker's (Breed's) Hill, on June 17, 1775; from Authentic Sources in Print and Manuscript. By George E. Ellis. With a Map of the Battle-Ground. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.)

An Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Compiled from Authentic Sources, by David Pulsifer. With General Burgoyne's Account of the Battle. With Maps. (Williams, Boston.)

Bunker Hill. The Story told in Letters from the Battle-Field by British Officers engaged. With an Introduction and Sketch of the Battle. By Samuel Adams Drake. With an Illustration of the Battle from an Old Engraving never before published in this Country. (Nichols & Hall, Boston.)

General Israel Putnam, the Commander at Bunker Hill. By Samuel Adams Drake. (Nichols & Hall, Boston.)

Colonel William Prescott, Commander in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Honor to whom Honor is due. A Monograph. By Francis J. Parker. (Williams, Boston.)

Of works bearing on the civil war, the most important, perhaps, is the "Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman" (D. Appleton & Co.). The indisputable authenticity of his narrative, founded as it is upon the most trustworthy materials, will make it indispensable to the future historian of the war, while the vigor and soldierly frankness of the style must make it permanently attractive to the general reader. The attacks that have been made upon it—notably in the volume entitled "Sherman's Historical Raid," by General H. V. Boynton

(Wilstach, Baldwin & Co., Cincinnati)—have not, it is thought by good judges, impeached successfully the distinguished author's credit as an accurate annalist of the events in which he bore so great a part. The "History of the Civil War in America," by the Comte de Paris, has been, so far as published, admirably translated by Mr. L. F. Tasistro, with the editorial supervision of Prof. Henry Coppée (Coates, Philadelphia), with the exception of the ill-advised retention of the metric measurement of distances and quantities. The system may be legal in this country, but is not generally intelligible. But for this peculiarity, it would have little to denote that it is a translation. The history itself it hardly comes within the compass of this article to criticise, but it is only justice to the author to say that his work in its proper character, as a military history, is superior to any account of the war produced by native authors. Other works relating to the war are worthy of mention:

Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in 1860–'61. By Abner Doubleday, Brevet Major-General U. S. A. (Harpers.)

The Siege of Savannah, in December, 1864, and the Confederate Operations in Georgia and the Third Military District of South Carolina, during General Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Sea. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., late Lieutenant-Colonel, Artillery, C. S. A., etc. (Munsell, Albany.)

History of the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry. By George H. Gordon. (A. Williams, Boston.)

Battles for the Union. Comprising Descriptions of many of the most Stubbornly-contested Battles in the War of the Great Rebellion; together with the Incidents and Reminiscences of the Camp, the March, and the Skirmish Line. By Willard Glazier. (Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford.)

Also the following publications in general, local, or special history:

Historical Scenes from the Old Jesuit Missions. By the Rt. Rev. William Ingraham Kip, D. D., LL.D. (Randolph.)

Public Men and Events. From the Commencement of Mr. Monroe's Administration, in 1817, to the Close of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, in 1857. By Nathan Sargent ["Oliver Oldschool"]. Two volumes. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

Antiquities of Long Island. By Gabriel Furman. To which are added, Notes on the Town of Brooklyn, by the same Author, and a Bibliography, by Henry Onderdonk, Jr. Edited by Frank Moore. (Bouton.)

Historical Collections of Louisiana and Florida. Second Séries. By Colonel B. F. French. (A. Mason.)

The Pioneers of Maryland. By Joseph Banvard, D. D. (Lothrop, Boston.)

East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments. A Narrative of Events connected with the Settlement and Progress of the Province until the Surrender of the Government to the Crown in 1703. By W. A. Whitehead. With an Appendix, containing the Model of the Government of East New Jersey in America, by George Scott, of Pitlochie, from the Original Edition of 1685. (M. R. Dennis & Co., Newark, N. J.)

Fusang; or, The Discovery of America by Chinese Buddhist Priests in the Fifth Century. By Charles G. Leland. (Bouton.)

General Sullivan not a Pensioner of Luzerne. (A. Williams & Co., Boston.)

History of the United States Marine Corps. By M. Almy Aldrich. From Official Reports and other Documents, compiled by Captain R. S. Collum. (Van Nostrand.)

A Legacy of Historical Gleanings, compiled and arranged by Mrs. Catharine V. R. Bonney. With Illustrations and Autographs. Two volumes. (Munsell, Albany.)

A History of the Town of Northfield, Mass., for One Hundred and Fifty Years. With Genealogies, Portraits, and Engravings. (Munsell.)

History of the American Missionary Association: its Churches and Educational Institutions among the Freedmen, Indians, and Chinese. With Illustrative Facts and Anecdotes. (Missionary Association.)

American State Universities: their Origin and Progress. A History of Congressional University Land-Grants; a Particular Account of the Rise and Development of the University of Michigan, and Hints toward the Future of the American University System. By Andrew Ten Brook. (Clarke, Cincinnati.)

The Disruption of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1844–'46. Comprising a Thirty Years' History of the Relations of the Two Methodisms. By Edward H. Myers, D. D. With an Introduction by T. O. Summers, D. D. (Southern Methodist Publishing House.)

The Early History of the Disciples in the Western Reserve, Ohio. By A. Sutton Hayden. (Chase & Hall, Cincinnati.)

Biography.—A few works of a high order of merit have appeared in this department of literature, including some that are of historical value. Of the "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams," noticed last year, additional volumes have appeared, forming a comment by a most vigilant and sagacious observer on the public events in which he was a leading actor. Mr. Charles Francis Adams has also published the familiar letters of John Adams, together with a reprint of those of Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams, and a memoir of Mrs. Adams (Hurd & Houghton). Another Revolutionary biography is the "Life and Times of Joseph Warren," by Richard Frothingham (Little, Brown & Co., Boston). In ecclesiastical biography the "Life of the Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett" (Roberts), and of the "Rev. John Todd" (Harpers), each records the career of a typical divine, of a type that has disappeared, or has, at any rate, few representatives extant, and is thus an historical monument; and both, it may be added, exhibit, in different styles, a high order of biographical skill. Some in the following list merit more than a mere mention, with which we must be content:

A Memoir of Commodore David Porter, of the U. S. Navy. By Admiral David D. Porter. (Munsell, Albany.)

From Everglade to Cañon with the Second Dragoons (Second U. S. Cavalry). An Authentic Account of Service in Florida, Mexico, Virginia, and the Indian Country. Compiled by Theodore F. Rodenbrough, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, and late Captain Second Cavalry. (Van Nostrand.)

Life and Public Services of Henry Wilson. By Rev. Elias Nason and Thomas Russell. (B. B. Russell, Boston.)

Memorials of Charles Stoddard. By his Daughter,

May Stoddard Johnson. (Congregational Publishing Society.)

The Story of a Working Man's Life, with Sketches of Travel in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, as related by Himself. By Francis Mason, D. D. With an Introduction by William R. Williams, D. D. (A. Mason.)

The Life and Writings of John Howard Payne. By Gabriel Harrison. (Munsell.)

Life of Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., late Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By Rev. John F. Marlay, A. M. With an Introduction by Bishop Janes. (Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati.)

Wild Life in the Far West, being the Life and Personal Adventures of Captain James Hobbes. Narrated by Himself. (F. A. Hutchinson & Co., St. Louis.)

Life and Adventures of a Quaker among the Indians. By Thomas C. Battey. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

Pestalozzi: His Life, Work, and Influence. By Hermann Krüsi, A. M. (Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati.)

Brief Biographies. European Contemporaries. Vol. I. English Statesmen. By T. W. Higginson. —Vol. II. English Radical Leaders. By R. J. Hinton. (Putnams.)

Personal Recollections of the Wreck of the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earne. By N. Weiss, Delegate to the Evangelical Alliance Conference in 1873. Translated from the French. (Randolph.)

The Life of Father Bernard, Missionary Priest of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. The Apostolate of a Redemptorist. By P. Claessens. Translated from the French. (Catholic Publishing Society.)

Lives of the Clergy of New York and Brooklyn, embracing Two Hundred Biographies of Eminent Living Men in all Denominations; also, the History of each Sect and Congregation. By J. Alexander Patten. (Atlantic Publishing Co.)

Prince Bismarck. A Biographical Sketch. By Wilhelm Görlach. Translated from the German by Miss M. E. Von Glehn. (Holt.)

Madame Récamier and her Friends. From the French of Madame Lenormont. By the Translator of Madame Récamier's Memoirs. (Roberts.)

The Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania of the Nineteenth Century. (Galaxy Publishing Co., Philadelphia.)

Poetry.—One new poet, at least, has been added to the choir of American singers. "The New Day; a Poem in Songs and Sonnets," by Richard Watson Gilder (Scribner), reveals the possession by the author of some elements of poetical genius—a blending of imagination and passion with a certain subtilty of conception which veils the purpose by which unity is supposed to be given to the series of "songs and sonnets" constituting it "a poem." He has too much power to be lightly regarded, yet it has not adequate manifestation. Our poetic veterans still earn new laurels. Mr. Longfellow's volume, "The Masque of Pandora," etc. (Osgood), exhibits, in the sonnets especially, some of the choicest work his practised pen has effected. Mr. Whittier's "Mabel Martin" (Osgood) may not add to his fame, but will support it, while its adaptation to the illustrator's pencil permits it to be enshrined in an exceedingly attractive volume. "The Ship in the Desert," by Joaquin Miller (Roberts), while it is not wanting in the qualities that won so warm a welcome to his first published poems, shows no such advance upon his earlier productions as to save the public from a shade of disappointment. The flow of verse for the year is not very copious, but includes a number of volumes of considerable worth:

Leisure Day Rhymes. By John Godfrey Saxe. (Osgood.)

Home Pastorals and other Poems. By Bayard Taylor. (Osgood.)

Songs of Yesterday. By Benj. F. Taylor. (Griggs, Chicago.)

The Bird and the Bell, with other Poems. By Christopher Pearse Cranch. (Osgood.)

Poetic Studies. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. (Osgood.)

Cartoons. By Margaret J. Preston. (Roberts.)

Rose and Rooftree. A Volume of Poems. By George P. Lathrop. (Osgood.)

Farm Legends. By William J. Carleton. (Harpers.)

An Idyl of Work. By Lucy Larcom. (Osgood.)

The Poetical Works of Ray Palmer. (Barnes.)

Point-Lace and Diamonds. Poems by George A. Baker, Jr. (Lee & Shepard.)

Several volumes of translations, and apparently of new candidates for poetic honors, are included in the following:

Exotics. A Volume of Poems translated from the German, French, Latin, and Persian. By J. F. C. and L. C. (Osgood.)

Alpine Lyrics. A Selection from the Poems of Meta Heusser-Schweitzer. Translated by H. L. S., one of the authors of "Hymns from the Land of Luther. (Randolph.)

English Gypsy Songs in Romany. With Metrical English Translations. By Charles G. Leland, Prof. E. H. Palmer, and Janet Tuckey. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

Carmina Yalensia. A Collection of Yale College Songs, with Music and Piano-forte Accompaniment. Compiled by Ferd. V. D. Garretson. Enlarged Edition, with Popular New Songs, arranged by J. O. Heald and S. T. Dutton. (Taintor.)

A Wayside Flower, and other Poems. By Charlotte Lenox. (Kelly, Piet & Co., Baltimore.)

A Few Thoughts for a Few Friends. By Alice Arnold Crawford. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

The Mirror of a Mind. A Poem. By Algernon Sydney Logan. (Putnams.)

The Mountain of the Lovers; with Poems of Nature and Tradition. By Paul H. Hayne. (Hale.)

The Woman and the Queen: A Ballad, and other Specimens of Verse. By Arthur W. Austin. (Williams, Boston.)

Roland of Algernon, and other Poems. By Albert Bradburn Barrows. (Williams.)

Ensenore, and other Poems. By P. H. Myers. (Dodd & Mead.)

Songs of the Year, and other Poems. By "Charlton." (Clarke, Cincinnati.)

The Roll-Call, and other Poems. By George Johnson. (Lippincott.)

American Boyhood, a Poem. By Horace P. Biddle. (Lippincott.)

Heart Echoes. Poems. By Helen A. Mannville. (S. R. Wells & Co.)

The Poems of Duvall Porter. (J. P. Bell & Co., Lynchburg, Va.)

Poems and Essays. By Edgar A. Poe. Containing the late Ingram Memoir and Vindication. (Widdleton.)

Fiction.—In prose fiction the product of the year was scanty. Mrs. Stowe, in "We and our Neighbors; or, The Records of an Unfashion-

able Street" (Ford), showed her rare skill as a story-teller, with glimpses of her more commanding power over her readers' sensibilities. It is a remarkable instance of what genius can make out of what would seem scanty materials for a tale. Mr. Henry James, Jr., whose short stories have been much and justly admired, has essayed a longer flight. His novel "Roderick Hudson" (Osgood), fulfills in a good degree the promise that was discerned in his minor fictions. He has also collected a volume of stories entitled "A Passionate Pilgrim, and other Tales." In "A Norseman's Pilgrimage," by H. H. Boyesen (Sheldon), the author tries his hand at the delineation of American character. His American girls are partly drawn from observation; partly, it may be suspected, from the conventional lay-figures in contemporary literature. Still, there are so much freshness and reality in the book as to produce a pleasing effect, and give promise of still better things. Mr. J. W. De Forest, in "Playing the Mischief" (Harpers), has made fiction the medium of satire upon the abuses of public life. "Tales of the Argonauts," by Bret Harte (Osgood), takes the reader back to the scenes and characters of the first California emigration, in the delineation of which Mr. Harte first gained the public attention. "Castle Nowhere; Lake Country Sketches," by Constance Fenimore Woolson (Osgood), may be said to have broken fresh ground for the purposes of fiction, and with encouraging success. Dr. Holland's "Sevenoaks" (Scribner) better deserves its immense popularity than either of the author's previous works. The same may be said of the Rev. E. P. Roe's "From Jest to Earnest" (Dodd). The author has the ear of a large public, for whom we might wish a more exacting taste, making success more difficult to the author, and compelling him to a higher style of work. "Mrs. Limber's Raffle; or, a Church Fair and its Victims" (D. Appleton & Co.), is a *brochure* rather than a novel, but it is an exceedingly happy one in idea and execution. The following are of various and some of very considerable merit:

Victor La Tourette. A Novel. By a Broad Churchman. (Roberts.)

Hearts and Hands. A Novel. By Christian Reid. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Rainbow Creed. A Story of the Times. (Gill, Boston.)

Mr. Vauhan's Heir. A Novel. By Frank Lee Benedict. (Harpers.)

Oakridge. An Old-Time Story. By J. Emerson Smith. (Osgood.)

Jettatrice; or, The Veil withdrawn. By Madame A. Craven. Translated by Frances A. Shaw. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

Love Afloat. A Story of the American Navy. By F. H. Sheppard, U. S. N. (Sheldon.)

A Question of Honor. By Christian Reid. (D. Appleton & Co.)

St. Simon's Niece. By Frank Lee Benedict. (Harpers.)

The Abbé Tigrane, Candidate for the Papal Chair. By Ferdinand Fabre. Translated from the French by the Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon. (Ford.)

The Years that are Told. By Rose Porter. (Randolph.)

Buffets. By Charles H. Doe. (Osgood.)

Mae Madden. A Story. By Mary Murdock Mason. With an Introductory Poem, by Joaquin Miller. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Starting Out. A Story of the Ohio Hills. By Alexander Clark. (Lippincott.)

The Clandestine Marriage. By Eliza A. Dupuy (Peterson, Philadelphia.)

Annette; or, The Chronicle of Bellevue. A Novel. By Charlotte Walsingham. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

The Fair Puritan. An Historical Romance of New England in the Days of Witchcraft. By Henry William Herbert. (Lippincott.)

Alice Brand. A Romance of the Capital. By A. G. Riddle. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Geier-Wally. A Tale of the Tyrol. By Wilhelmina von Hillern. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Brigadier Frederick. By MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Perfect Love casteth out Fear. By Katharine Sedgwick Washburn. (Lee & Shepard.)

Richard Ireton. A Legend of the Early Settlement of New England. By Martha Remick. (Loring, Boston.)

Caring for No Man. A Novel. By Linn Boyd Porter. (Gill, Boston.)

The Calderwood Secret. By Virgina W. Johnson. (Harpers.)

Hoosier Mosaics. By Maurice Thompson. (Hale.)

Danger; or, Wounded in the House of a Friend. A Temperance Novel. By T. S. Arthur. (J. M. Stoddart & Co., Philadelphia.)

Irene of Armorica. A Tale of the Time of Clovis. By J. C. Bateman. (Sadlier.)

Afraja; or, Life and Love in Norway. Translated from the German, by Edward Joy Morris. (Coates, Philadelphia.)

Claude Melnotte as a Detective, and other Stories. By Allen Pinkerton. (Keen, Cooke & Co., Chicago.)

Bertha's Engagement. A New Society Novel. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. (Peterson.)

The Old Chest; or, The Journal of a Family of the French People, from the Merovingian Times to our Own Days. Translated from the French by Anna T. Sadlier. (Sadlier.)

Infelice. A Novel. By Augusta Evans Wilson. (Carleton.)

Betty's Bright Idea. Also, Deacon Pitkin's Farm, and, The First Christmas in New England. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. (Ford.)

On the Heights. By Berthold Auerbach. Translated by Simon Adler Stern. (Holt.)

The Woman of Honor. Translated from the French of Louis Enault, by Mrs. Rebecca L. Tutt. (Peterson.)

Essays and Criticism.—Mr. Emerson will always be "caviare to the general," but to his own public—which has for some years been growing in extent, both at home and abroad—the issue of one of his volumes is an event. As usual, the title, "Letters and Social Aims" (Osgood), is not very descriptive of the contents. But the essays are in his best vein. "Nature and Culture," by Harvey Rice (Lee & Shepard), is a volume made up of papers hardly worth republication. The following deserve notice:

Winter Sunshine. By John Burroughs.

Essays Æsthetical. By George H. Calvert. (Lee & Shepard.)

A Sheaf of Papers. By T. G. A. (Roberts.)

Pictures of Life in Camp and Field. By Benj. F. Taylor. (Griggs, Chicago.)

Library Notes. By A. P. Russell. (Hurd & Houghton.)

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION.—Of books of travel, in the estimate of which literary qualities take precedence of the information imparted, two or three deserve especial mention. "Impressions of London Social Life," by E. S. Nadal (Scribner), is the work of a keen observer, and the vigor of his descriptions shows how much the value of observation depends on the qualities of mind that are brought to the task. A less brilliant but still very suggestive volume, giving the results gathered in a residence of years in Paris, is "The French at Home," by Albert Rhodes, possibly too tolerant of French "ways." "Transatlantic Sketches," by Henry James, Jr. (Osgood), and "Switzerland and the Swiss, by an American Resident" (D. Appleton & Co.), give to him who, like Charles Lamb, "travels only by map or card," the advantage of very pleasant company. "The Great South," by Edward King, with its numerous and beautiful illustrations (American Publishing Co.), divides the reader's admiration between the information communicated and the rich medium of communication. "Our Barren Lands," by W. B. Hazen, Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A. (Clarke, Cincinnati), is a valuable though by no means flattering contribution to our knowledge of the national resources. "Home Sketches in France, and other Papers, by the late Mrs. Henry M. Field, with some Notices of her Life and Character" (Putnams), besides its intrinsic value, has a pensive biographical interest. We give the following titles:

Africa. The History of Exploration and Adventure, as given in the Leading Authorities from Herodotus to Livingstone. By C. H. Jones. (Holt.)

My Danish Days. With a Glance at the History, Traditions, and Literature of the Old Northern Country. By George H. Griffin, late U. S. Consul at Copenhagen, etc. (Claxton.)

A Summer in Norway. By John Dean Caton, LL. D. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Our Next-door Neighbor. A Winter in Mexico. By Gilbert Haven, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. (Harpers.)

Journey to Honduras, and Jottings by the Way. Interoceanic Railway. By R. G. Huston, C. E. (Clarke, Cincinnati.)

Notes on Paris. By H. Taine, D. C. L., Oxon., etc. Translated, with Notes, by John Austin Stevens. (Holt.)

The Economical European Tourist. A Journalist Three Months Abroad for $430, including Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Prussia . . . showing what was enjoyed and what it cost, etc. By William Hemstreet. (American News Co.)

Europe for Two Dollars a Day. A Few Notes for the Assistance of Tourists of Moderate Means. With some Personal Reminiscences of Travel. By M. F. Sweetser. (Osgood.)

Three Months in the Orient; also, Life in Rome, and the Vienna Exposition. By Orville Justus Bliss. (Griggs, Chicago.)

Four Thousand Miles of African Travel. A Personal Record of a Journey up the Nile, through the Soudan, to the Confines of Central Africa, embracing an Examination of the Slave-Trade, and a Discussion of the Problem of the Sources of the Nile. By Alvan S. Southworth, Secretary of the American Geographical Society. (Baker, Pratt & Co.)

Arabistan; or, The Land of "The Arabian Nights." Being Travels through Egypt, Arabia, and Persia, to Bagdad. By Wm. Perry Fogg, A. M. With an Introduction by Bayard Taylor. (Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford.)

An American in Iceland. By Samuel Kneeland, A. M., M. D. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.)

Illustrated Rambles in Bible-Lands. By Rev. Richard Newton, D. D. (S. S. Union.)

Backsheesh; or, Life and Adventures in the Orient. By Colonel Thos. W. Knox. (A. D. Worthington, Hartford.)

The Thrones and Palaces of Babylon and Nineveh, from Sea to Sea. A Thousand Miles on Horseback. By John P. Newman, D. D. (Harpers.)

Winter and Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean. By J. H. Bennet. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Spain: Art Remains and Art Realities. Notes during nearly Three Years' Residence. By H. Willis Baxley. (D. Appleton & Co.)

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.—Of philosophy, in the original sense of that word, not much was given to the public. One adventurous treatise indeed appeared, proposing nothing less than entire reconstruction of metaphysics and ethics. "Metaphysics; or, The Science of Perception," by the Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J. (Dodd), embodies the results of the author's thought for many years. It is acute, suggestive, interesting to an unusual degree, considering the subject; but that readers will be convinced by it is more than can be affirmed with much confidence. Other works, including some dealing with questions on the border-line between science, philosophy, and religion, have been contributed to our apparatus for intellectual gymnastics:

Thoughts on Causality, with References to Phases of Recent Science. By Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Professor in Syracuse University. (Munsell, Albany.)

The Sensualistic Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century considered. By Robert L. Dabney, D. D., LL. D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, Va. (Randolph.)

Outline of the Evolution Philosophy. By Dr. M. E. Cazelles. Translated from the French by Rev. O. B. Frothingham. With an Appendix by E. L. Youmans, M. D. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Ideas in Nature overlooked by Dr. Tyndall: being an Exposition of Dr. Tyndall's Belfast Address. By James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President of the College of New Jersey. (Carters.)

Elementary Philosophy. Part I. Being the Science of Reasoning and the Art of Correct Reasoning according to Science; or, Logic critically treated and applied. With a Chapter on the Division and Definition of Sciences. By James M. Willcox, Ph. D. (Coates, Philadelphia.)

Religion and Science in their Relations to Philosophy. A Paper suggested by Dr. Tyndall's Address at Belfast, and read before the Philosophical Society at Washington. By Prof. Charles W. Shields, D. D. (Scribner.)

The Mosaic Account of Creation the Miracle of To-day; or, New Witnesses to the Oneness of Genesis and Science. To which are added an Inquiry as to the Cause and Epoch of the Present Inclination of the Earth's Axis, and an Essay on Cosmology. By Charles B. Warring. (Schermerhorn.)

Nature and the Bible. By J. W. Dawson, LL. D. (Carters.)

Principia; or, Basis of Social Science. By R. J. Wright. (Lippincott.)

Among works on particular branches of science, an American contribution to the "In-

ternational Scientific Series" (D. Appleton & Co.) deserves special reference: Prof. Whitney's "The Life and Growth of Language: an Outline of Linguistic Science;" and a translation prepared for the "Popular Science Library" of the same publishers: "The Natural History of Man; a Course of Elementary Lectures," by Prof. A. de Quatrefages, translated from the French by Eliza A. Youmans. The translation and publication by Mr. B. R. Tucker, of Princeton, Mass., of Proudhon's "What is Property?" seem to imply an expectation of some popular interest in the doctrines of French communism. The issue of two additional volumes of Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft's "Native Races of the Pacific States of North America" (D. Appleton & Co.) carries forward toward completion a very interesting contribution to ethnography. The essays, posthumously published, of Mr. Isaac Butts, on "Protection and Free Trade," including "An Examination into the Nature of Value, and the Agency of the Natural Forces in producing it" (Putnams), deserve the attention of political economists. The following list embraces some works more popular than scientific, though upon scientific topics:

A History of North American Birds. By Spencer F. Baird, Thomas M. Brewer, and Robert Ridgway. The Land-Birds. Illustrated by 593 Woodcuts and 64 Plates of Life Size, illustrative of the Head of each Species. In three vols. Vol. III. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1874. Edited by Spencer F. Baird, with the Assistance of Eminent Men of Science. (Harpers.)

The Science-Record for 1875. A Compendium of Scientific Progress and Discovery during the Past Year. Edited by Alfred E. Beach. (Munn.)

Astronomy. By J. Rambosson. Translated by C. B. Pitman. With 63 Engravings, 3 Maps of the Celestial Bodies, and 10 Colored Plates. (D. Appleton & Co.)

What is Music? By Isaac L. Rice. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Population of an Apple-Tree. By A. S. Packard, Jr. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

A Catalogue of Plants growing without Cultivation within Thirty Miles of Amherst College. By Edward Tuckerman, M. A., and Charles C. Frost, M. A. (Nelson, Amherst.)

Ancient Faiths and Modern. A Dissertation upon Worships, Legends, and Divinities in Western Asia, Europe, and elsewhere, before the Christian Era. By Thomas Inman, M. D. (Bouton.)

On the General Integrals of Planetary Motion. By Simon Newcomb. (Smithsonian Contributions.)

A New Treatise on the Elements of Mechanics, establishing Strict Precision in the Meaning of Dynamical Terms, accompanied with an Appendix on Duodenal Arithmetic and Metrology. By John W. Nystrom, C. E. (Porter & Co., Philadelphia.)

Outlines of Proximate Organic Analysis. For the Identification, Separation, and Quantitative Determination of the more commonly-occurring Organic Compounds. By Albert B. Prescott, M. D., Professor of Organic and Applied Chemistry in the University of Michigan. (Van Nostrand.)

Manual of Determinative Mineralogy, with an Introduction on Blowpipe Analysis. By George J. Brush, Professor of Mineralogy in the Sheffield Scientific School [Yale College]. (Wiley.)

A Course of Lectures on Physiology, as delivered by Prof. Küss at the Medical School of the University of Strasburg. Edited by Matthias Duval, M. D. Translated by Robert Amory, M. D. (J. Campbell, Boston.)

Chemical Examination of Alcoholic Liquors. A Manual of the Constituents of the Distilled Spirits and Fermented Liquors of Commerce, and their Qualitative and Quantitative Determination. By Albert B. Prescott, M. D. (Van Nostrand.)

Reports and Papers presented at the Meetings of the American Public Health Association in the Year 1875. (Hurd & Houghton.)

The Sexes through Nature. By Antoinette Brown Blackwell. (Putnams.)

Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, by a New Method, founded on the True System of Sir Isaac Newton, without the Use of Infinitesimals or Limits. By C. P. Buckingham, Professor in Kenyon College, O. (Griggs, Chicago.)

Social Science and National Economy. By Robert Ellis Thompson, Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. (Porter & Co.)

Projectiles and Rifled Cannon. Systems of Projectiles and Rifling, with Practical Suggestions for their Improvement, as embraced in a Report to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A. By Captain John G. Butler, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A. With an Appendix containing the Report of the Board on Experimental Rifled Guns on the Proof of an Eight-inch Converted Rifle. Illustrated by 36 Lithographic Plates. (Van Nostrand.)

Contributions to Barometric Hypsometry. With Tables for Use in California. By J. D. Whitney, State Geologist. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

The Geology of New Hampshire. A Report comprising the Results of Explorations ordered by the Legislature. By C. H. Hitchcock, State Geologist, and J. H. Huntingdon, Principal Assistant. In Two Parts. Part I. Physical Geography. (E. C. Eastman, Concord, N. H.)

The Recent Origin of Man, as illustrated by Geology and the Modern Science of Prehistoric Archæology. By James C. Southall.

Storms: their Nature, Classification, and Laws, with the Means of predicting them by their Embodiments, the Clouds. By William Blasius, formerly Professor of Natural Sciences in the Lyceum of Hanover. (Porter & Coates.)

Appendixes to Dana's Mineralogy, by George J. Brush, Professor in the Sheffield Scientific School, and Edward S. Dana, Curator of the Mineral Department of the Peabody Museum. (J. Wiley.)

Key to the Hebrew-Egyptian Mystery in the Source of Measures originating the British Inch and the Ancient Cubit, by which was built the Great Pyramid of Egypt and the Temple of Solomon, and through the Possession and Use of which, Man, assuming to realize the Creative Law of the Deity, set it forth in a Mystery among the Hebrews, called Kabbala. By J. Ralston Skinner. (Clarke, Cincinnati.)

The Birds and Seasons of New England. By Wilson Flagg, author of "Woods and By-Ways of New England." With Heliotype Illustrations. (Osgood.)

Geological Survey of Missouri. By Ralph Pumpelly, G. C. Brodhead, F. B. Meek, and B. F. Shumard. Three vols. and two atlases. (Van Nostrand.)

The Primer of Political Economy. By Alfred B. Mason and John J. Lalor. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. By Dr. C. Remegius Fresenius. Translated into the New System, and newly edited by Prof. S. W. Johnson. (Wiley.)

Histology and Histo-Chemistry of Man. By Heinrich Frey. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Text-Book of Physiology. By Austin Flint, Jr. (D. Appleton & Co.)

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.—A few works worthy of particular consideration, as bearing upon theological science, or giving promise, in their range of thought or by their grace of

style, of more than ephemeral repute, rise above the general level of moral or pietistic mediocrity. Such are "The Theistic Conception of the World," by B. F. Cocker, D. D., LL. D., Professor in the University of Michigan (Harpers); "Monumental Christianity; or, The Art and Symbolism of the Primitive Church," by John P. Lundy (Bouton); "The Sacred Tabernacle of the Hebrews, its History and Significance," by Rev. E. E. Atwater (Dodd); "Philosophy of Trinitarian Doctrine," by Rev. A. G. Pease (Putnams); "Christ and Humanity; with a Review, Historical and Critical, of the Doctrine of Christ's Person," by Henry M. Goodwin (Harpers); "A Dictionary of Religious Information for Popular and Professional Use," edited by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, assisted by the Rev. T. J. Conant, D. D. (Harpers); the sermons of the late Rev. Frederick Brooks (Osgood); "Bible Lands: their Modern Customs and Manners illustrative of Scripture," by the Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, D. D. (Harpers); "Christian Belief and Life," sermons by the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D. (Roberts); "Christian Missions," by Julius H. Seelye, Professor in Amherst College (Dodd); "God's Word through Preaching," lectures by John Hall, D. D. (Dodd); "Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes," by Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D. (Dodd); "Elijah, the Prophet," by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D. (Harpers); and "Patmos; or, The Kingdom and Patience," by Rev. Justin A. Smith, D. D. (Griggs, Chicago). The titles that follow are arranged in the order of their dates of publication, and not of their topics or relative importance:

Congregational Worship. By Rev. A. J. Gordon. (Young, Boston.)

The Book of Common Prayer of the Reformed Episcopal Church, adapted and set forth for Use by the Second General Council of the said Church, held in the City of New York, May, 1874. With and without Hymns; also, Hymnal separate. (J. H. Moore, Philadelphia.)

The Book of Common Prayer of the Reformed Episcopal Church, compared with that of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. (Moore, Philadelphia.)

Odd-Fellowship. Its Doctrine and Practice examined in the Light of God's Word, and judged by its own Utterances. Translated from the German of Rev. J. H. Brockman, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church, Fort Atkinson, Wis. (Published by the author.)

Needed Phases of Christianity. By James H. Fairchild, D. D. (Pratt & Brattle, Oberlin, O.)

Preparing to Teach. For Study by Sunday-School Teachers and Training-Classes. By John Hall, D.D., Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., LL. D., Wm. Henry Green, D. D., LL. D., Francis L. Patton, D. D., and Rev. J. Bennett Tyler. (Presbyterian Board of Publication.)

The Social Law of God. Sermons on the Ten Commandments. By Edward A. Washburn, D. D. (T. Whittaker.)

Lost Forever. By L. T. Townsend, D. D., author of "Credo," etc. (Lee & Shepard.)

A Christian. What? How? Why? By Rev. Wm. H. Willcox. (Congregational Publication Society.)

Spiritual Struggles of a Roman Catholic. An Autobiographical Sketch, by Louis N. Beaudry. With an Introduction by Rev. B. Hawley, D. D. (Nelson & Phillips.)

Together; or, Life in the Circuit. By Mrs. E. E. Boyd. (Nelson & Phillips.)

In Inquiry into the Use of *Baptizo*, and the Nature of Christic and Patristic Baptism, as exhibited in the Holy Scriptures and Patristic Writings. By James W. Dale, D. D. (Rutter, Philadelphia.)

Fraternal Camp-Meeting Sermons, preached by Ministers of the Various Branches of Methodism, at the Round Lake Camp-Meeting, N. Y., July, 1874. With an Introduction by Bishop Peck. (Nelson.)

Lessons in Bible-History. In Three Parts. Prepared for the Use of Catholic Schools. By a Teacher. With the Approbation of the Most Rev. J. McCloskey, D. D., Archbishop of New York. (P. O'Shea.)

The Abiding Comforter, a Necessity to Joyful Piety and Eminent Usefulness. By Rev. Anthony Atwood, of the Philadelphia Annual Conference. (A. Wallace, Philadelphia.)

No Room for Jesus. By Charles F. Deems. (Dutton.)

Church-Members' Handbook of Theology. By the Rev. Norvell Robertson. (Southern Baptist Publication Society.)

Bishop Seabury's Communion-Office. Reprinted in Fac-simile. With an Historical Sketch and Notes by the Rev. Samuel Hart, A. M. (Whittaker.)

Sports that Kill. By T. DeWitt Talmage. (Harpers.)

Lectures on Revivals. By Edward Norris Kirk, D. D. Edited by Rev. David O. Mears. (Congregational Publication Society, Boston.)

The Baptismal Catechism. By the Rev. A. Nettles, of the South Carolina Conference. (Southern Methodist Publication House.)

The Person and Character of Jesus Christ. By Thomas Armitage, D. D. (American Baptist Publication Society.)

The Mistress of Novices enlightened upon her Duties; or, Method of Direction for the Use of Persons charged to form Souls to Christian and Religious Perfection. By M. Abbé Leguay. Translated by a Member of the Order of Mercy. (Catholic Publication Society.)

The Manual of the Queen of Angels. A Prayer-Book for Daily Use. Compiled by the Sisters of Mercy. With a Preface by the Very Rev. T. S. Preston, V. G. Approved by the Most Rev. J. McCloskey, D. D., Archbishop of New York.

Authorized Report of the Proceedings of the First Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, held in the City of New York, October 6 and 7, 1874. Compiled by the Secretary. (Whittaker.)

Seeking and Finding. From the German. By Lewis Henry Steiner. (Reformed Church Board of Publication.)

Nature, Order, and Fellowship of the Church. By W. W. Everts, D. D. (Ward.)

Covenant Prayers: Short Forms for Family Prayer, with Special Reference to the Christian Covenant and the Promises of our Saviour. By A. Cleveland Cox, Bishop of Western New York. (M. Taylor, Buffalo.)

"Our Bible:" Three Lectures by Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Christ and the World: Secularism the Enemy of the Church. By Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York. (Dutton.)

Divine Pictures of the Christian Centuries. By Rev. Ezra D. Simons. (W. H. Young, Troy, N. Y.)

Via Sacra; or, Footprints of Christ. A Book for Holy Week. By the Rev. William A. Leonard. With an Introduction, by the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D. (Dutton.)

God's Rule for Christian Giving: A Practical Essay on the Science of Christian Economy. By William Speer. (Presbyterian Board of Publication.)

Shams in Lent; or, The Real and the False in Lenten Duties. Henry C. Potter, D. D. (Dutton.)

Love Enthroned: Essays on Evangelical Perfection. By Daniel Steele, D. D. (Nelson & Phillips.)

The Church identified by a Reference to the History of its Origin, Extension, and Perpetuation, with Special Reference to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. By William D. Wilson, D. D., LL. D. (Dutton.)

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The Criterion; or, How to detect Error and arrive at Truth. By Rev. J. Balmes. Translated by a Catholic Priest. (O'Shea.)

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Evangelical Catholic Papers. A Collection of Essays, Letters, and Tractates, from the Writings of the Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D., during the Last Forty Years. Compiled by Anne Ayres. (Whittaker.)

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Interlinear Translation of the Sacred Scriptures, with Grammatical and Critical Notes. By Dr. Leonard Tafel, New York; Dr. Rudolph L. Tafel, London; L. H. Tafel, Philadelphia. New Testament Greek Text, Part IV. (Boericke & Tafel.)

The Work of God in Great Britain under Messrs. Moody and Sankey, 1873–'75. With Biographical Sketches. By Rufus W. Clark, D. D. (Harpers.)

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The Life of our Lord Jesus Christ. By Louis Veuillot. Translated into English by the Rev. Anthony Farley. (Catholic Publication Society.)

Manual of the Blessed Sacrament. Translated from the French of Rev. T. B. Boone, S. I., by Mrs. Annie Blount Storrs. (Catholic Publication Society.)

Preaching: Manner and Matter. An Address by Rev. John Hall, D. D., delivered before the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. (Nelson & Phillips.)

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Discourses. By the Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., LL. D., some time President of Hobart College, and late President of Trinity College, Hartford. (Whittaker.)

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Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary: being a Description of Tools, Instruments, Machines, Processes, and Engineering; History of Inventions; General Technological Vocabulary and Digest of Mechanical Appliances in Science and the Arts. By Edward H. Knight. Illustrated with upward of 5,000 Engravings. In 3 volumes. Vols. I. and II. (Ford.)

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Stereotomy. Problems in Stone-Cutting. By S. Edward Warren, C. E. (J. Wiley.)

The Amateur Trapper and Trap-Maker's Guide. By Stanley Harding. (Dick & Fitzgerald.)

How to Make Candy. A Manual of Plain Directions for the more Popular Forms of Confectionery. (Dustin, Gilman & Co., Hartford.)

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JUVENILE.—The mental provender offered to young readers, like that which their seniors enjoy, is good, bad, and indifferent; and severe, and deservedly so, as has been the criticism directed upon it, we are not certain that the

proportion of ill-deserving books is larger among juvenile publications than in those prepared for maturer minds. The standard of excellence in this department of literature has been noticeably raised within the last few years. Colonel Higginson's "Young Folks' History of the United States" (Lee & Shepard) is better than folks of any age had, not so many years ago. Miss L. M. Alcott is at her best in "Eight Cousins; or, the Aunthill" (Roberts), and her best is second to none. Mr. Trowbridge completes his "Jack Hazard" series in "The Young Surveyor;" the dog "Lion" comes near being the real hero of all the books, which, however, are wholesomely entertaining throughout. Mrs. A. M. Diaz, whose "William Henry" is a genuine creation of genius, favors the youngsters with such "A Story-Book for Children" (Osgood) as nobody else could write. The lady who writes under the name of "Susan Coolidge," in her "Nine Little Goslings" (Roberts), skillfully links her stories to the nursery legends of "Mother Goose." "The Catskill Fairies," with its wealth of illustrations (Harpers), opens indeed a fairy world. And of kindred excellence are the following:

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Jolly Good Times; or, Child Life on a Farm. By P. Thorne. (Roberts.)
The Big Brother. A Story of Indian War. By George Cary Eggleston. (Putnams.)
Mice at Play. A Story for the Whole Family. By Neil Forrest. (Roberts.)
Tales out of School. By Frank R. Stockton. (Scribner.)
The Asbury Twins. By Sophie May. (Lee & Shepard.)
Stories. By Mrs. L. C. Moulton, E. Stuart Phelps, Ella Farman, Rossiter Johnson, and other Story-Tellers. (Lothrop.)
There's no Place like Home. By Amanda M. Douglas. (Gill, Boston.)
The Horn of Plenty of Home Poems and Home Pictures. By Sophie May. (Gill.)
Frisk and his Flock. By Mrs. D. P. Sanford. (Dutton.)

A useful and entertaining form of juvenile literature is compends of history, biography, travel, and adventure, descriptive zoölogy, and the like:

The Island of Fire [Iceland]; or, A Thousand Years of the Old Northern Home, 874–1874. By Rev. P. C. Headley. (Lee & Shepard.)
The Adventures of the Chevalier de La Salle and his Companions in their Explorations of the Prairies, Forests, Lakes, and Rivers of the New World, and their Interviews with the Savage Tribes Two Hundred Years ago [series of "American Pioneers and Patriots"]. By John S. C. Abbott. (Dodd.)—Also in the same series:
Life of Christopher Columbus. By John S. C. Abbott. (Dodd.)
Life of George Washington. By John S. C. Abbott. (Dodd.)—
Arctic Heroes; Facts and Incidents of Arctic Exploration, from the Earliest Voyages to the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin. By. Rev. Z. A. Mudge. (Nelson.)
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John Winthrop and the Great Colony. By Charles K. True, D. D. (Nelson & Phillips.)
Hoofs and Claws. By Rev. Sidney Dyer, A. M. (American Baptist Publication Society.)
Summer Days on the Hudson. The Story of a Pleasure Tour, from Sandy Hook to the Saranac Lakes, including Incidents of Travel, Legends, Historical Anecdotes, Sketches of Scenery, etc. By Daniel Wise, D. D. (Nelson & Phillips.)
Life of Benjamin Franklin. By Rev. J. Chaplin. (Lothrop.)

Of the different grades of fiction, moral or otherwise, and books designed to inform, to instruct, or to entertain, there is the usual variety.

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The Three Bank Notes. From the German of Franz Hoffmann. By Miss R. H. Shively. (Lutheran Board of Publication.)
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The Dawn of Light. A Story of the Zenana Mission. (Presbyterian Board of Publication.)
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The Bible for the Young; being the Precepts and Narratives of the Holy Scriptures, presented with Comments in Simple and Attractive Language for the Young, from the Writings of the Rev. Ingham Cobbin, the Rev. Matthew Henry, and others. Edited and partly rewritten by the Rev. George Alexander Crooke, D. D., D. C. L. (Ashmead, Philadelphia.)
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Our Three Boys. By Sarah E. Chester. (American Tract Society.)
The Young Outlaw. A Story of Street-Life in New York. By Horatio Alger, Jr. (Loring, Boston.)
Little Folks at Redbow. By Mary A. Denison. (Young, Boston.)
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The Rapids of Niagara. (Same author and publishers.)
Gipsy's Adventures. By Josephine Pollard. (Nelson & Phillips.)
How Tiptoe Grew. By Katharine Williams. (American Tract Society.)
Eugene and his Friends. From the French of Mme. E. de Prepensé. By Mrs. Julia Goodfellow. (American Baptist Publication Society.)
Wide-Awake Pleasure-Book. By the Best American Authors. (Lothrop.)

Word-Pictures. Thoughts and Descriptions from Popular Authors. (Lothrop.)

Going West; or, The Perils of a Poor Boy. By Oliver Optic. (Lee & Shepard.)

Young Rick. By Julia A. Eastman. (Lothrop.)

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Hymns and Rhymes for Home and School, collected by Mrs. S. C. Guild. (Nicholas & Hill, Boston.)

The Nursery Rattle for Little Folks. By Anne Huber. Twelve Chromo Illustrations. (Lippincott.)

School Text-Books.—It is to be presumed that the supply of these is regulated by the demand, economically considered, but how far the demand is artificially created admits of a question. Among the numerous and competing manuals of instruction, there are enough of a high order to justify the belief that on the whole the tests of success in teaching are become more exacting. An indication that the art of teaching itself is felt to be in need of express cultivation is given in the publication of "The Teachers' Handbook for the Institute and the Class-Room," by William F. Phelps, M. A. (Barnes). The interest that is felt in the study of the Greek and Latin classics is apparent in the thorough editing of the text-books provided for the student, of which the following are examples:

A Method of Instruction in Latin; being a Companion and Guide in the Study of Latin Grammar. By J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough. (Ginn Bros., Boston.)

Selections from the Poems of Ovid, chiefly Metamorphoses. (Same editors and publishers.)

Latin Composition. By J. H. and W. F. Allen, and J. B. Greenough. (Ginn.)

Preparatory Latin Course. Nos. 1 and 2. (Same editors and publishers.)

The Select Orations of Lysias. Edited by James Morris Whiton, Ph. D. (Ginn.)

A Latin Primer. By B. L. Gildersleeve. (University Publishing Company.)

Latin Reader. (Same author and publishers.)

A New and Concise Method of Reciting Latin Verbs. Adapted to any Latin Grammar. By Martin Bähler, A. M. (Dennis & Co., Newark, N. J.)

The Satires of A. Persius Flaccus. Edited by B. L. Gildersleeve, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor in University of Virginia. (Harpers.)

The Germania, Agricola, and Dialogus de Oratoribus, of Tacitus. With Explanatory Notes by Prof. George Stuart. (Eldridge, Philadelphia.)

The Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown, with Extracts from the Oration of Æschines against Ctesiphon, and Explanatory Notes. By Martin L. D'Ooge, Ph. D., Professor of Greek, University of Michigan. (Griggs, Chicago.)

Some of the text-books for the study of modern languages deserve like commendation:

German Classics for American Students. Vol. I. Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea. Edited, with an Introduction, Commentary, etc., by Prof. James Morgan Hart. Vol. II. Schiller's Die Piccolomini. Edited by Prof. Hart. (Putnams.)

A First German Book. By Charles A. Schlegel, Professor of Modern Languages in the Normal College, City of New York. (L. W. Schmidt.)

Introductory German Reader. By Dr. Emil Otto. With Notes and Vocabulary by Edward S. Joynes, M. A., Professor in Washington and Lee University, Virginia. (Holt.)

German Grammar. A Text-Book for the Practical Study of the German Language. By J. Adolph Schmidt, A. M., and Hermann J. Schmidt. (Lippincott.)

The Rudiments of German Etymology. A Necessary Appendix to Every German Class-Book. By Henry Klein, A. M. (M. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.)

Introduction to Anglo-Saxon. By Stephen H. Carpenter. (Ginn, Boston.)

An Illustrated Child's First Book in French. By Professor Jean Gustave Keetels. (Clark & Maynard.)

French Children at Home. An Introduction to "Comment on parle à Paris." By Madame de Peyrac. (D. Appleton & Co.)

A Practical Course with the Spanish Language. On Woodbury's Plan with German. By H. M. Monsanto, A. M., and Louis A. Languellier, LL. D. (Ivison.)

Text-books in science engage the ability and zeal of some of the most successful scientific investigators, and the skill of instructors in our highest institutions:

The Geological Story Briefly Told. An Introduction to Geology for the General Reader and for Beginners in the Science. By James D. Dana, LL. D. (Ivison.)

First Book of Zoölogy. By Edward S. Morse, Ph. D., formerly Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy of Bowdoin College. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Class-Book of Chemistry. By Professor E. L. Youmans. Revised. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Text-Book of Human Physiology. By Austin Flint, Jr., M. D. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Elements of Zoölogy. A Text-Book. By Sanborn Tenney, Professor of Natural History in Williams College. (Scribner.)

Manual of Introductory Chemical Practice, for the Use of Students in Colleges, and in Normal and High Schools. By George C. Caldwell, S. B., Ph. D., Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry, and A. A. Brennan, S. B., Assistant Professor of Applied Chemistry of Cornell University. (Finch & Apgar, Ithaca.)

The following works in the departments of literature, ethics, and politics, are noticeable:

Christian Ethics; or, The True Moral Manhood and Life of Duty. A Text-Book for Schools and Colleges. By D. S. Gregory, D. D. (Eldridge, Philadelphia.)

Manual of English Rhetoric. By A. S. Hepburn, Professor in Davidson College, North Carolina. (Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati.)

Representative Names in the History of English Literature. By Horace H. Morgan. (Ginn.)

Practical Ethics for Schools and Families. By Matilda Fletcher. (Barnes.)

Text-Book of Poetry, from Wordsworth, Coleridge, Burns, Beattie, Goldsmith, and Thomson. With Sketches of the Poets' Lives, Notes, and Glossaries. For Use in Schools and Classes. By the Rev. H. N. Hudson. (Ginn.)

A Shorter Course on Civil Government. By Caleb Townsend. (Ivison.)

In arithmetic and the mathematics generally the number of new claimants for the favor of teachers was less than usual:

First Lessons in Numbers. By William G. Peck, LL. D. (Barnes.)

Manual of Algebra. (Same author and publisher.)

A Junior Class Arithmetic, Oral and Written. By Daniel W. Fish. (Ivison.)

First Book in Arithmetic. Complete Arithmetic. (Same author and publisher.)

Algebraic Problems. — Arithmetical Problems. (Ivison.)

Complete Algebra. A Practical Work so graded as to meet the Wants of Both Elementary and High

Grades. By Joseph Ficklin, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics, University of Missouri. (Ivison.)

A Primary Arithmetic and Teacher's Manual. By Edward Olney, Professor of Mathematics, University of Michigan. (Sheldon.)

The Elements of Arithmetic for Intermediate, Grammar, and Common Schools. (Same author and publisher.)

New Intermediate Arithmetic, containing Oral and Written Problems, and Drill Card Exercises. By S. A. Felter, A. M., and S. A. Farrand, A. M. (Scribner.)

Elements of Geometry after Legendre, with a Selection of Geometrical Exercises, and Hints for the Solution of the Same. By Charles S. Venable, LL. D. (University Publishing Co.)

Elements of the Infinitesimal Calculus. With numerous Examples and Applications to Analysis and Geometry. By James G. Clark, A. M., Professor in William Jewell College, Missouri. (Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati.)

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Mensuration. By A. Schuyler, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics in Baldwin University. (Wilson, Hinkle & Co.)

The remaining titles under this head are thrown together without particular classification:

Easy Lessons in Language. With Illustrations and Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M. (Barnes.)

First Lessons in Physiology. By C. L. Holtze. (Central Publishing Co.)

Map Drawing made Easy, and adapted to any Geography or Atlas, with Written Exercises and Comparative Geography. By James Monteith. (Barnes.)

History of the United States for Intermediate Schools. By Joseph T. Derry. (Lippincott.)

A Text-Book of Naval Ordnance and Gunnery. Prepared for the Use of the Cadet Midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy. By A. P. Cooke, Commander U. S. N. (Wiley.)

An Outline History of the United States for Public and other Schools. By Benson J. Lossing, LL. D. (Sheldon.)

Complete Course in Geography, Physical, Industrial, and Political, with a Special Geography for Each State in the Union. By William Swinton. (Ivison.)

Elementary Course in Geography. (Same author and publisher.)

The Elements of Physical Geography. By E. J. Houston, A. M. (Eldridge, Philadelphia.)

The Fifth Reader. By E. A. Sheldon. (Scribner.)

A History of England for the Use of Schools. By M. E. Thalheimer. (Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati.)

High School Music Reader, for the Use of Mixed and Boys' High Schools. (Ginn.)

Outline Lessons in Hebrew. By S. M. Vail, D. D. (Nelson & Phillips.)

A Brief Treatise on Punctuation. Containing the more Important Rules, and an Exposition of Principles upon which they depend. By Joseph A. Turner, A. M. (Lippincott.)

History of the United States. By John Clark Redpath. (Jones, Cincinnati.)

A Brief History of France. (Barnes.)

LAW.—Omitting statutes at large, reports, and digests, the following titles are recorded:

Cotenancy and Partition. A Treatise on the Law of Co-ownership as it exists independent of Partnership Relations between the Co-owners. By A. C. Freeman. (Whitney, San Francisco.)

A Treatise on the Law and Practice relating to Warrants and Attachments, with Forms, and a Reprint of the Reported Cases bearing upon the Subject. By Sidney J. Cowen. (Banks.)

Probate Practice. A Treatise on the Jurisdiction of the Surrogates' Courts and the Remedies offered thereby; comprising also the Law of Wills, Executors, Administration, Legacies, Guardians, and Dower, with Complete Forms for Practice. By Robert H. McClellan. (Gould & Son, Albany.)

Practice at Law, in Equity, and in Special Proceedings in all the Courts of Record in the State of New York, with Appropriate Forms. Vol. V. By William Wait. (Gould & Son.)

A Digest of Railway Decisions; comprising all reported American Cases in which a Railway is a Party, and all other Cases in which Railway Law is determined. By John F. Lacey, of the Iowa Bar. (Kay, Philadelphia.)

A Manual for the Information of Officers and Members of Legislatures, Conventions, Societies, Orders, etc., in the Practical Governing and Membership of all such Bodies, according to the Parliamentary Law and Practice in the United States. By William S. Robinson. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

The Law and Practice as to References, and the Powers and Duties of Referees, with numerous Forms. By Murray Hoffman. (Diossy.)

A Treatise on the Law of Nuisances. H. G. Wood. (Parsons.)

An Analysis of Kent's Commentaries. By Frederick S. Dickson. (R. Welsh, Philadelphia.)

A Treatise on the Law of Executions. By Henry M. Herman. (J. Cockcroft & Co.)

A Treatise on the Law of Trespasses, in the Twofold Aspect of the Wrong and the Remedy. By Thomas W. Waterman. In two volumes. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.)

A Treatise on Equity Jurisprudence. By John Willard, LL. D. Revised, corrected, and enlarged, by Platt Potter, LL. D. (Banks & Brothers.)

The Law of Literature, reviewing the Laws of Literary Property in Manuscript, Books, Lectures, Dramatic and Musical Compositions, Works of Art, Newspapers, Periodicals, etc.; Libel and Contempt of Court by Literary Matter, etc. With an Appendix of the American, English, French, and German Statutes of Copyright. By James Appleton Morgan, A. M., of the New York Bar. Two volumes. (Cockcroft.)

An Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the United States. By John Norton Pomeroy, LL. D. Third Edition, enlarged by the Addition of an Appendix, bringing down Comments on Decisions of the Supreme Court since the Publication of the Previous Edition. (Hurd & Houghton.)

Leading Cases in the Law of Torts. By Melville M. Bigelow. (Little, Brown & Co.)

A Treatise on the American Law of Elections. By George W. McCrary, of the Iowa Bar. (Myers, Chicago.)

A New Law Dictionary for the Use of Students, the Legal Profession, and the Public. By Archibald Brown. With an Appendix of Legal Maxims and Abbreviations used in Reference to Law Books. By A. P. Sprague. (J. D. Parsons, Albany.)

Two Lectures upon the Relations of Civil Law to Church Polity, Discipline, and Property. By Hon. William Strong, LL. D. (Dodd & Mead.)

A Treatise on the Doctrine of Ultra Vires. Being an Investigation of the Principles which limit the Capacities, Powers, and Liabilities of Corporations, and more especially of Joint-Stock Companies. By Seward Price, LL. D., Barrister-at-Law. With Full Notes and References to American Cases, by Ashbel Green, Esq. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.)

Commentaries on the Law of Married Women, under the Statutes of the Several States, and at Common Law and in Equity. By Joel Prentiss Bishop. Vol. II. (Little, Brown & Co.)

The Law of Taxation. By Francis Hilliard. (Little, Brown & Co.)

MEDICINE.—A small number of medical

works has appeared. The Faculty does not seem to be, just at present, strong in literature:

Contributions to the Annals of Medical Progress and Medical Education in the United States before and during the War of Independence. By Joseph M. Toner, M. D. (Government Printing-Office.)

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Its Pathology, Nature, Symptoms, Diagnosis, Prognosis, Causes, Hygiene, and Medical Treatment. By Addison P. Dutcher, M. D. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

Diseases of the Stomach. By Wilson Fox, M. D. (Lea, Philadelphia.)

The Influence of Music on Health and Life. By Dr. H. Chomet. Translated from the French, by Laura A. Flint. (Putnams.)

The Encyclopædia of Pure Materia Medica. A Record of the Positive Effects of Drugs upon the Healthy Human Organism. Edited by Timothy F. Allen, A. M., M. D., etc. With Contributions from Dr. Richard Hughes, of England; Dr. C. Hering, of Philadelphia; Dr. Carroll Dunham, of New York; Dr. Ad. Lippe, of Philadelphia, and others. Vols. I., II. (Boericke & Tafel.)

A Series of American Clinical Lectures. Edited by E. C. Seguin, M. D. (Putnams.)

Analytical Therapeutics. By C. Hering. Vol. I. (Boericke & Tafel.)

Diseases of the Horse, and How to Treat Them. A Concise Manual of Special Pathology, for the Use of Horsemen, Farmers, Stock-Raisers, and Students in Agricultural Colleges in the United States. By Robert Chawner, Veterinary Surgeon. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

The History of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and its Relations to Medical Teaching. A Lecture, by W. W. Keen, M. D. (Lippincott.)

Vision: Its Optical Defects, and the Adaptation of Spectacles. With 74 Illustrations on Wood. By C. S. Fenner, M. D. (Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.)

Phthisis: Its Morbid Anatomy, Etiology, Symptomatic Events and Complications, Fatality and Prognosis, Treatment and Physical Diagnosis; in a Series of Clinical Studies. By Austin Flint, M. D., Professor in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. (H. C. Lea, Philadelphia.)

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—Illustration is now so largely employed as an embellishment of books, as well as an aid to the exposition of subjects, that we can properly place under this head only those books in which the ordinary relation of the letter-press to the engravings is reversed, or is nearly that of equality in importance. The publication of such books is less called for by popular demand than heretofore, the taste of purchasers inclining more to works in which matter is paramount to ornament. Perhaps our definition does injustice to some of the works named below:

Old New York, from the Battery to Bloomingdale. Etchings by Eliza Greatorex. Text by M. Despard. In Parts. (Putnams.)

The Hudson River, by Pen and Pencil. Illustrated by J. B. Woodward. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast. By Samuel Adams Drake. (Harpers.)

A Century After. Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Edited by Edward Strahan. Illustrated by Thomas Moran, F. O. C. Darley, and others. In Parts. (Allen, Lane & Scott, Philadelphia.)

Sunshine for Babyland. With over 100 Full-page Illustrations. (Lothrop.)

Christmas in Song and Story. By Milton, Longfellow, Tennyson, Thackeray, Dickens, Irving, etc. Illustrated by Doré, Nast, Leech, Birket Foster, and others. (Cockcroft & Co.)

Poetic Localities of Cambridge. Edited by W. J. Stillman. Illustrated with Heliotypes from Nature. (Osgood.)

The Book of American Interiors. By Charles W. Elliott. Containing Views of Twenty-four Striking Interiors now existing in this Country, and about Thirty other Illustrations, with Descriptive Letterpress. (Osgood.)

Ballads of Home. Edited by George M. Baker. 40 Full-page Illustrations. (Lee & Shepard.)

Gallery of English and American Women famous in Song. Edited by Henry Coppée, LL. D. (Stoddart, Philadelphia.)

Centennial Book of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. By William Brotherhead. (Stoddart.)

Golden Treasures of Poetry, Romance, and Art. By Eminent Poets, Novelists, and Essayists. (Gill.)

Historical and Legendary Ballads and Songs. By Walter Thornbury. (Gill.)

Silhouettes of the Seasons in Art and Song. Twelve Designs in Silhouette of the Months of the Year, with Original Poems by the most Popular Writers. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston).

Christ in Art: The Glory of the Words and Acts of Jesus Christ, as related in the Language of the Four Evangelists, arranged in one Continuous Narrative. By Edward Eggleston, D. D. Illustrated with 100 Full-page Plates on Steel and Wood, executed by Brendamour, of Düsseldorf, after the famous Designs of Alexander Bida; together with numerous Expository Engravings in the Text, by American Artists. (Ford.)

Nuts for Christmas Cracking. By Theresa Oakey Hall. (Whittaker.)

Paws and Claws. Being True Stories of Clever Creatures, Tame and Wild. (Dutton.)

The Gypsy Series. By E. Stuart Phelps. Four volumes. (Dutton.)

MISCELLANEOUS.—Of the American Cyclopædia, referred to last year, fifteen volumes have appeared; and the sales, it is believed, have exceeded those of any equally extensive work in this country. The fact is interesting, as an indication of the large demand that exists and is likely to exist in this country for books of solid and permanent value. The amount of flashy literature that is circulated may seem ominous, but there are important facts of another aspect to be set over against it. "Johnson's Cyclopædia," which embodies the features of gazetteer and dictionary, is a similar "sign of the times." Duyckink's "Cyclopædia of American Literature," reëdited, has appeared in a new edition. We have no other work to compare with this, though one might conceive of a possible advance upon it. The books named below are, in part, such as seemed irreducible to any of the heads of division, and in part such as, having, in legislative phrase, been read only by their titles, do not disclose to the titular reader the nature of their contents:

The Example of France. Two Essays on the Payment of the Indemnity and the Management of the Currency since the German War, 1870–74. By Victor Bonnet. Translated by George Walker. (D. Appleton & Co.)

A National Constitution the only Road to National Peace. A Letter to the President of the United States. By William Giles Dix. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

The Bazar-Book of the Household: Marriage, Establishment, Servants, Housekeeping, Children, Home-Life, Company. (Harpers.)

Educational Reminiscences and Suggestions. By Catharine E. Beecher. (Ford.)

Grand Transformation Scenes in the United States; or, Glimpses of Home after Thirteen Years Abroad. By Hiram Fuller. (Carleton.)

Dramas and Dramatic Scenes. Edited by W. H. Venable. Illustrated by W. H. Farny. (Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati.)

Ten Years with Spiritual Mediums. By Francis Gerry Fairfield. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Proof Palpable of Immortality: being an Account of the Materialization Phenomena of Modern Spiritualism, with Remarks on the Relation of the Facts to Theology, Morals, and Religion. By Epes Sargent. (Colby & Rich, Boston.)

Secrets of the Sanctum. An Inside View of an Editor's Life. By A. F. Hill. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

In the House of the Presidents. By Laura Carter Holloway. (United States Publishing Co.)

Money. By Henry Carey Baird. Reprinted from the American Cyclopædia. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Morality of Prohibitory Liquor Laws. An Essay. By William B. Weeden. (Roberts, Boston.)

The Cremation Theory of Specie Resumption. By David A. Wells. (Putnams.)

Fears for Democracy regarded from the American Point of View. By Charles Ingersoll. (Lippincott.)

The Romance of the Association; or, One Last Glimpse of Charlotte Temple and Eliza Wharton. A Curiosity of Literature and Life. By Mrs. C. H. Dall. (Williams, Boston.)

American Educational Cyclopædia. A Reference-Book for all Matters pertaining to Education. Vol. I. To be published annually.

How to Make a Living. By George Cary Eggleston. (Putnams.)

The Best Reading. Hints on the Selection of Books; on the Formation of Libraries, Public and Private; on Courses of Reading, etc. With a Classified Bibliography for Easy Reference. Revised, enlarged, and continued to December, 1874. (Putnams.)

Speeches of Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, embracing his most Prominent Forensic, Political, Occasional, and Literary Addresses. Compiled by his Son, Charles S. Voorhees. With a Short Biographical Sketch. (Clarke, Cincinnati.)

The American Temperance Cyclopædia of History, Biography, Anecdote, and Illustration. By Rev. J. B. Wakely, D. D. (National Temperance Society.)

Sex in Industry. A Plea for the Working-Girl. By Azel Ames, Jr., M. D. Special Commissioner of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor. (Osgood.)

Whip and Spur. By George E. Waring, Jr. (Osgood.)

Prohibition a Failure. By Dio Lewis, M. D. (Osgood.)

A Discourse on the Nature of the American Union, as the Principal Controversy involved in the Late Civil War. By George Ticknor Curtis. (Dutton.)

The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem. Edited by D. R. Locke [Petroleum V. Nasby]. (Lee & Shepard.)

Socialistic, Communistic, Mutualistic, and Financial Problems. By William B. Greene. (Lee & Shepard.)

What and How to Read: A Guide to Recent English Literature, containing a Minutely Classified List of the Best Books published in England and America during the Past Five Years. With Critical Remarks and Suggestions, and an Introduction. By G. A. F. Van Rhyn. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Abuse of Maternity, through its Rejection and through its Unwise Acceptance. By Mrs. Elizabeth E. Evans. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

Views and Interviews on Journalism. Edited by Charles F. Wingate. (Patterson.)

Norse Mythology; or, The Religion of our Forefathers. Containing all the Myths of the Eddas, systematized and interpreted. By R. B. Anderson, A. M., Professor of the Scandinavian Languages in the University of Wisconsin. (Griggs.)

Eli Perkins (at Large), his Sayings and Doings. By Melville D. Landon. (Ford.)

Bees and Hornets in Human Guise. By D. S. Erickson. (Congregational Publishing Society.)

A Domestic Problem. Work and Culture in the Household. By Mrs. A. M. Diaz. (Osgood.)

European Lighthouse Systems. Being a Report of a Tour of Inspection made in 1873, by Major George H. Elliott, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. (Van Nostrand.)

Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1875–'76. Showing their Mileage, Stocks, Bonds, Cost, Traffic, Earnings, Expenses, and Organizations. With an Appendix, containing a Full Analysis of the Debts of the United States and of the Several States. By Henry V. Poor. (H. V. & H. W. Poor.)

Two Thousand Years After; or, A Talk in a Cemetery. By John Darby. (Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.)

Everyday Facts for Everyday Life. A Book for the Household. (Dodd & Mead.)

Our Wasted Resources. The Missing Link in the Temperance Reform. By William Hargreaves, M. D. (National Temperance Society.)

The Little Street-Sweeper; or, Life among the Poor. By Rev. Samuel B. Halliday. (Ford.)

Weights, Measures, and Money, of All Nations. Compiled by F. W. Clarke, S. B. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Opium-Eating. An Autobiographical Sketch. By an Habituate. (Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.)

A Texas Scrap-Book. Compiled by D. W. C. Baker. (Barnes.)

The Great Bonanza. By Oliver Optic, R. M. Ballantyne, and others. 200 Illustrations. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Story of the Stick in all Ages and Lands. Translated and adapted from the French of Antony Réal [Fernand Michel]. (Bouton.)

The American State and American Statesmen. By William Giles Dix. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

On the Road to Riches. By William H. Maher. (T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O.)

The Works of Count Rumford. Carefully collected and edited by a Committee of the Academy. Together with a Life of Count Rumford, by the Rev. George E. Ellis. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston. By William L. Stone. (Virtue & Yorston.)

A Farmer's Vacation. A Series of Papers describing and illustrating the Life and Methods of Farmers in Several Countries. By George E. Waring, Jr. (Osgood.)

Florida: its Scenery, Climate, and History. With an Account of Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, and Aiken; a Chapter for Consumptives, and Various Papers on Fruit-Culture, etc. By Sidney Lanier. (Lippincott.)

Five Essays relating to the Construction, Organization, and Management of Hospitals. Contributed by their Authors for the Use of the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore. (Wm. Wood & Co.)

Gardening for Pleasure. A Guide to the Amateur in the Fruit, Vegetable, and Flower Garden; with Full Directions for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, and Window-Garden. By Peter Henderson. (Orange Judd & Co.)

Household Elegancies. By Henry T. Williams and Mrs. C. S. Jones. (H. T. Williams.)

How to Live Long; or, Health Maxims, Physical, Mental, and Moral. By W. W. Hall, M. D. (Hurd & Houghton.)

Absolute Money. A New System of Finance under a Coöperative Government. By Britton A. Hill. (Soule, St. Louis.)

The Literature of Kissing, gleaned from History, Poetry, Fiction, and Anecdote. By C. C. Bombaugh, M. A., M. D. (Lippincott.)

Laurel Leaves. Original Poems, Stories, and Essays. By Eminent Authors. (W. F. Gill & Co., Boston.)

Gleanings for the Curious from the Harvest Fields of Literature. Collated by C. C. Bombaugh, M. A., M. D. (H. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford.)

Annals of a Fortress. By E. Viollet-le-Duc. Translated by Benjamin Bucknall, Architect.

REPUBLICATIONS.—The sale of English books in this country increases year by year, partly through the establishment by London houses of agencies here, partly because English authors and publishers have more faith in cheap editions than they formerly had, manufacturing them both for home use and for exportation. It seems also to be found profitable to import the sheets of English books, which are thus republished without reprinting. In one or another form of publication, or by importation, all the more important English works are placed within reach of American readers. The most popular authors in either country may be presumed to address readers in the other, and it is true to an increasing extent that "the reading public" in both constitutes one community. The fact does not make American authors less distinctively American, any more than the study of the Greek and Latin classics is likely to counteract the force of the modern spirit.

With the exception, perhaps, of works of fiction, of which the influx is perpetual, it is a sign of the tendency of thought that works of science and philosophy outnumber all others. To the "International Scientific Series" (Appletons) have been added "The Doctrine of Descent and Darwinism," by Oscar Schmidt, Professor in the University of Strasburg; "The Chemistry of Light and Photography," by Prof. Vogel, Berlin; and "Fungi: their Nature and Uses," by M. C. Cook, M. A., edited by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M. A. In the "Popular Science Library" (of the same publishers) are included "Health," by Edward Smith, M. D., F. R. S., and "English Men of Science, their Nature and Nurture," by Francis Galton, F. R. S. The same house gives us Darwin's "Insectivorous Plants," and the new enlarged edition of his "Descent of Man;" "Heredity," from the French of Ribot; "The Science of Music," by Sedley Taylor, M. A.; "Currency and Banking," by Prof. Bonamy Price; "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," by Prof. Stanley Jevons; "Nature and Life," by Ferdinand Papillon, translated by A. R. Macdonough; "Climate and Time in their Geological Relations," by James Croll; "Boys and Girls in Biology; or, Simple Studies of the Lower Forms of Life, based upon the Latest Lectures of T. H. Huxley," by Sarah Hackett Stevenson; "The Childhood of Religions," by Edward Clodd, F. R. A. S.; a new edition of Mill's "Political Economy," with the author's final revisions; a revised edition of Prof. Tyndall's "Belfast Address," with a preface replying to his critics, and an appended article on "Scientific Materialism;" "On Paralysis in Brain-Disease," by H. Charlton Bastian, M. D.; "Clinical Essays and Lectures," by Sir James Paget, Bart.; Steiner's "Compendium of Children's Diseases;" "Our Place among Infinities," by Richard A. Proctor; and a Science Primer on "Astronomy," by Prof. Norman Lockyer. If no other publishing-house makes so marked a specialty of scientific and philosophical books, others show no little enterprise in the same direction. A new volume—the fifth—of "Dissertations and Discussions," by J. S. Mill (Holt), includes the Posthumous Essays. A new edition of Sir H. S. Maine's "Ancient Law," and the "Lectures on Jurisprudence," by the late John Austin, abridged for the use of students, by Robert Campbell, have the same publishers. "The Border Lands of Insanity," by Andrew Wynter, M. D., and "Navigation in Theory and Practice," by Henry Evers, LL. D. (Putnams); "The Character and Logical Method of Political Economy," by J. E. Cairnes, LL. D.—the author's final edition—and "Man and Beast, Here and Hereafter," by the Rev. J. G. Wood (Harpers); Schiller's "Æsthetical Essays," containing also his "Philosophical Letters," and the "Essay on the Connection between the Animal and Spiritual Nature in Man;" "Science By-Ways," by Richard A. Proctor, and the "Log-Book of a Fisherman and Zoölogist," by Frank Buckland (Lippincott); "How to Teach Chemistry," by Edward Frankland, summarized and edited by George Chaloner, F. C. S., and "The Philosophy of Marriage in its Social, Moral, and Physical Relations," by Michael Ryan, M. D. (Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia); "Problems of Life and Mind," by G. H. Lewes, first series (Osgood); "Popular Physiology," by R. T. Trall, M. D. (Wells); "Practical Guide to the Determination of Minerals by the Blowpipe," by Dr. C. W. C. Fuchs, translated by C. W. Danby (Claxton); with the various "Primers," "Recreations," etc., in science, and the contributions before recorded of our own authors, must be regarded as marked indicia of the direction of the popular mind to scientific and philosophical investigation.

In the departments of history, antiquities, biography, and memoirs, the following have been republished:

Merivale's General History of Rome. (D. Appleton & Co.)

History of Greece. By C. A. Fyffe.—History of Rome, by M. Creighton.—Historical Primers, edited by J. R. Green. (Ib.)

The Life of the Greeks and Romans, described from Antique Monuments. By E. Guhl and W. Koner, translated by F. Hueffer. Illustrated. (Ib.)

The Eighteenth Century: Manners, Customs, and Costumes in France, 1700–1789. By Paul Lacroix. Richly illustrated. (Ib.)

Martin's Life of the Prince Consort. (Ib.)

Greville's Journal of the Reigns of George IV. and William IV. (Ib.)

Ancient History from the Monuments. 3 Vols.: Egypt, Assyria, Persia. (Scribner.)

Epochs of History. Edited by Morris. In course of publication. (Ib.)
Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea. Battle of Inkerman. (Harpers.)
A Short History of the English People. By J. R. Green. (Ib.)
Forster's Life of Jonathan Swift. Vol. I. (Ib.)
Early Kings of Norway. By T. Carlyle. (Ib.)
Macready's Reminiscences. Edited by Sir F. Pollock. (Ib.)
Life of Lord Byron, and other Sketches. By Castelar. (Ib.)
Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions. (Roberts.)
Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher. (Ib.)
Musical Composers and their Lives. By Sarah Tytler. (Ib.)
The History of Lawyers. By William Forsyth. (Cockcroft.)
Autobiography and Memoir of Dr. Thomas Guthrie. (Carters.)
The Epworth Singers and other Poets of Methodism. By Rev. S. W. Christophers. (Randolph.)

The abridgment of the literature of recent and contemporary memoirs in the "Bric-à-Brac Series," edited by Richard H. Stoddard (Scribner), has proved a popular undertaking, and by the skill of the editor the time of readers has been saved, at no loss of interest. The usual discursiveness and minuteness of personal memoirs afford scope for judicious condensation.

Works of travel and exploration have a high place in international regard:

India and its Native Princes. By Louis Rousselet. Edited by Lieutenant Buckle. Copiously illustrated. (Scribner.)
Assyrian Discoveries. By George Smith. (Ib.)
The Last Journals of Dr. Livingstone. (Harpers.)
The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China. By J. Thomson. Illustrated. (Ib.)
The Abode of Snow. By Andrew Wilson. (Putnams.)
Notes of Travel in Southwestern Africa. By C. J. Anderson. (Ib.)
Twelve Months in Madagascar. By Joseph Mullens, D. D., of the London Missionary Society. (Carters.)
In the Holy Land. By Rev. Andrew Thomson, D. D., F. R. S. E., etc. (Randolph.)
The Amazon and Madeira Rivers. By Franz Keller. (Lippincott.)
Days near Rome. By Augustus J. C. Hare. (Coates.)
Spain and the Spaniards. By N. L. Thieblin. (Lee & Shepard.)

Of religious reprints we find the following noticeable:

Strivings for the Faith. Christian Evidence Society Lectures. (Randolph.)
Fireside Homilies. By the late Dean Henry Alford, D. D. (Ib.)
The Philosophy of Natural Theology. An Essay in Confutation of the Skepticism of the Present Day, which obtained a prize at Oxford. By the Rev. William Jackson, M. A., F. S. A. (Ib.)
Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion. By W. E. Gladstone. (Harpers.)
Mohammed and Mohammedanism. By R. Bosworth Smith, M. A. (Ib.)
Home Truths. By the Rev. J. C. Ryle. (Carters.)
Earth's Morning; or, Thoughts on Genesis. By Horatius Bonar, D. D. (Ib.)
The Rent Veil. By H. Bonar, D. D. (Ib.)
Types and Emblems. By C. H. Spurgeon. (Sheldon.)
The "Speaker's Commentary." Vol. V. (Scribner.)
The Bible Educator. Edited by E. H. Plumptre, M. A. (Dutton.)
Glimpses of the Supernatural. Edited by the Rev. Frederick George Lee, D. C. L. (Carlton.)
God and the Bible. By Matthew Arnold. (Osgood.)
Thoughts on Revelation. By J. McLeod Campbell. (Claxton.)
A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Psalms. By James G. Murphy, LL. D. (Draper, Andover.)
The Temperance Reformation, and its Claims upon the Christian Church. By the Rev. James Smith, of Scotland. (Lothrop.)

In poetry the importation is not large. But it is of the best that is to be had:

Queen Mary. By Tennyson. (Osgood.)
The Æneids of Virgil. Done into English Verse. By William Morris. (Roberts.)
Dante and his Circle: with the Italian Poets preceding Him. A Collection of Lyrics. Edited and translated in the Original Metres. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. (Ib.)
The Shepherd Lady, and other Poems. By Jean Ingelow. Illustrated. (Ib.)
Aristophanes's Apology. By Robert Browning. (Osgood.)
The Poetical Works of Owen Meredith [Robert Lord Lytton]. (Ib.)
Hymns. By Frederick William Faber, D. D. With a Sketch of his Life. (Dutton.)

The "Concordance to the Works of Alexander Pope," by Edwin Abbott, with an Introduction by Edwin A. Abbott, D. D. (Appleton), is not poetry, but is the indispensable aid to the enjoyment of a poet now rated by critics as much below his worth as he was once rated above it. This work may fitly intervene between the poets and the essayists:

English Poets. Twelve Essays, with Photographs. By Joseph Gostwick. (D. Appleton & Co.)
Poets and Novelists. By George Barnett Smith. (Ib.)
Hours in a Library. By Leslie Stephens. (Scribner.)
Social Pressure. By Sir Arthur Helps. (Roberts.)
A Group of Poets and their Haunts. By James Albert Harrison. (Hurd.)
The Better Self. By J. Hain Friswell. (Porter & Coates.)
Lectures delivered in America. By Charles Kingsley. (Ib.)
Thrift. By Samuel Smiles. (Harpers.)
Sermons out of Church. By the Author of "John Halifax." (Ib.)

Among works on (and of) art should be mentioned:

Our Sketching Club. By R. St. John Tyrwhitt. (Roberts.)
The Sylvan Year. Leaves from the Note-Book of Raoul Dubois. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. With Twenty Etchings. (Ib.)
Examples of Modern Etching, with Notes by P. G. Hamerton. (Bouton.)
The Aërial World. By G. Hartwig. (D. Appleton & Co.)
Examples of Mediæval Foliage and Colored Decoration, taken from Buildings of the Twelfth to the Fifteenth Century. With Descriptive Letter-press. By James K. Collins. (Osgood.)
Narrative of La Moyne, the Artist who accompanied the French Expedition into Florida in 1564. From the Latin of De Bry. With Heliotypes of the

Engravings taken from the Artist's Original Designs. (Osgood.)

A few juvenile books may be named. These are exclusive of a large number reprinted for Sunday-school libraries, of various degrees of merit:

Higgledy-Piggledy. By E. H. Knatchbull-Hugesson, M. P. (D. Appleton & Co.)

History of my Friends; or, Home Life with Animals. From the French of Emile Achard. (Putnams.)

Harry Blount: Passages in a Boy's Life. By P. G. Hamerton. (Roberts.)

Six to Sixteen. A Story for Girls. By Juliana Horatia Ewing. (Ib.)

Adventures of Captain Hatteras. By Jules Verne. (Osgood.)

In fiction, besides the various editions of standard writers, as Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, not to set out the titles of books, our public has absorbed tales by Mrs. Alexander, William Black, R. D. Blackmore, Miss Braddon, M. Cherbuliez, Mrs. Charles, Mary Cowden Clarke, Wilkie Collins, M. Daudet, Frances Elliot, C. C. Fraser-Tytler, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, "Edward Garrett," Mary Cecil Hay, Mrs. Cashel Hoey, Jean Ingelow, Mrs. C. Jenkin, Julia Kavanagh, Annie Keary, Katharine King, Henry Kingsley, Katharine S. Macquoid, George Macdonald, C. Welsh Mason, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Oliphant, James Payn, Charles Reade, J. A. Skertchly, J. F. Smith, Mrs. J. K. Spender, Eliza Taber, Miss Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Jules Verne, Charlotte Walsingham, Wachenhusen, and Whyte-Melville.

On the whole, the year 1875 in the United States will not be judged to have been a period of literary progress. Our periodicals have reached a high standard of excellence, and the tendency is upward. Whether development in this direction diverts men from more sustained effort in authorship, or the currents of national energy have been more and more turned into the channels of traffic and material production—channels that are now choked and comparatively stagnant; or whether the decline of literary activity is only apparent—a check upon the publication, and not upon the undertaking, of books—it is not easy to form a probable conjecture. It may be permitted us to hope that what seem indications of diminishing force are rather tokens of a pause in which to gather up the energies for a fresh and vigorous advance, and that American literature will fulfill in its maturity the fair promise of its spring-time.

LITERATURE, CONTINENTAL, IN 1875. The activity in Continental literature in 1875 will be seen by the following extracts from the correspondence of the London *Athenæum:*

BELGIUM.—The year 1875 has witnessed the appearance of the third volume of the "Patria Belgica," a work that is an honor to Belgium. It has been published under the editorship of the Prof. Eug. van Bemmel, assisted by the best writers of the country. This third volume, which has for its title "Belgique Morale et Intellectuelle," contains, like the two previous ones, a series of remarkably interesting monographs, which will be read in other countries, with much profit, by all who desire to know and understand Belgium and her past history. They will find contained in it the history of her religions, of her philosophies, of her sciences, of her public instruction, of her printing, and of her press; of her various dialects, of her French, Flemish, and Walloon literature; of her architecture, painting, sculpture, engraving, and numismatics; of her industrial arts, of the costumes, theatres, music, popular and national airs in Belgium. In a word, "Patria Belgica" constitutes a Belgian encyclopædia, the use and value of which will be real and permanent.

Romance-writers and novelists have produced a plentiful crop this year. X. de Reul has published "Le Roman d'un Géologue;" and he has also translated, with remarkable delicacy and elegance, several of the Flemish novels of Tony Bergmann. D. Keiffer has published a novel dealing with life in Luxemburg, which is rather picturesque ("Monsieur Louis"), and in his "Hyères" he has given a subtile analysis of the impressions and sensations experienced by a patient given up by the doctors, who goes to seek, on the shores of the Mediterranean, a miraculous restoration to health. "Derrière le Rideau," by Camille Lemonnier, exhibits a delicate and refined touch, which reminds one of Gustave Droz. Justin, in "La Vie Urbaine de M. Alfred Nicolas," is full of geniality and good sense. Hermann Pergameni shows that he has made wonderful improvement in "Andrée. Em. Greyson has reached his third edition of "Juffer Daatje et Juffer Doortje," and other novels devoted to giving pictures of modern Dutch life.

The labors in the field of musical erudition are this year most remarkable; notably so is the brilliant "Histoire et Théorie de la Musique de l'Antiquité" (1 vol.), by the composer F. A. Gevaert, who has, so to speak, resuscitated the music of the Greeks. This work has made a sensation in the musical and learned world of Europe; it is, moreover, a miracle of typography, printed at Ghent by Annoot-Braeckman.

As regards history, the first place is unquestionably due to the "Études Politiques sur l'Histoire Ancienne et Moderne, et sur l'Influence de l'État de Guerre et de l'État de Paix," by Paul Devaux. Lofty views and an admirable lucidity are the most striking merits of this great work. A new and complete edition of the political and historical works of the late Baron de Gerlache, the most remarkable man whom the Catholic party possessed in Belgium, and one of the very best writers of the clerical school, has appeared. The indefatigable Théodore Juste has published "Le Coup d'État du 18 Juin, 1789," and some new "Notes Historiques et Biographiques sur quelques Fonda-

teurs de la Monarchie Belge;" also two curious monographs upon Le Baron Nothomb and Le Comte Vilain XIV., both of whom took leading parts in the Revolution of 1830.

The military history of the Belgian Revolution has this year given rise to very contradictory and passionate debates, which have been raised by the work of General Eenens, "Les Conspirations Militaires de 1831." The author, without having taken sufficient pains to verify his assertions, attributes to treachery the defeats inflicted by the Dutch on the Belgians. A reply, by General Kessels, appeared immediately; also a "Mémoire Explicatif," by General Baron de Failly, who was Minister of War in 1831; and we have had even an *étude* on the same subject by a Dutch officer of distinction, General Booms, which is entitled "Le 12 Août, et la Campagne de Dix Jours." General Eenens has attempted to refute the objections of his opponents, in his "Quelques Observations sur les Réponses de MM. Kessels, de Failly et Booms (avec Carte)." Among the numerous historical dissertations upon special points of national history, we may call attention to "Les Pagi de la Belgique et leurs Subdivisions pendant le Moyen Âge," by Charles Piot; "Les Bibliothèques de Madrid et de l'Escurial," from the point of view of the history of Belgium, by the learned archivist Gachard, who has already made so many discoveries. The librarian of the University of Ghent, Ferd. Vanderhaeghen, has published a brief but excellent "Notice sur la Bibliothèque Plantinienne à Anvers." It is well known that the family of Plantin-Moretus has religiously preserved and enriched by continual augmentations the printing-shops established by Christopher Plantin in 1555, at Antwerp, with the presses, the type, and the founderies and all the tools, the library, and the collections of the various modes in which authors have corrected their proofs. It is a unique fact in the annals of typography. There are, besides, portraits and other pictures by some of the great masters; collections of original antique furniture, china, and earthenware; etchings on copper by Rubens and others, and engravings on wood; all the typographical materials used by Plantin and his heirs, down to the present day. By the side of all these things there are 200 manuscripts of ancient authors—authors of the middle ages and of the Renaissance; some of these MSS. are unpublished, and others are adorned with exquisite miniatures—some sixty of the very rarest enamels; from eight to nine thousand books, a great number of which issued from the printing-press of Plantin and of his successors, constitute the library.

Traveled Belgians are rare; we have, however, this year to notice three interesting works of travel. "Un Voyage dans le Nord de l'Europe (Norwége et Mer Glaciale)," by Jules Leclercq; also "Souvenirs d'une Exploration au Bassin de la Yellowstone," the splendid Federal Park of the United States, by Paul Lehardy de Beaulieu; and especially we must note the curious "Notes d'un Voyage au Brésil," by W. de Sélys-Longchamps.

In the domain of social sciences, Eug. van der Rest has published a great *étude*, entitled "Platon et Aristote: Essai sur les Commencements de la Science Politique." I must also not forget a small work by one of the most distinguished writers in Belgium, "Montesquieu et la Constitution Belge," by Ch. Faider. The religious question—this problem now become so important toward the close of our century—has been handled by Goblet d'Alviella, in "Le Catholicisme Libéral Autrefois et Aujourd'hui," and by Émile de Laveleye, in an essay "Sur le Protestantisme et le Catholicisme, dans leurs Rapports avec la Liberté et la Prospérité des Peuples."

Among the works on law and jurisprudence we must mention "Les Principes du Droit Civil," by Prof. F. Laurent. Of this work, the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth volumes have come out during the year 1875; they are in every respect equal to the volumes which preceded them. We may say with truth that this great work is a masterpiece.

All the journals of Europe have occupied themselves about the ecstasy and the so-styled miraculous illness of a young girl living in Hainault—Louise Lateau by name. Our bishops, all our clergy, all the Ultramontane party to a man, have made the most of this painful pathological case. At last the Catholic medical men joined their voices to this concert, which is at once polemical, scientific, religious, and political. One of those whimsical religious controversies, that can only arise in a country where the Romish Church has long been dominant, has been raging between the Drs. Boëns, Charbonnier, Lefébre, and Warlomont, and the Abbé Cornet. It is needless to say that while, for some persons, medical science can explain the phenomenon, others believe it to be a manifest case of the miraculous intervention of Heaven.

Prose has this year, as in most others, furnished a strong contingent. Hendrik Conscience, whose stories have been translated even into modern Greek, has published a touching tale, entitled "Schandevrees" ("The Fear of Shame"). Prof. Heremans has collected the scattered stories of Tony (Anton Bergmann), under the title of "Verspreide Schetsen en Novellen."

Emil van Goethem has published a little masterpiece, a play entitled "Het Wiegje" ("The Cradle"), and a play called "Vriend Kobus" ("Friend James"), which, without being equal to "The Cradle," is still a good piece, containing several well-delineated characters.

Bohemia.—Although Bohemian literature has sustained serious losses in the past year—a whole series of writers have followed the celebrated poet Hálek to an early grave—and although the unfortunate political situation of

the country and the consequent disputes have by no means been propitious in their influence, still our literary activity remains as great as ever.

Of original work in the way of poetry the more important may be singled out. Heyduk's "Cymbal a Housle" ("The Cymbal and the Fiddle") consists of a series of admirable pieces, which depict with great force the life and sufferings of the North Slav of Hungary. The striking descriptions, deep feeling, astonishing naturalness, and the national tone the author exhibits, combine to stamp this volume as the most remarkable of the year.

In history there is most to report. The collections of "sources" go on which I mentioned last year. Of Palacky"s great work another volume has appeared; and so, too, of B. Dudík's "History of Moravia." There is no need dwelling on the high value of both these publications for the history of Central Europe. A model of historical research is furnished by W. W. Tomek's "History of the City of Prague." The publishing firm of T. L. Kober is continuing the popular "Ceskomoravská Kronika." The young scholar, Konstantin Jirecek, has published a "Dejiny národa Bulharskeho" ("History of the Bulgarians"), founded upon original researches. It is the first attempt of the kind, and is all the more important just now that the eyes of politicians are fixed on the Balkan Peninsula. I hear that a French translation is in preparation.

In philosophy, besides minor publications, we have Dr. J. Durdik's "Vseobecná Aesthetika" ("Universal Æsthetics"), which has at last appeared. The author has striven to keep abreast of the newest results, and has based his theories on those of Herbart, and the subsequent labors of Zimmermann, Helmholtz, and Hanslick.

In philology I may mention that a large English-Bohemian and Bohemian-English dictionary, compiled by Prof. Mourck, is printing.

Denmark.—Since last Christmas the literature of Denmark has lost one of its chief ornaments, the renowned Hans Christian Andersen, who died in the month of August, seventy years old.

In the field of poetry, our literature of the past year has given us but little.

In novels, the year has been more fertile, even if it cannot boast of any work of great and lasting significance. This branch of literature seems to be that in which our authors, especially the younger, feel most inclined to exercise their powers—a circumstance owing, no doubt, partly to the large number of foreign novels which have in later years been translated into Danish.

To turn to history, Bishop Monrad has added to Church history by describing "The First Combat about the Origin of the Apostolic Creed." From Prof. E. Holm we have a work, in two volumes, on "The External History of Denmark and Norway during the French Revolution and the Wars of Napoleon (1791–1807)," giving valuable information about the situation of the united kingdoms in those eventful times. Another of the Professors of History in our Danish University, F. Schiern, has just published the first of two volumes of "Later Historical Studies," containing, among other things, an essay on the Scottish Earl of Bothwell. T. Lund has given us a collection of four historical sketches.

In criticism, Kr. Arentzen has continued his valuable work, "Baggesen and Oehlenschläger," so abundant in literary materials, and given us the fifth volume. But of greatest and most lasting importance is volume four of G. Brandes's "Main Currents of the Literature of the Nineteenth Century," lately published, with the separate title of "Naturalism in England: Byron and his Group." Having in the earlier volumes gone through the literature of France and Germany at the opening of this century, the author in this volume, besides Byron, treats the whole contemporary poetical literature of England—the Lake-School, Scott, Keats, Moore, Landor, and Shelley.

France.—It is impossible to run through the catalogue of French books published during the last twelve months without a feeling of deep melancholy. The press is as active as ever, but the works registered in the *Bulletin de la Librairie*, or criticised in the reviews and newspapers, are sadly deficient in character and originality.

If metaphysical literature has sunk to a state of decay which we never had to notice before, theology in all its branches, exegetical and apologetical, is lower still. M. Louis Veuillot's splendidly illustrated "Life of Jesus" is a work absolutely destitute of criticism, and thoroughly leavened with the spirit of bitterness so characteristic of the author. The Renaissance and Protestantism are denounced as equally responsible for the corruption which is eating up society, and Calvin is represented as walking hand in hand with Rabelais in an attack upon Christianity. If M. Michelet's theological views are rather wild, the journalist of the *Univers* is equally startling in his theories of Church history, and the famous axiom about extremes meeting finds here a most amusing realization.

The publication of state papers and political documents naturally reminds me of the efforts made by M. Armand Baschet to open up the arcana of the French Foreign Office. Thanks to M. Baschet, the restrictions imposed by over-cautious ministers have been partly removed, and his interesting octavo on the papers of the celebrated "Duc et Pair" gives us an idea of the treasures now at the disposal of competent editors. Let us also name the same gentleman's monograph on the origin, formation, and development of the "Archives des Affaires Étrangères:" it is full of most valuable information, and it shows that, whatever may have been the faults of the *ancien régime*,

it never allowed the foreign relations of France to be under the influence of unworthy or incapable statesmen. Among the various publications of real value bearing upon the Revolutionary epoch, the Empire, and the Restoration, we may name the "Souvenirs of Colonel de Gonneville," the last two volumes of M. Michelet's "History of France," the new and revised edition of "Malouet's Memoirs," M. Jules Claretie's "Biography of Camille Desmoulins," including a detailed notice of all the members of the Dantonist party, and M. Daudet's account of M. de Martignac's administration. There is no doubt whatever that, if we study dispassionately the history of France since 1815, we must come to the conclusion that the fall of the Government, founded upon the declaration of Saint-Ouen and upon the charter which followed it, was an irreparable misfortune both for the country and for the cause of liberty. Certain critics are never weary of quoting the names of M. de Polignac, Marshal Marmont, and M. de Villèle, to those who venture to plead the cause of the Restoration; but they forget that M. de Martignac, M. Lainé, and M. Royer-Collard also lived in those eventful days, and that the noble banner of constitutional freedom was upheld then by the Duke de Richelieu, M. de Serre, Benjamin Constant, and M. Decazes, in the face of a spurious liberalism, which condescended to purchase success by an alliance with the admirers of imperial despotism.

On the history of the middle ages we have to notice a large number of excellent publications, and we would mention in the first rank M. Wallon's "Histoire de Saint-Louis." Besides the large work of Lenain de Tillemont, we have also two volumes, by M. Félix Faure, on the same interesting subject; but both these monographs are far from being complete, and the intellectual development of France, left entirely unnoticed by Tillemont, occupies a comparatively small portion of M. Faure's otherwise estimable monograph. M. Wallon has been able to study documents which his predecessors could not avail themselves of; his account of the Crusades thoroughly supersedes that of Michaud; and his appreciation of Saint-Louis as a legislator is a remarkable feature of his work. M. Jules Grauthier's "Histoire de Marie Stuart" is another work of rehabilitation; like M. Wiesener, this new champion of the unfortunate Queen of Scots makes the best of the documents produced by MM. Hosack and Charles de Flandres, and attempts, with a great deal of vigor, to refute not only Knox, Buchanan, and Robertson, but the statements given by Mr. Froude and M. Mignet. Public opinion is certainly beginning to be shaken in its estimate of Mary Stuart; there are other historical characters respecting whom no doubt seems possible, and we must not suppose that M. de Barthélemy's "Filles du Régent" is a brief for the daughters of the Duke of Orleans.

M. Guizot's "Histoire de France racontée à mes Petits-Enfans" was left incomplete by the author, and the last volume is the work of Madame de Witt; let us hope that another of the most distinguished French historians will be spared to finish the important publications long ago begun by him; we allude to M. Mignet, whose masterly account of the negotiations connected with the Spanish succession is still imperfect. The sixteenth century is another epoch which M. Mignet has studied thoroughly; he has given us, at various times, installments of a history of it, and we should like to see him carry on his work as far at least as the treaty of Château-Cambrésis. This book is certainly the most remarkable historical work published during the last year, and many persons will consider it the best of M. Mignet's productions.

The political events of the last five years still continue to be discussed with much bitterness, and all those who have taken part in the Prussian War or the Revolution which followed it are anxious to justify themselves, and to prove satisfactorily that they were amply warranted in the course of action they adopted. M. Saint-René Taillandier's "Dix Ans de l'Histoire d'Allemagne" is a masterly analysis of Baron de Bunsen's correspondence with Frederick William IV.; it takes us back to the year 1847.

Works of erudition are plentiful this year, and the various branches of criticism are excellently represented, with the single exception of Biblical literature, which is still neglected: neither M. Renan nor M. Nicolas has entered the lists; on the Roman Catholic side, we can only notice a few reprints of the Fathers; and orthodox Protestantism still preserves the silence in which it has persisted for so many years.

Next to history let us name geography, and notice at once M. Elisée Reclus's "Géographie Universelle," with its liberal amount of pictorial illustrations, woodcuts, colored maps, etc. The popular newspaper, *Le Tour du Monde*, still pursues its successful career, supplying materials for the splendid volumes of travels which Messrs. Hachette issue every year, and which are almost immediately translated into English. Greece is the land which M. Reclus has taken as the subject of the early chapters in his geographical work; his description of that country is particularly interesting at the present time, and the author's remarks on the political complications of the East will be attentively studied.

In the less explored field of mediæval Greek we have still to praise the unflagging energy of M. Legrand, who, assisted by M. Sathas, has lately published, from the unique Trebizond MS., a Greek epic of the tenth century, celebrating the exploits of Digénis Akritas—a kind of Eastern Robin Hood. The introduction and notes to this magnificent volume throw greater light upon the history of the

Byzantine Empire and the question of iconoclasm. M. Legrand gives besides numerous specimens of the popular songs composed in honor of Digénis Akritas, and readers who are curious about ballad literature cannot do better than turn to M. Auguste Dozon's "Recueil de Poésies Bulgares;" they will find there, as well as in the mediæval Greek epic, a fund of useful information.

M. Lemerre's artistic publications are still continued with undiminished energy; the second and third volumes of Montaigne's Essays and the third volume of Agrippa d'Aubigné's complete works being the latest installments.

The biography and bibliography of classical French authors have been exhaustively treated by numerous *savants:* to say nothing of the prefaces and introductions to the various parts of Messrs. Hachette's "Grands Écrivains," we may just mention the persevering researches of M. Paul Lacroix. The "Bibliothèque Molièresque," we find, is to be followed closely by a "Bibliographie La Fontainienne;" Corneille and Racine will, in course of time, be similarly illustrated.

The archæology and literature of the mediæval Church never met with historians more competent to discharge their task than the joint authors of the "Nouveaux Mélanges d'Archéologie," the third volume of which has recently left the press. Ecclesiastical decoration is the subject of this elegant quarto—a real album, where architects, sculptors, and wood-carvers, can find models of the choicest and most varied description. The drawings are engraved from sketches taken by the late Father Martin; the surviving *collaborateur*, Father Cahier, is responsible for the letterpress, where the only defect we can notice is a want of method, which will render a copious index doubly necessary when the last volume of the series is sent to the printers. In a totally different order of topics, let us mention M. Paul Pierret's beautiful "Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Egyptienne," containing every important detail bearing upon the mythology, geography, history, and ethnography, of the ancient Egyptians. The volume comes from the French Imprimerie Nationale; it gives all the symbols and hieroglyphics, and is particularly rich in bibliographical details.

The sphere of literary criticism does not offer any production of very distinguished merit.

Fiction, both in prose and poetry, is still, as it was last year, the weakest part of the literary harvest.

In the domains of poetry there is almost an absolute dearth; and when we have named M. Coppée's "Le Cahier Rouge," Madame Blanchecotte's "Militantes," and M. Déroulède's "Nouveaux Chants," our list of new works is exhausted; for M. André Lemoigne's "Poésies," collected in one volume, and M. de Banville's "Occidentales," have long been known to the reading public. We miss the powerful voice of M. Victor Hugo, and we hope that we shall soon be able to welcome some fresh outpouring of that genius which charms us all by a vigor and an originality as great now as they ever were.

GERMANY.—A German poet, Anastasius Grün, in some beautiful verses, has predicted that the "Last Poet" will quit the earth in company with the "Last Man." That this last Man and Poet will be a German he has not said; but the number of new poets that make their appearance every year—and this year has been no exception to the rule—suggests the consoling reflection that the existence of the human race is likely to be prolonged for some time to come. Not satisfied with repeated impressions of the standard poets and more or less ponderous "collected editions" of the singers of the day, poetry has this year vied with politics, and founded periodical organs of her own, which are dedicated to *belles-lettres* only. The simultaneous establishment of the fortnightly *Deutsche Dichterhalle* and the monthly *Neue Monatshefte für Dichtkunst und Kritik*, edited, the former by Ernst Eckstein and the latter by Oscar Blumenthal, furnishes a striking proof that the politico-military paroxysm to which, since the foundation of the new German Empire, everybody has been a prey, is abating, and that the preference formerly felt by the Germans for a tranquil poetic life is again gaining ground. In both these magazines are to be found the most brilliant names among our poets; but their verses are not so brilliant.

The dramatic seed has this year shot up wonderfully. A writer hitherto unknown to fame, Ewald Böcker, has published a classical trilogy, "Periander," and plays have appeared by Julius Grosse ("Tiberius"), Mosenthal ("Parisina"), Hans Herrig ("Friedrich Barbarossa"), Otto Roquette ("Der Feind im Hause"), F. Keim ("Sulamith"), Hermann Kette, and others. Heinrich Kruse, the author of the "Gräfin," a play distinguished by hard yet energetic characterization, has, in his "Brutus," ventured on an unequal contest with Shakespeare. Paul Heyse has published a new novel, "Im Paradies," the setting of which is a contrast to the gloomy tone of his last, "Die Kinder der Welt." He has found a rival in Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, who, hitherto known only as a dramatist, has brought out a volume of "Erzählungen," distinguished for miniature-like portraiture and high morality. The dream-like fascination of the loneliness of northern forest and northern seas pervades Theodor Storm's new tales, "Im Waldwinkel" and "Psyche," to a degree unapproached by any other writer except Heyse. Let no one expect a sentimental Alpine idyl in Gottfried Keller's "Neue Leute von Seldwyla," for these "Tendenz" descriptions of the Swiss peasant-world are marked by a hard politico-social realism. On the other hand, another dweller in Switzerland, Johannes Scherr, has included in his new "Novellen" an

Alpine story, "Rose zur Flüh," which ranks high for the subtilty of its studies of character and splendor of its descriptions of scenery. P. K. Rosegger, a native of Styria, has lately proved himself, in his "Schriften des Waldschulmeisters," a masterly delineator of the home-life of his countrymen. In a tragic tale, that takes its wondrous title "Juschu" from the *naïve* heroine, who is, however, rendered clear-sighted by fidelity, the eccentric but *spirituel* Hans Hopfen has wasted his descriptive gifts on the painful problem of a righteous but quite accidental retribution. The romance of Ferdinand Kürnberger, "Der Haustyrann," is a new proof of the splendid powers of portraiture possessed by this suggestive and penetrating yet odd writer, but also of his caprice.

The transition from novels to dull science may be aided by the mention of the creator of romantic philosophy. The centenary of the birth of Schelling (January 27, 1775) fell in this year, and, like Fichte's centenary in 1862 and Hegel's in 1870, called forth a little literature from friend and foe. The pantheist, who in his genial youth was close to the borders of atheism, turned, it was well known, in his old age into a monotheist who believed in revelation. As when barely five-and-twenty he expounded in his "Naturphilosophie" the idea of a gradual development of the whole organic and inorganic universe from an original opposition of an extending and contracting force, all the ablest followers of the natural sciences extol him, although he soon proved false to his method, which was rather fanciful than scientific. Of his "Philosophie der Mythologie und Offenbarung" only a few pietists have professed themselves adherents. His most loyal disciple, Prof. Hubert Beckers, of Munich, has in an academic oration gone through the entire series of his speculations, while others, such as Pfleiderer at Jena, H. von Stein at Rostock, Robert Zimmermann at Vienna ("Schelling's Philosophie der Kunst"), have dwelt upon portions of his theories. His second philosophy, by him styled "Positive," has lately come again into notice, because Ed. von Hartmann, the Philosopher of the Unconscious, has laid hold of it, and declares it a means of mediating between the views of Hegel and Schopenhauer. Schelling sought by it to prop up Christianity, and proclaimed the "Johannine" form of Christianity the Religion of the Future. His new follower, Hartmann, in his most recent book, preaches "die Selbstzersetzung des Christenthums," and announces humanistic pessimism as the Religion of the Future. Johannes Huber, of Munich, one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement, and a thinker who has been much influenced by Schelling, has answered Hartmann from a Christian standpoint in a pamphlet called "Die religiöse Frage."

In Jena, where Schelling and Oken taught, a new "Naturphilosophie," intended to take the place of "the old," is preached by the genial apostle of Darwinism in Germany, the fiery Ernst Haeckel, first in his too little known "Generelle Morphologie," then in his most popular if also his most superficial work, "Natürliche Schöpfungsgeschichte," and lately again in his most recent work, "Anthropogenie;" but, after all, as E. von Hartmann has shown, this "Naturphilosophie" is but a "Naturwissenschaft." The indefatigable opponent of the theory of Natural Selection, Adolf Bastian the ethnologist, has lately published a volume, called "Schöpfung oder Entstehung," in which he both uncivilly and unjustly calls the theory of the Descent of Man, which Haeckel endeavors to establish upon numerous embryological facts, an "anthropogonische Missgeburt." Guelph and Ghibelline could not be more bitter.

The Nestor of German historians, Leopold von Ranke, has published an essay upon the "Ursprung und Beginn der Revolutionskriege 1791 und 1792." The cold objectivity of the writer prevents him from showing either hatred or favor to the object of his delineation.

The indefatigable veteran has, this time not without some slight satisfaction at the attainment of a long-sought end, remodeled his "Neun Bücher Preussischer Geschichte," and issued it under the title of "Genesis des Preussischen Staats." The first book of the old work has been extended into four. Now that the aim of Frederick's policy has been attained, and the Hapsburg dynasty driven out of the "New Empire" toward Pesth, there is redoubled interest in tracing the "genesis" of the Prussian state, and in Arneth's work (the seventh volume of which has appeared this year) the "genesis" of the Austrian state under Maria Theresa. We are thereby enabled to see still more clearly than before that it was impossible for the two rival powers to dwell under one roof. Out of their unavoidable antagonism have sprung the Austrian and the Prussian schools of history which take opposite views of nearly every event.

Let us turn to a couple who, in spite of disparity of age and different tastes, bore the heavy trials of poverty and suffering with unshakable fidelity and self-sacrifice. The correspondence of Schiller's sister, Christophine, with her future husband, Reinwald, the librarian of Meiningen, a man much older than herself, in narrow circumstances and hypochondriacal, and with her brother, the poet, brings before us a truly German and most noble woman. If she had not the high-soaring imagination of her great brother, yet she had fully as much moral dignity. Many of the ladies who are celebrated in the annals of literature as members of the Weimar circle, in which a woman's virtue was not always too highly esteemed, might have learned from the simple Swabian woman. The memory of one of the most seductive stars of that ducal court, the beautiful Corona Schröter, has been revived by Robert Keil on the occasion of the

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The novels I have mentioned are not nearly enough to meet the wants of the public, and there is a great deal of translation done—too much, indeed. Still many good, and some of the best, stories published abroad are translated, for instance, this year, "Middlemarch" and "Don Quixote." Both of these were translated under the auspices of the "Kisfaludy" Society.

In Hungarian poetry, the book most worthy of mention is the new edition of Francis Toldy's "Handbook of Hungarian Poetry." This work originally appeared in German, nearly fifty years ago, and in Hungarian, in two volumes (1855–'57), and now in five. The learned historian of our literature, who till comparatively recently showed himself somewhat hostile to modern Hungarian poetry, is now more graciously disposed toward its younger representatives.

ITALY.—The extraordinary events of the present year have been the centenary celebrations of Michael Angelo at Florence, of Ariosto at Ferrara, of Boccaccio at Certaldo. For the centenary of Boccaccio some ten new publications are announced, which will be subjects for the literary chronicle of next year; Ariosto has only inspired Pietro Cossa, of Rome, to write a bad comedy, and Signor Anselmi, a Piedmontese, residing at Ferrara, a middling one: neither the one nor the other will keep its place in the *répertoire* in which several other new Italian plays will be carefully retained.

Several works on Italian bibliography have been published this year in Italy. I will mention "La Bibliografia dei Libri di Prima Stampa e delle Edizioni Aldine e rare," which are possessed by the library of Palermo, by Antonio Pennino and Filippo Evola; the "Bibliography of Italian Journals," by G. Ottino; "La Bibliografia della Lunigiana," by G. Sforza; "La Bibliografia della città di Pistoia," by V. Capponi. The mere enumeration of works is quite enough to convey some idea of our activity in this literary department.

On the other hand, the Italian translation, by Prof. A. Severini, of a work on Japanese astrology, and the essay of Prof. G. I. Ascoli, entitled "Schizzi Franco-Provenzali," which carried off the prize at the Congress of the Romance Languages at Montpellier, bear witness to the depth and sagacity of Italian erudition. Japan has also been illustrated in a most interesting monograph by Pietro Savio, published by Messrs. Treves at Milan.

Those who are interested in popular literature will admire the persistent patience and learning of Giuseppe Pitré, who, alone and without any assistance, has succeeded in collecting, putting into good order, and writing a judicious commentary upon four volumes of Sicilian popular tales. They will also be pleased with the second edition of Sicilian popular songs, in one large volume, containing many additional songs, collected by Lionardo Vigo, a learned man of respectable erudition, who lives in Acireale, and whom the King of Bavaria has recently decorated for his work. In like manner the Emperor of Brazil has just created Prof. Giacomo Bertini, the diligent translator of Herodotus and of Theocritus, a Chevalier of the Order of the Rose.

The magnificent promise of a good translation of Lord Byron's "Don Juan" brings us to a poet of Verona, Vittorio Betteloni, who has given the episode of Haidée in eight-line verses, which are as harmonious as they are faithful. Among the new Italian poetical works, marked with vigor and originality, are the "Nuove Poesie" of Giosuè Carducci, published at Bologna; "In Memoriam," by Giuseppe Chiarini, President of the Lyceum of Leghorn; "Erbuccie," by G. L. Patuzzi, of Verona; the poems of Luigi Morandi, an Umbrian, who is a professor at Forli; and the poems of Arturo Graf, son of a German father and Italian mother, born at Athens, brought up in Italy—a man full of strength and independence, and perhaps destined one day to make his mark in the world.

I must not omit to notice the wonderful improvement which has shown itself within the last few years in Italian fiction; the publishers who have encouraged this have their share in the merit. Without pausing to speak of novels of which the object is strictly educational, and which are published at Milan, with success, by Signor B. E. Maineri, and of historical novels of which he has quite recently given a remarkable specimen, Signor Pier Ambrogio Curti's "Madama di Celan," we may consider that we have half a dozen good novelists and some good Italian novels to bring under notice. The worthy veteran of Treviso, Antonio Caccianiga, has given us an agreeable novel, "Il Bacio della Contessa Savina." The veteran Piedmontese, Vittorio Bersezio, has written two novels, each on a different subject; one of them is called "Cavalieri, Armi, ed Amori;" the other, "Il Segreto d'Adolfo:" they prove that he has lost nothing of his masterly power and spirit. Anton. Giulio Barrili, the well-known Genoese novelist, who owing to his elegant style and finished wit requires a more cultivated public, has this year given us a charming story, called "Come un Sogno." Salvatore Farina, who may be said, justly, to be the Italian novelist who comes nearest to Dickens, is our subtilest, tenderest, and most delicate writer; he it is who writes with the most exquisite touches of Nature. He has this year treated us royally, and given three delightful novels—"Un Tiranno ai Bagni di Mare," "Amore Bendato," and "Capelli Biondi." I must also notice "Virtù d'Amore," by G. L. Patuzzi, the author of the charming collection of verses called "Erbuccie;" he is, too, in concert with Logia Sadler, the translator of "Il Principe Serebrianni," by the late Count Tolstoi.

I cannot say much of the literary, artistic, and political history of Italy, although each contributor has furnished notices that are not

without interest—monographs written by Sat. Ciuffa, upon the grammarian Marco Mastrofini; by Antonio Zanolini, upon Gioachino Rossini; by Ernesto Marsi, upon Camillo Casarini. Speaking of biography, I must not forget to name the "Ricordi," an autobiography of the celebrated physician Maurizio Bufalini, published by Le Monnier at Florence, under the care of Deputy F. Mariotti. I am told that the venerable Gino Capponi is also occupying himself in writing the recollections of his long and glorious existence, while enjoying the legitimate success of his great work, "Storia della Repubblica di Firenze," written in the style of a master, and worthy henceforth to take its place beside the classic histories of Florence. Perugia will also have her own eminent historian, as the first volume of "La Storia di Perugia," by Luigi Bonazzi, which has just appeared, amply proves. The learned history of Casteltermini in Sicily, by Gaetano di Giovanni, continues to be published. Father Raph. Garrucci continues his monumental "Storia dell' Arte Cristiana nei Primi Otto Secoli della Chiesa." I shall content myself with announcing two recent works which treat history from a high point of view, and which prove that in Italy there are noble thinkers as well as skillful writers. Tullo Massarani, a man of a high order of intellect and an admirable type of a Lombard citizen, has published at Florence, through the publisher Le Monnier, under the title "Studii di Politica e di Storia," a work that will convey an idea of what have been the thoughts and opinions of the best and noblest Italian patriots of the present century. The mere fact that certain scientific works are now published in Italy, and can command a public, attests the great progress of Italian culture during the last twenty years. Perhaps there is in the present day less regard to elegance of style and form, which is to be regretted; but that is compensated by the tone of thought, which is now much higher, and the works in which the public take an interest are of a higher class.

Norway.—In *belles-lettres* the most remarkable productions issued during the year are two dramatic works by B. Björnson, which appeared at the same time, "En Fallit" and "Redaktören." The former of these pieces has been received with great applause throughout Scandinavia, and also met with success on the stage of Vienna; but "Redaktören," no doubt with good reason, has been regarded as a failure.

To turn to historical literature, I may mention that the two great collections of original materials, called "Diplomatarium Norvegicum," and "Norske Rigsregistranter," are still being continued. Of the former work, edited by Prof. C. R. Unger and H. J. Huitfeldt, nine bulky volumes have appeared, containing documents illustrative of the history of Norway up to the middle of the sixteenth century. Of the latter, which may be said to correspond to the so-called "Domestic Series" of the English State Papers, the sixth volume is printing. M. Yngvar Nielsen has published "Grev v. Platens Statholderskab (1827–'29)," an interesting contribution to the political history of the kingdom during the reign of Bernadotte (Carl Johan XIV.). Another important addition to our knowledge of the same period is to be found in the memoirs of the renowned statesman P. C. Holst.

The greatest theologian of Norway, Prof. C. P. Caspari, has lately published the third part of his ample collection, "Ungedruckte, unbeachtete und wenig beachtete Quellen zur Geschichte des Taufsymbols und der Glaubensregel," the result not only of extensive studies, but also of the numerous visits he has paid to almost every library of importance on the Continent. A juridical work of high value is "Norges offentlige Ret," by Prof. J. H. Aschehoug: the first part, published in the year 1866, treated of the constitutional history of Denmark and Norway; the second, which has appeared this year, contains a commentary on the present fundamental law of Norway.

An important volume, with numerous illustrations, "Die Pflanzenwelt Norwegens, ein Beitrag zur Natur- und Culturgeschichte Norwegens," by Prof. F. C. Schübeler, has been published at the expense of the University. Prof. Ossian Sars has likewise published, in English, an essay entitled "On some Remarkable Forms of Animal Life from the Great Deeps of the Norwegian Coast." M. Robert Collett has, under the auspices of the Scientific Society at Christiania, brought out "Norges Fiske" ("The Fishes of Norway"). Lastly, I may mention a couple of pictorial works, the highest value of which consists in their illustrations, viz., "Billeder fra Norges Natur og Folkeliv" ("Pictures from the Nature and National Life of Norway"), edited by Chr. Tönsberg; and "Norsk Portræt Galleri" ("Norwegian Portrait-Gallery").

Russia.—Among all the 3,141 books which have been published in Russia during the last year, to say nothing of the literary journals, how little is there deserving of notice for its literary merit! And yet we cannot quarrel wholly with the year 1875 in literature, when it has given us even the half of such a work as the new novel of Count Leo Tolstoi, "Anna Karenina." For once all parties are agreed, and even the most hostilely disposed critics have been compelled to bow in admiration to the talent of a great writer. The key-note of this remarkable book is probably struck in the opening sentence, "All happy families are alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way;" and it is one of these unhappy families which the author at once presents to us.

But this gain to Russian literature is perhaps more than counterbalanced by the loss sustained in the death of Count Alexis Tolstoi, not only because he might have yet done much—

for he died in the maturity of his powers—but because he was a support to the cause of art for art's sake, and his literary brethren found in him ready sympathy and quick encouragement, and were cheered on to fight for the sake of truth. He himself had written from the need of expressing the poetic ideas which thronged into his brain, and was averse to popularity and seeking for an audience. But a few days before his death his last poem, "The Dragon," appeared in the *European Messenger*. It is on an Italian subject, in the Italian style, in *terza rima*, and is headed "From the Italian" simply, as the author said in a letter, to puzzle his friend De Gubernatis.

Of other works of fiction there are some charming little sketches by V. Krestofsky (Madame Khvostchinsky), entitled "An Album," and two tales by Melnikof (novels they can hardly be called), "In the Forests" and "Among the Mountains," devoted to careful studies of life among the Dissenters, especially those sects which keep apart from the main body of Russians and are hardly known.

Poetry, we fear, has for a time disappeared from materialistic and socialistic Russia. In the drama there are two new plays by Ostrofsky, "Bread gained by the Sweat of the Brow," and "Wolves and Sheep:" the former feeble; the latter on a fresh subject, and interesting, but still not thoroughly good.

In other departments of *belles-lettres* there are some new satirical sketches by Stchedrin, which show that he is wearing out both his subject and his style: some reprinted *feuilletons* of Suvorin distinguished by a sparkle which shows the author capable of something better; some new critical studies of Pypin on the history of Russian literature, treated according to the comparative method.

The modest title of "Compte Rendu of the Imperial Archæological Commission for 1872" covers a book of great value for the history of art. It contains an essay, by the well-known Prof. Ludolf Stephani, on the group which filled the western pediment of the Parthenon, founded on some medals and works of art found in the neighborhood of Kertch in 1872, and now in the Hermitage Museum; descriptions of vases found in the Crimea; and an essay, by Vladimir Stasof, on a sepulchral chamber with frescoes laid bare at Kertch in the same year. The book, which is printed with a luxury which only Government publications can afford, is plentifully illustrated with cuts and lithographs in the color of the frescoes, and is accompanied by a large atlas containing supplementary plates.

In political and legal literature by far the most important book is the second volume of "Essays in Political Science," published under the direction of the academician Bezobrazof. Prof. A. Gradofsky has published the first volume of "The Basis of Russian Constitutional Law," and a book on the "German Constitution." Prof. A. Stoyanof keeps up the traditional reputation of the University of Kharkof by his interesting "Sketch of the History and Dogmas of International Law."

The last year has not been so fertile either in historical works or in collections of historical material as those which have immediately preceded it. In this department the most interesting book is, without doubt, "The First Forty Years of Intercourse between England and Russia, 1553 to 1593," by Yurii Tolstoi. The introduction and all the documents, eighty-two in number (thirty-three of which are published for the first time), are printed both in Russian and in English; and some of the letters exchanged between Queen Elizabeth, Ivan the Terrible, and Boris Godunof, as well as the reports of their respective envoys, are curious and valuable. The fourteenth volume of the "Collections of the Imperial Russian Historical Society" is filled with the continuation of the reports of the great Diet held by Catharine II. The veteran historian, Pogodin, has presented, in his usual discursive and polemic manner, "The First Seventeen Years of the Life of Peter the Great;" and N. A. Popof has published an interesting volume on "The Free City of Cracow."

Books of geography and travel, as is but natural, relate mostly to Asia; the exhaustive work on Lake Ladoga, by Colonel Andreief, being the single exception of note. The only really remarkable account of travel is Captain Prezhvalsky's "Mongolia and the Country of the Tanguts," a relation of his notable journey to the edge of Thibet, which, it is announced, will appear in an English translation. "England and Russia in Central Asia" is full of interest, as the author had access to the chancery of General Kaufmann, and has published many extracts from official documents. Another book, "Russia and Asia," by Prof. Grigorief, is one that all who are interested in the East and in Russia will be glad to get.

A little book published in Paris, "Histoire de la Littérature Contemporaine en Russie," by C. Courrière, should not be forgotten. Although by no means perfect, it is the best sketch of modern Russian literature published abroad, and will be of great use to any one desiring to know what the Russian authors have thus far done.

SERVIA AND CROATIA.—This year the literary activity displayed by the two nations has been quite equal to that of last year: in many points it has been greater. Besides the Learned Society in Belgrade, the Matica Srbska in Neusatz, and the Academy of Science at Agram, which published their transactions under the names of *Glasnik Ljetopis*, *Rad Jugoslavenske Akademije*, and *Magazin Dalmatiski*, which are mainly taken up with history and philology, other branches of knowledge are the objects of the labors of individuals.

In poetry, matters are at a standstill. Some songs have been called forth by the events of the year, and some dramatic trifles have ap-

peared, but no original work that is worth mention.

Of historical works I may mention Dr. F. Rac'ki's historical memorials, belonging to the first quarter of the eleventh century, which is now in process of publication, and deals with the glorious epoch of the Croatian King Peter Vres'imir; and the publication of the letter addressed to the Servian King Stefan by Pope Honorius III., from which it appears that the Servian monarch received his crown from the Pope—a fact which confirms the previous theories of Servian and Russian historians. The works of Cedomilj Myatovic', "Historical Studies regarding George Brankovic'," and Ivan Tkalcic', "Notes on the Foreign Relations of the Ragusan Republic," are worth mention; and an honorable place is due to the collection of Old Croatian (Dalmatian) writers, the seventh volume of which contains the works of Marin Drzic'.

SPAIN.—On examining the books which have been published in Spain during the present year, we find the number far smaller than in former years.

The academies, which occupy the first place among scientific societies, have suspended the publications and memoirs which they began some years back. Their only outward signs of life consist in the memoirs read and published by the members on the day of their reception or at the yearly opening of the academies.

In history there are a greater number of publications this year than in other branches of literature. Señor Millares has written a history of the Inquisition in the Canary Islands —an excellent work, full of details of the Holy Tribunal in those islands and in other localities in Spain, illustrated by many historical details. Don Alexandro Pidal has published a life of St. Thomas Aquinas, in which he has collected several new facts concerning St. Thomas and his writings which have been hitherto neglected. This book is valuable to students of theology, although the exaggerated opinions of the author are, in many instances, to be deplored.

Señor Rodriguez Villa has brought out an historical study, founded upon extracts taken from original documents at Simancas and elsewhere, on the sack of Rome by the Imperial army in 1527. The documents from which this book has been compiled are known to English readers of the "State Paper Calendar," edited by Señor Gayangos, for the reign of Henry VIII. Señor Cruzada Villamil gives us a book which will be read with pleasure by those who are interested in the life of the great Flemish painter—"Rubens considered as a Spanish Diplomat, his Different Journeys to Spain, and Notices of his Pictures."

Very few works have appeared this year on scientific subjects. Señor Piernas gives us the "Manual de Instituciones de Hacienda," in which, for the first time in Spain, finance is treated from a scientific and philosophical point of view, although the German doctrines quoted and commented upon by the author do not appear to have been studied from original sources.

The dramatic works which have been brought out this year at the Spanish theatres have been very numerous. That is almost always the case. This year translations from the French have abounded, and the only first-rate original dramatic work has been one by Señor Echegaray, which justly deserves the enthusiasm with which it has been welcomed by the public.

Very few novels worthy of mention have been brought out this year. Señor Alarcon has published two—"El Escándalo" and "Amores y Amorios." "El Escándalo" is a novel which treats of contemporary life. This book contains several dramatic scenes of Spanish life, which are full of interest. The style is good, and some of the characters are drawn in a masterly manner.

Señor Valera, who published "Pepita Gimenez" last year, has brought out, in the *Revista de España*, "Las Ilusiones del Dr. Faustino." The chief interest of this book consists in the description of provincial life in Spain. Señor Valera brings before us, in delightful pictures, scenes of old Spanish life which are daily disappearing. His pleasant and slightly Voltairean style makes us forgive certain eccentricities into which he too often falls.

LITERATURE, ENGLISH. The community of literary interest between the English and American people leads to a free circulation in either country of the best things published in the other. This liberal interchange tends to the recognition of the two literatures as virtually one. There is essential unity in respect to works of conspicuous merit or popularity in both. The leading authors of England seem to be conscious that they address an American as well as an English public. Our favorite authors have also their English admirers. In a preceding article, under the sub-title REPUBLICATIONS, we have noticed the more important English books that during the past year were reproduced here. The statement includes notices of the choicest publications in general literature and science that appeared in England. But English literature, for obvious reasons, is produced with an affluence of supply which is not adequately represented in the portion that enters into circulation among us. Books of travel, for example, are increasingly numerous. Every year some new region offers itself for exploration, and more holiday tourists report their "views" of routes already well traveled. Classical philology and literature have numerous cultivators ready to welcome works on their favorite studies. History and biography, especially British history and biography, yield to the press the fruits of extensive and minute research. The enthusiasm of scientific pursuit, the earnestness of religious faith, and the excitements of conflict between opposing schools of thought, find copious literary expression. In surveying the mass of books not republished here, some that

claim our attention will doubtless find American publishers hereafter.

History. — In English history a work of first-rate interest is "England under the Duke of Buckingham and Charles I.," by Samuel Rawson Gardiner. With the volumes preceding it in the series, and those which we may hope will follow, a history of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries will be produced, to the composition of which rare thoroughness of research and still more rare soundness of judgment have both contributed. Other works in the same general class are: "Memoirs of the Civil Wars in Wales and the Marches, 1642–1649," by John R. Phillips; "The Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers related by Themselves," edited by J. J. Morris, S. J.; the first volume of a valuable "History of Coöperation in England," by G. J. Holyoake, a writer whose chief repute has been gained by works that have not commended themselves to the public at large; "History of English Dramatic Literature to the Death of Queen Anne," by Adolphus William Ward; "Incidents of the China War of 1860," from the private journals of the late General Sir Hope Grant; and "A-Kim-Foo: the History of a Failure" (the Ashantee War), by Major W. F. Butler, C. B. In ancient, ecclesiastical and general history we note the following works:

The Age of Pericles: a History of the Politics and Arts of Greece, from the Persian to the Peloponnesian War. By W. Walkiss Lloyd.

Social Life in Greece. By the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.

Renaissance in Italy: Age of the Despots. By J. Addington Symonds.

Church Memorials and Characteristics: being a Church History of the First Six Centuries. By the late W. Roberts, M. A.

Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries. By the late Dean Mansel.

The Map of Europe by Treaty, showing the Various Political and Territorial Changes which have taken place since the General Peace of 1814. By Edward Hertslet, C. B. Three volumes.

A Sketch of the German Constitution and of the Events in Germany from 1815 to 1871. By O. Nicholson.

Biography.—Of works in this department some have an historical and national significance. Such are the life and correspondence of William Earl of Shelburne, afterward the first Marquis of Lansdowne; "The Annals and Correspondence of the Viscount and First and Second Earls of Stair," by John Murray Grahame; "The Life and Times of the Prince Charles Edward, Count of Albany, commonly called the Young Pretender," by Alexander Charles Ewald; Dean Hook's "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," the last volume he lived to complete containing the life of Archbishop Laud. Of those that illustrate the history of literature or of art, or are studies of character, may be named: "Isaac Casaubon," by Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; "Life of Allan Cunningham," by the Rev David Hogg; "Life of Erasmus," by the Rev. A. R. Pennington; "Life of Sir Roderick I. Murchison," by Archibald Geikie, LL. D.; "Recollections of Colonel de Gonville," edited from the French, by Charlotte M. Yonge; "A Christian Painter of the Nineteenth Century: being the Life of Hippolyte Flandrin," by the author of "A Dominican Artist;" and "A Fine Old English Gentleman, exemplified in the Life and Character of Lord Collingwood," by William Davies.

Science.—Interest in the progress of science advances with nearly equal pace in this country and in England. Hence, with few exceptions, works of that nature are very promptly republished here, as the contributions of American research are sure of finding their way across the Atlantic. And we should hesitate to regard it as anything more than a question of time—not *whether*, but *when*, any meritorious work originated abroad is to be brought before the American public. Such are Prof. Sidgwick's "Methods of Ethics;" Sir H. S. Maine's "Lectures on the Early History of Institutions" (which, while we write, is announced for an American edition); that remarkable anonymous production, "The Unseen Universe;" a translation of Comte's "System of Positive Polity;" a treatise on "The Logic of Style: being an Introduction to Critical Science," by William Renton; "Sensation and Intuition," by James Sully. The Dictionary of the Pali Language," by Prof. R. C. Childus, will be invaluable to the student of comparative philology, and the related science of comparative religion. "Christian Psychology: the Soul and the Body," by T. M. Gorman, is a treatment of intellectual philosophy analogous to a once very common way of dealing with physical science—a method adopted in disregard of the very different principles addressed by science and revealed religion; a difference which forbids an attempt to control one by the other.

Theology and Religion.—As every religious body in Great Britain has its corresponding church or denomination in America, the literary fellowship on these subjects is as much closer as religious conviction and emotion are more profound than those produced by any other subject of thought. But, for the same reason, the literary product is more exuberant, and republication does not as nearly keep up with publication. We note the following:

St. Paul's Epistles to the Colossians and Philemon. A Revised Text, with Introductions, Notes, and Dissertations. By J. B. Lightfood, D. D.

The Bible Educator. By E. H. Plumtre, D. D. 4 volumes.

The Psalms: with Introductions and Critical Notes. By A. C. Jennings and W. H. Lowe.

The Gradual Psalms: a Treatise on the Fifteen Songs of Degrees, with Commentary, etc. By the Rev. H. T. Armfield, M. A.

The Doctrine of Retribution. The Bampton Lectures for 1875. By the Rev. William Jackson, D. D.

John the Baptist. The Congregational Lecture for 1874. By H. R. Reynolds, D. D.

The Atonement. By the Rev. R. W. Dale, M. A. The Congregational Lecture for 1875.

The Nicene and Apostles' Creeds: Their Literary History; together with an Account of the Growth and Reception of the Sermon on the Faith commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius. By C. A. Swainson, D. D.

The Primitive and the Catholic Faith. By the Rev. B. W. Savile.

Before the Table. By J. S. Howson, D. D.

Mystery of the Temptation. By the Rev. W. H. Hutchings.

Dictionary of Christian Antiquities. By Dr. William Smith and Prof. Cheetham.

The Parliamentary History of the Act of Uniformity. By C. A. Swainson, D. D.

Remains of the late Bishop Thirlwall.

The Hopes of the Human Race, Here and Hereafter. By Frances Power Cobbe.

God and the Bible. A Reply to Criticisms on "Literature and Dogma." By Matthew Arnold.

An enumeration of books and pamphlets on the controversies flagrant in the Established Church would of course swell the above list to much greater length. A "Theological Translation Fund" has been organized for the purpose of introducing to English readers the works of radical writers, the "vigorous and rigorous" critics, so named by Matthew Arnold—such as the "Foreign Theological Library" and similar series do not include. Several volumes have been issued.

Essays and Criticism.—A work of no small value is "Shakesperean Hermeneutics: or, The Still Lion: being an Essay toward a Restoration of Shakespeare's Text," by C. M. Ingleby, LL. D. "The Three Devils: Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's," by Prof. David Masson, is an interesting comparison made by a diligent and discerning critic; and the "other Essays" in the same volume are of kindred merit. Of Milton, indeed, Prof. Masson has a more thorough knowledge than has been shown by any contemporary critic. His "Life of Milton," of which another volume has appeared, is in truth a series of essays on important topics in English history more or less associated, or capable of being associated, with the personal history of the poet, including expositions of his poems and other writings. The introductions and appendixes to Milton's poetical works, of which he has edited two editions, are of great assistance for the intelligent appreciation of them. "Papers of a Critic, with a Biographical Sketch," by Sir C. W. Dilke, is made up of papers by his father, contributed to the *Athenæum*, of which he was editor. The selection is judiciously made, and the publication is well received. "The Prose Works of Wordsworth," edited by the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart, are well worthy to be collected and published. Wordsworth does not seem likely to hold the place claimed for him by his admirers, and apparently conceded by the general suffrage of critical opinion a few years ago. But neither can he be depressed to the low degree assigned him by an earlier generation of critics, especially if his works in prose as well as in verse receive considerate perusal. Mr. Grosart has contributed little directly to this desirable result, much as he admires and reveres the poet.

Geography, Travels, etc.—Dr. William Smith, in his "Historical Atlas of Ancient Geography, Biblical and Classical," has added to the obligations the public owes to his well-directed diligence. "Travels in Portugal," by J. Latouche, breaks new ground. But though it is pleasant, through his book, to travel ideally in that country, even the geniality of the author could hardly make it a pleasure actually to take the trip. Another work that has an effect of disclosure is "Untrodden Spain and her Black Country," by Hugh James Rose, with which may be compared "Cositas Españolas, or Every-Day Life in Spain," by Mrs. Harvey. "White Conquest," by W. H. Dixon, like his previous works on this country, judges of the importance of events by their fitness for sensational treatment. A good example of home-travel is given in "The River Dee: its Aspect and History," by Dean Howson. To "Last Letters from Egypt," by Lady Duff Gordon, are added "Letters from the Cape," and a memoir by her daughter, Mrs. Ross.

The Land of the Pharaohs, Egypt and Sinai. By the Rev. S. Manning.

Leaves of a Sketch-Book; Pencilings of Travel, at Home and Abroad. By Samuel Read.

The Land of the Czar. By O. W. Wahl.

Ultima Thule; or, A Summer in Iceland. By Richard F. Burton.

Two Trips to Gorilla-Land and the Cataracts of the Congo. By Richard F. Burton.

The Hawaiian Archipelago. By Isabella Bird.

The Philippine Islands. By F. Jager.

A Walk in the Grisons. By the Rev. F. Barham Zincke.

The Land of the North Wind [Lapland]. By Edward Rae.

The Frosty Caucasus. By F. C. Grove.

Italian Alps. By D. W. Freshfield.

Two Years in Fiji. By L. Forbes.

Twelve Months in Madagascar. By Joseph Mullens, D. D.

Italy Revisited. By A. Gallenga.

Miscellaneous.—The ninth edition of the Encyclopædia is to a large extent rewritten, especially in respect to matters of science. The change that has taken place since the issue of the previous edition, in almost every department of knowledge, is profoundly impressed by the comparison of articles in the two. "England and Russia in the East," by Sir Henry Rawlinson, discusses questions that may pass beyond the stage of argument sooner than so "practical" a people as the English will discover its imminence. Dr. Schleimann's "Troy and its Remains," besides the light shed by his discoveries on a question of ancient geography, opens a discussion on the question of an historical ground of the Homeric legend. "Speeches and Public Letters of the Liberator [O'Connell], with Preface and Historical Notes," by M. F. Cusack, recalls agitations that are as nearly forgotten as anything of Homeric origin. "International Vanities," by Theodore Marshall, is curious and interesting.

LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—Brunel's famous Thames Tunnel, 1,300 feet long, was opened, although not for railway purposes, on the 25th of March, 1843. In 1863 a select committee of the House of Lords on Metropolitan Railway communication reported in favor of the construction of the East London line, as part of an outer circle of railway communication within the Metropolitan District. In the year 1865 the company obtained their act of corporation for the construction of a line of about eight miles in all, to form a junction with the Great Eastern Railway at or near Shoreditch, to pass thence, principally in tunnel, under the docks at Wapping, and through the Thames Tunnel to Rotherhithe, thence to junctions with the London & Brighton and the Southeastern Railways at their respective stations at Newcross. In December, 1869, the line was opened from the north end of the Thames Tunnel at Wapping to a junction with the Brighton line at Newcross. Other junctions with the lines on the south side are almost complete (September 18th), and the heavy works between the Wapping shaft and the junction with the Great Eastern are in a very advanced state. The curves and gradients are favorable, the quickest of the one being on a radius of fifteen chains, and the sharpest of the other a short length of one in sixty. The road is level under the docks, and then rises for a short length to Shadwell Station. The rails are to be double-headed, and of steel, weighing 75 lbs. to the yard. The heavy works on the north side from the Wapping shaft are completed, including the covered way under the dock-basin. They are of pretty much the same character as the works of the Thames Tunnel, separate up-and-down lines, with a four foot six inch wall between. The arches are of the ordinary horseshoe shape built with seven rings of brick, and are surrounded with three feet of puddled clay. They have also inverts of brick or concrete. The height of the arches from the rail-level to the crown of the arch is twenty feet, and the greatest width twenty-five feet. Much of the property required for the railway between the river and the dock-basin was of an inferior character, and was swept away, to the improvement of the locality. The most important works in underpinning are of the workhouse of St. George's-in-the-East, one of the London Dock warehouses, and of the piers under it, and of the groined arches forming the rum-vaults, which were carried down to the level of the railway foundations. Farther on the foundations of the Blackwall Railway viaduct were carried down to the London clay, to fifty feet below the original depth.

There will be a goods-station at Whitechapel, on the north side of the main thoroughfare, where the rail-level is as near the surface as it can be without altering the levels of important thoroughfares. There will be a goods-station at Shadwell also.

The most interesting engineering exploit on the section is the covered way under the London Dock eastern basin. Operations were carried on, in the first instance, from the surface, and consisted in dredging trenches in the bottom of the dock until the London clay was reached. The next process was the driving of the piles, clean-squared, and driven as closely jointed as possible. These are about fourteen inches on the side, and about a minimum of forty feet long. Fourteen steam pile-drivers were employed in sending them home. There are two rows of coupled piles outward toward the dock, and one row on the inside toward the railway works. These, placed at four feet six inches apart inside, and the clay-puddle hard-rammed between the two wooden walls, are the coffer-dams for the protection of the workmen in constructing the covered way under the dock-basin. Some idea of the resistant powers that had to be provided in the construction of the works, as well as for their enduring power, may be formed from the statement that the ordinary depth of water in the dock is twenty-one feet; under this is a bed of three feet of clay-puddle, followed by four feet six inches of brickwork, being the crown of the arch, under which is the covered way, of about fifteen feet clear headway under the dock. In one part of the basin the water communication between one side and the other, and over the railway, has been restored. In the construction of these exceptionally heavy works at such low levels, of fifty feet to sixty feet below Trinity datum line, powerful mechanical appliances have been necessary, that have included twelve pumping-engines, working night and day; three of these, of fifty-six horse-power nominal, employed at the London Docks, are equal to lifting fifty feet, eight thousand gallons per minute. The whole of the water pumped is from the Thames, or from springs, not a drop percolating from the docks through the finished works. A large number of powerful steam-cranes have also been employed for lifting the excavated earth from the workings. Recently a million bricks have been used, and six hundred tons of Portland cement per week, besides a large quantity of blue-lias lime. The large quantity of puddled-clay required for the works has been brought from the neighborhood of Rochester, as the London clay is totally unsuited for puddling.

The engineering works of the East London line have been designed by Sir John Hawkshaw, as engineer-in-chief, Mr. W. Hunt being the resident engineer. Costly although the line has been (£500,000 per mile), its cost is much lower than that of any other metropolitan lines, some of which have cost from £850,000 to more than £1,000,000 per mile.

The completion of the East London Railway will supply the missing link in the connection between railways separated by the Thames, and greatly facilitate intercourse between Middlesex and Essex, and Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and Dover.

LOUISIANA. The second Congressional Committee to investigate affairs in Louisiana, consisting of Representatives George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, William A. Wheeler, of New York, William P. Frye, of Maine, and Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, reached New Orleans and organized for their work on the 22d of January. They were in session at the St. Charles Hotel fourteen days, examining witnesses and receiving statements, and completed their labors and left for Washington on the 9th of February. Before they left, negotiations had been set on foot for an adjustment of the difficulties on the basis of an acquiescence in the government of Kellogg, and a submission of the claims of those members of the Legislature who had been excluded from seats to the Congressional Committee for their decision. Mr. Wheeler acted on the part of the committee, and the agreement was known as the "Wheeler adjustment." The negotiations originated with a caucus of the Conservative members of the Legislature, held on the 23d of January, at which these resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By this House caucus, composed of the Conservative members returned by the Returning Board and those claiming to have been undoubtedly elected but defrauded by the board, That, desiring in the interest of our afflicted State to have a solution of our political troubles, and relying on the integrity and fairness of the four gentlemen members of the Congressional Committee now in New Orleans, and in advance of any investigation on their part, we, as a body, hereby ask them, if the task is not considered too onerous, to take the returns of the election of 1874, together with all fair and relevant testimony, and upon such returns and evidence declare what members of the Legislature were fairly elected.

Resolved, That Hon. Louis A. Wiltz, Speaker of the House, be requested to wait upon said gentlemen and present to them a copy of this resolution.

There were various consultations between the committee and prominent Conservatives; and finally, in response to the resolutions of the caucus, the following plan of adjustment was submitted by Mr. Wheeler:

Whereas, It is desirable to adjust the difficulties growing out of the general election in this State in 1872; the action of the Returning Board in declaring and promulgating the results of the general election in the month of November last and the organization of the House of Representatives on the 4th of January last; such adjustment being deemed necessary to the reëstablishment of peace and order in the State:

Now, therefore, the undersigned members of the Conservative party, and claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives, and that their certificates of election have been illegally withheld by the Returning Board, hereby severally agree to submit their claims to seats in the House of Representatives to the award and arbitrament of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, William P. Frye, and Samuel S. Marshall, members of the Congressional Committee now in New Orleans, who are hereby authorized to examine and determine the same upon the equities of the several cases; and when such award shall be made we hereby severally agree to abide by the same, and such of us as may become members of the House of Representatives under this arrangement hereby severally agree to sustain, by our influence and votes, the joint resolution hereinafter set forth. And the undersigned, claiming to have been elected Senators from the Eighth and Twenty-second Senatorial Districts, hereby agree to submit their claims to the foregoing award and arbitrament, and in all respects to abide the results of the same; and the undersigned holding certificates of election from the Returning Board hereby severally agree that, upon the coming in of the award of the foregoing arbitrators, they will, when the same shall have been ratified by the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications of the body in session at the State-House, claiming to be the House of Representatives, attend the sittings of said House for the purpose of adopting said report, and if said report shall be adopted and the members embraced in the foregoing report shall be seated, then the undersigned severally agree that immediately upon the adoption of said report they will vote for the following resolution:

Whereas, Doubts have existed, and still exist, as to the legal results of the election in this State in the month of November, 1872; and—

Whereas, It is alleged, and by a large portion of this State believed, that the result of the election for members of the House of Representatives and for Treasurer, in the month of November last, was illegally determined and promulgated by the Returning Board; and—

Whereas, These doubts, allegations, and belief, have tended greatly to disturb the public mind and unsettle confidence and injuriously to affect the material interests of the State; and—

Whereas, It is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State that an adjustment of the foregoing difficulties should be effected: therefore be it hereby

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State government, claiming to have been elected in 1872, known as the Kellogg government, or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth it will accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and in advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State; and that the House of Representatives as to its members, as constituted under the award of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, William P. Frye, and Samuel S. Marshall, shall remain without change, except by resignation or death of members, until a new general election; and that the Senate as herein recognized shall also remain unchanged, except so far as that body may itself make changes on contests.

This was agreed to in a caucus of the Conservative members by a vote of 89 to 27, and the following conditions were appended by consent of both sides:

1. That the Conservatives were not to be bound by their acceptance unless the propositions were also accepted by the Republicans, and satisfactory guarantees given.
2. That the Congressional Committee, or Judge Wheeler, should remain in New Orleans for the purpose of having the adjustment practically effected.

The proposition had been accepted by the caucus on the 5th of February; and on the 6th, when the fact was known, but the exact terms of the adjustment had not been published, there was a public demonstration in New Orleans against its acceptance, and the act of the caucus was formally denounced. The excitement continued next day, when the adjustment was published. On the 8th another caucus was held for the purpose of reconsideration. There was a long discussion, but the former

vote was not rescinded. A new proposition was drawn up, however, and adopted by a vote of 59 to 7, which ran as follows:

1. The election of 1872, now before Congress, not to be included in the adjustment.
2. The election of Treasurer and members of the General Assembly in 1874 to be submitted to Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye, and Marshall. It being distinctly understood that those returned both by the Returning Board and the Conservative Committee to be accepted as legally elected.
3. The House of Representatives to be organized *de novo* on the basis of the committee's award.
4. The House of Representatives when organized to send to W. P. Kellogg, acting Governor, and to the Senate, as constituted by award of the committee, a message, informing them that the House is organized and ready to proceed to business.
5. The Conservative members to sign an agreement that, while not approving or recognizing the legality of the government known as the Kellogg government, we agree not to disturb the Executive, because of his past political acts, so long as he is sustained by the President.
6. Members of the House of Representatives returned by arbitration not to be changed except by death, resignation, or expulsion for just cause.
7. The Senators returned by arbitration to be seated.

This was handed to Mr. Wheeler just as the committee was leaving by the railroad-train on the morning of the 9th. He telegraphed back from Mobile, "Propositions not accepted." The negotiations were then transferred to Washington. A committee of the Conservatives, consisting of E. A. Burke, F. C. Zacharie, and A. H. Leonard, proceeded to that city, to endeavor to obtain some modification of the adjustment submitted by Mr. Wheeler, which would make it more acceptable to the people of Louisiana. In this they failed, and reported to a caucus of the Conservative members early in March that these were the best terms that could be obtained and recommended their acceptance. Mr. Wheeler required that the adjustment be signed by the members of the caucus and forwarded to him. A committee was appointed to obtain the signatures, and the agreement was signed by forty-four Conservative members and sent to Washington. The Congressional Committee immediately entered upon the task of arbitration and award in the cases of those claiming seats in the Legislature, from which they had been excluded. To make the adjustment effectual, Mr. Wheeler undertook to secure an extra session of the Legislature, the body sustained by General Sheridan having adjourned. Meantime the national House of Representatives had adopted resolutions recognizing Kellogg as the Governor of Louisiana, and afterward, on the 20th of March, the Senate, then holding an extra session, adopted the following by a vote of 28 to 25:

Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the government of Louisiana of which W. P. Kellogg is the Executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and enforcing the laws of the United States, is approved.

Governor Kellogg issued a proclamation on the 24th of March, summoning the Legislature to convene in extra session on the 14th of April, and limiting its sittings to ten days. The following objects of legislation were specified to take precedence of all other business:

1. Joint resolution in relation to the adjustment of the political difficulties heretofore existing in this State.
2. Revenues of the State and the mode of collecting and disbursing the same.
3. Amendment of the funding law with respect to the number of members composing the funding board, and with respect to the manner of preventing the funding of illegal obligations of the State.
4. Revenues, financial condition, and government of the city of New Orleans.
5. Relief of the commerce of New Orleans from excessive port charges, fees, etc.
6. To consider the incorporation of the Board of Trade of New Orleans.

On the first day of the extra session the case of twelve persons who claimed to have been elected to the House, but who had been excluded by the Returning Board, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications. The next day the committee reported in favor of admitting them to seats, in place of those to whom they had been awarded by the Returning Board. This action was in accordance with the award made by the Congressional Committee. The report was adopted by a vote of 89 to 15. The resolution forming a part of the Wheeler adjustment was next passed in the House by a vote of 89 to 18. On the third day of the session Mr. Wiltz withdrew as a candidate for Speaker, Mr. Hahn vacated the chair, and Mr. Estilette, a Conservative, was chosen to preside over the House. All the Conservative members had taken their places, and both branches of the Legislature proceeded to the work before them.

The legislation of the two sessions was of little general importance, being confined chiefly to appropriations, and the relief of tax-payers. The annual expenditures for the Metropolitan Police were reduced from $600,000 to $490,000. A bill for the relief of delinquent tax-payers remitted all penalties for non-payment in case the taxes were paid by the 1st November; and where they were levied on lands that were overflowed in 1874, until December 1st was allowed for payment without penalties. A bill which made all valid warrants, scrip, and bonds of the State, receivable for taxes due prior to 1875, was vetoed by the Governor, on the ground that it would be a diversion of the taxes from the funds to which they were pledged, for the purpose of paying certain outstanding obligations, and further, because some of the warrants being depreciated, it would be a virtual remission of a portion of the taxes and a premium on delinquency. The general appropriation bill passed at the regular session was found to have been changed in many of its items, after receiving the signatures of the presiding officers of the two Houses. An injunction was accordingly granted by the Superior District Court, restraining payment of certain specified items.

At the regular session, or that of the "Hahn Legislature," a joint committee had been appointed to investigate the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer. A report was made during the extra session exonerating the Treasurer, but charging the Auditor with keeping his accounts in a confused and irregular manner, issuing warrants for fraudulent claims, distributing money among the various funds in an arbitrary and unauthorized way, and not properly accounting for considerable sums which had come into his hands. The committee recommended that "Charles Clinton, Auditor of Public Accounts, of the State of Louisiana, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors." A resolution to this effect was adopted, the proper committees were appointed, and a concurrent resolution passed the House suspending the Auditor, pending his trial before the Senate. He was not brought to trial, however, and the subject was disposed of by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, At the regular session of 1875, the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana appointed a joint committee to examine the books, accounts, vouchers, and other official documents in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts; and—

Whereas, Said joint committee have made at this present session a full and detailed report of their said examination to both Houses of the General Assembly; and—

Whereas, The said committee have made an unfavorable report, and found that the said Auditor of Public Accounts, to wit, Charles Clinton, has not performed the duties required of him by law, and that he has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and—

Whereas, Said report has been duly approved by both Houses of the General Assembly, it is therefore ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, that the Governor be, and he is hereby, directed to cause suit to be brought against Charles Clinton on his official bond as Auditor of the State, and to cause the said Charles Clinton to be prosecuted for a misdemeanor.

Suit was accordingly brought by the Governor in the Superior District Court, before Judge Hawkins. The charges against the Auditor were eleven in number, including the retention in his possession for some months of moneys paid by collectors, instead of turning them over to the Treasurer as required by law, misapplying money belonging to the school and other funds, and illegally issuing warrants for the payment of claims for which no appropriations had been made. The trial began on the 18th of June, and, after continuing five days, and the evidence being all in, the court decided to leave the question open until November, before hearing the arguments. A criminal indictment was also found against Mr. Clinton at the June term of the Superior Criminal Court. In this he was charged with misdemeanor in refusing to issue a warrant when required by law, and in taking $2,000 from the special loan fund and crediting it to the general fund; with extortion in corruptly receiving a fee of $1,000 for issuing a certain warrant, and with embezzlement of $20,000 of the public money. His trial on this indictment resulted in a disagreement of the jury on the 3d of July. On the 21st of July Mr. Clinton tendered his resignation of the office of Auditor, to take effect on the 15th of December.

In accepting his resignation, Governor Kellogg wrote:

I desire to state that though in the discharge of my official duty I ordered investigation to be made into your accounts, and directed the law officers of the State to prosecute the charges preferred against you, I have never for one moment believed you to have been personally guilty of dishonesty or corruption in the administration of your office. Before the experts made their report I had examined into many of the charges urged against you, and was satisfied they were for the most part groundless. The official report of the experts, whose capacity and disinterestedness no one can doubt, and especially the views and information with regard to yourself conveyed to me personally by these gentlemen, together with the testimony adduced in the civil and criminal cases recently tried, have only confirmed my previous opinion. You have had very difficult duties to discharge. Under the extraordinary circumstances surrounding your office during the past few years, it would have been almost impossible for any one to fill your position without incurring hostility. Possibly a greater amount of political experience and tact might have enabled you to avoid some of the antagonism and difficulties you encountered, but I have not failed to recognize the fact that your official acts have been mainly actuated by a singleness of purpose to serve the interests of the State.

The committee of experts alluded to was appointed by the Governor for the purpose of examining the books and accounts of the Auditor. They found these very imperfectly kept and containing many errors, but not such as to impeach the integrity of the Auditor. Many of the discrepancies were due to clerical carelessness and the lack of systematic book-keeping. The interception of money, and its use in buying up depreciated warrants, were declared to be a benefit to the State, whether strictly legal or not, and in no way to the personal profit of the Auditor. The division of funds was also declared to have been intended for the public interest where payments on behalf of certain funds were required, and the special resources to meet them were wanting on account of delays in the collection of taxes. The conclusion appeared to be that while there were much looseness and carelessness in the Auditor's accounts, and wide discretion had been exercised by him in the performance of his duties, there was no evidence of intentional fraud or criminality.

No formal action was taken by the political parties of the State during the year. The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee, however, held a meeting in October for the purpose of calling a State Convention of the party. After some discussion as to whether it should be in December, January, or February, the following was finally adopted:

Resolved, That, without reference to past party affiliations, all who are now opposed to radicalism in

Louisiana, and to the present usurpatory State government, are earnestly invited to coöperate for the purpose of holding a State Convention at New Orleans on the first Wednesday of January, 1876.

Resolved, That in making said call this committee disclaims any intention to revive the question of the Wheeler adjustment, so far as it has fixed the status of the present House of Representatives.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Democratic and Conservative people of the State that all constitutional means should be taken, both in the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress, for the decision of the Louisiana question, and the recognition of the McEnery government.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to our members of Congress, to be submitted to both Houses of Congress.

The Democratic-Conservative Convention gathered at St. Patrick's Hall, New Orleans, January 5, 1876, and continued in session two days. The following platform was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The usurpation of the government of the State of Louisiana, through the perversion of functions of the General Government, is an evil which weighs heavily on the people of this State, and while it is a constant menace to the perpetuity of representative institutions; and the Federal Congress, whose duty it is to guarantee to the several States a republican form of government, cannot ignore the present condition of despotism and anarchy, so detrimental to the material interests of Louisiana;

Whereas, The Wheeler adjustment had no reference whatever to the elections of November, 1872; nor did it ever extend to all the contested elections of November, 1874; but was expressly limited to the investigation of seventeen contested seats in the House of Representatives, and to two contested seats in the Senate, among the newly-elected Senators;

Whereas, The said adjustment never pretended to ascertain or determine anything beyond the status of these contested seats of the General Assembly, and inasmuch as the powers of the Legislature are strictly defined and limited by constitutional provisions, and it was not competent for them to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of the rival State governments, and as those who supported said adjustment never intended or contemplated that, by any possibility, said adjustment should embrace any question beyond that of the contested seats in the Legislature;

Whereas, The radical party of Louisiana, at whose promptings the said usurpation has been foisted upon this State, has devised the most comprehensive system of measures, through iniquitous election and registration laws, arbitrary Returning Board with unlimited prerogatives, and through fraudulent census returns, measures devised for the purpose of perpetuating the existence of this usurpation, with which it is thoroughly identified; and

Whereas, The said usurpatory government has never been acknowledged by the people of Louisiana: and it does not maintain its precarious tenure of power with their consent or willing support:

Be it resolved by the Democratic-Conservative party of the State of Louisiana, in convention assembled—

1. That the memorial of the people of Louisiana, praying for relief at the hands of Congress, be again presented for their consideration by our Representatives in Congress.

2. That the primary test of membership of the Democratic-Conservative party of Louisiana is an unrelenting opposition of the usurpation, and, without regard to past political affiliations, all those who join in the crusade against the usurpation are in full fellowship in the party.

3. That we advocate the abolition of useless offices, more especially those of tax-collectors, which offices should be remitted to the sheriffs, and a reduction of salaries, fees, and perquisites of office, and a vigorous retrenchment in the expenses of the various departments of the city and State governments.

4. We advocate a substantial reduction of taxation, State and municipal, and, while we are in favor of meeting punctually the payment of the legitimate debt of Louisiana, we are immovably opposed to the recognition of the dishonest and fraudulent obligations, issued in the name of the State; and we pledge ourselves to make a searching investigation in the matter.

5. We advocate the reduction of the exorbitant appropriations for public printing and metropolitan police purposes, and demand that the whole system of police and public printing be remodeled.

6. We declare our hearty opposition to all monopolies whatever.

7. We recognize and reaffirm the democratic doctrine that gold and silver be the legal currency, and favor a return to a specie basis as soon as it can be done without injury to the material interests of the country.

The memorial to Congress, which was adopted, sets out with several assumptions. It is assumed that "it has been established before both Houses of Congress that the acting government in the State of Louisiana is a usurpation; that the individuals personating it were never elected by the people of the State, but, on the contrary, were unquestionably defeated at the elections held for the offices which they fill in 1872 and 1874." It is further assumed as equally well established that the lawfully-elected Governor and other State officers, and some of the Senators, Representatives, and local officers, "were and are excluded from said official positions by the unlawful interference of the Federal authority, through its courts, and through its military power." It is also assumed as established "that the right of the people to elect their officers and representatives has been taken from them, and vested in a partisan State Returning Board of five members, chosen by the usurping State Senate, and having the power within itself to fill vacancies that may occur in its membership;" and it is finally assumed that "it has been demonstrated that this usurpation can exist only as it is supported by the military power of the Federal Government." It is then declared that the people did not, by the acceptance of the Wheeler adjustment, acquiesce in the "usurpation," for the following reasons:

1. Because the people of Louisiana did not submit, for the adjudication of the Wheeler committee, their constitutional right of self-government.

2. Because the persons who submitted their own claims to seats in the State Legislature to the decision of the Wheeler committee, never submitted, nor intended to submit, the conflicting claims between the lawfully-elected McEnery government and the usurpation, and said latter claims are not covered by, nor embraced in, the award of said committee.

3. That the rival claims of the *de jure* and *de facto* State governments were never submitted to said committee, and said committee, in their official report, expressly state that their investigations were restricted to the legislative difficulties of 1874 and

1875, and that they took no evidence in regard to the election of 1872.

4. That on its face the Wheeler adjustment expressly withholds any approval of the Kellogg government, and it does not and cannot bind the people's lawfully-elected, but excluded, Governor, officers, and Senators, nor the people themselves, who were not parties to the Wheeler resolution, nor prevent their appeal to the General Government for the guarantee of a republican form of government.

The following declaration is then made:

And now, speaking for themselves, the people of the State of Louisiana do solemnly affirm that they have not acquiesced, and never will acquiesce, in the Kellogg usurpation; that it is as repugnant to their wishes, and interests, and sense of justice, as it was on the day of its lawless establishment over them by force; that they recognize as the only government elected by the people of the State, as the only government entitled to their support, respect, or confidence, that of which John McEnery and D. B. Penn are the official heads; and they affirm that they have been patient and silent since the adjournment of the last Congress, in the hope and belief that the present Congress would listen to their grievances and grant the proper relief.

This is not only their right, but, under the positive direction of the Constitution, it is the duty of the General Government to guarantee to Louisiana, as a State in the Union, the government of its choice, and thereby a republican form of government.

And the people of Louisiana do solemnly swear that they will not abandon their struggle for the right of self-government. In urging this right they feel that they discharge a duty not only to their own self-respect, to themselves, and to their children, but also a duty to the Constitution, to the Union, and to every State of the Union, whose rights and liberties have been overthrown, violated, and trampled upon, by and through the outrages heaped upon the State of Louisiana.

The memorial closes with this appeal:

To you, the President and Representatives of the States and of the people of the Union, we, the people of the State of Louisiana, do present our grievances, and ask you—in the name of our common country, in the name of our common civilization, in the name of the sacred memories that cluster around this centennial year, in the name of liberty and of justice—that you blot from our national history this shameful record of usurpation and of crime committed against our State, and permit it no longer to remain a precedent for the overthrow of other States.

And this we urge, not only that we may be released from the grasp of the lawless usurpation, but that, as a people, we may present to the nations of the earth the spectacle of a republic, perfect, not only in form, but breathing the spirit of democratic government through all of its members.

The convention chose four delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention, and authorized the congressional delegates to select their candidates, the choice being ratified in advance by the convention.

At the beginning of the year 1873, the bonded and floating debt of Louisiana amounted to $24,093,407.90, and contingent liabilities had been incurred to the amount of $21,090,500. The latter consisted chiefly of bonds authorized in aid of public works and improvements. The bonds were never issued, and the constitutional amendments and funding act of 1874 swept away this whole mass of contingent liabilities, and prohibited their revival "in any form or under any pretext." At the beginning of 1874 there was a total bonded debt of $22,430,800, and a floating debt of $1,790,753.30. On the 1st of January, 1875, the bonded debt amounted to $21,978,954.96, and the floating debt was $1,357,705.86, making a total of $23,336,660.82. During the year $9,804,400 of the old bonds were funded, and $5,882,640 of new consolidated bonds issued; $582,477.75 of old warrants were funded in $349,486.65 of new bonds, and $104,400.53 of past-due coupons were funded in $65,762.31 of new bonds. This made the total bonded debt January 1, 1876, $18,472,443.92. There was also a floating debt of $592,201.33, consisting of warrants and certificates of indebtedness, issued prior to 1875. Thus the total indebtedness of the State at the beginning of 1876 was $19,061,645.25. The expenditures of the year, up to December 20th, were $2,955,645.03. The validity of several series of the State bonds was called in question by the supplemental funding act passed at the extra session of the Legislature, and it was provided that these bonds should not be funded until their validity was affirmed by the Supreme Court. In some cases this has been done, and others are still pending. After all old bonds and outstanding warrants have been funded, the consolidated debt of the State will not exceed $14,015,182.51, and its increase is prohibited by the amendments of the constitution.

The finances of the city of New Orleans are in a very unsatisfactory condition. For several years the annual expenses have exceeded the income, and a debt of $23,288,900.80 has been accumulated. Delinquent taxes are due to the amount of $2,352,175.66 levied during the past six years. The estimated revenues of the city for the current year amount to $2,349,182.72, and the expenses to be provided for are such as to leave a deficiency of $1,398,770 for 1876 alone, while including that of 1875 would raise it to $2,693,777. The taxable value of real and personal property in the city is $124,582,002. The State valuation of property in the city is $135,000,000. The State tax is fourteen and a half mills to the dollar, or nearly one and a half per cent., and the city tax is nearly twice as much.

Judge Durell, of the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, having resigned during the session of Congress, the President appointed Don A. Pardie as his successor, but the Senate after considerable discussion refused to confirm the appointment. No one else was named, and the position was vacant throughout the rest of the year.

Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback, who was elected to the United States Senate, by the body known as the Kellogg Legislature, in 1873, and again by the "Hahn Legislature," at the "regular session" of 1875, has not yet (February 1, 1876) been admitted to a seat. Mr. W. L. McMillen, who had been chosen by the "McEnery Legislature," in 1873, and had claimed the seat, withdrew his credentials at the be-

ginning of the sessions of 1875–'76, on the ground that by the adjustment accepted by the Legislature, and the admission of representatives whose credentials were signed by Kellogg, the issues represented by him had been substantially determined by parties and causes outside of and above his control, and the conservative people of the State and nation through their representatives had recognized the permanency of the existing State government, so that a further contest could have "no practically beneficial result for the people of the State, but might serve to aggravate evils it would be powerless to relieve."

LUTHERANS. The following are the statistics of the different bodies of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, as given in the *Church Almanac*, published at the Lutheran Bookstore (General Council), Philadelphia, for 1876:

SYNODS.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Communicants.
GENERAL COUNCIL.			
Ministerium of Pennsylvania	184	366	75,127
Ministerium of New York	71	67	25,194
Pittsburg Synod	59	114	9,967
Synod of Texas	29	27	3,400
Evangelical Lutheran District Synod of Ohio	27	59	6,500
Swedish Augustana	103	246	33,265
Michigan Synod	25	30	4,000
Canada Synod	23	66	6,507
Indiana Synod	16	39	2,075
Holston Synod	14	28	2,800
	552	1,042	168,835
Synod of Iowa (German)	106	111	10,232
Norwegian-Danish Augustana	14	50	7,000
	672	1,203	186,067
SYNODICAL CONFERENCE.			
Joint Synod of Ohio (5 synods)	170	252	32,192
Joint Synod of Missouri (6 synods)	564	716	116,470
Synod of Wisconsin	68	119	28,345
Norwegian Synod	114	400	49,668
Synod of Minnesota	29	63	5,100
Synod of Illinois	31	33	4,300
	976	1,593	236,070
Concordia Synod	5	24	1,115
English Conference of Missouri	3	4	250
	984	1,621	237,435
GENERAL SYNOD, SOUTH.			
Synod of South Carolina	35	41	4,219
Synod of Virginia	22	56	3,629
Synod of Southwest Virginia	21	39	2,198
Mississippi Synod	6	11	390
Georgia Synod	11	14	1,000
	95	161	11,436
GENERAL SYNOD, NORTH.			
Synod of Maryland	70	89	11,277
Synod of West Pennsylvania	61	111	14,877
Hartwick Synod (New York)	29	23	3,377
East Ohio Synod	46	80	5,831
Franckean Synod (New York)	24	33	3,243
Alleghany Synod (Pennsylvania)	55	112	9,517
East Pennsylvania Synod	63	80	10,156
Miami Synod (Ohio)	30	45	1,900
Wittenberg Synod (Ohio)	40	27	4,853
Olive Branch Synod	15	28	1,418
Synod of Northern Illinois	31	51	2,542
Synod of Central Pennsylvania	31	33	6,894
Synod of Iowa (English)	19	28	1,075
Synod of Northern Indiana	35	71	3,789
Synod of Southern Illinois	17	25	1,343
Central Illinois Synod	40	32	3,100
Synod of New York and New Jersey	39	42	5,737
Susquehanna Synod	37	58	6,199
Pittsburg Synod	24	47	3,679
Kansas Synod	24	20	564
German Synod of Maryland	16	30	3,000
Swedish Ansgari	11	10	700
Nebraska Synod	9	18	845
	766	1,148	105,921
INDEPENDENT SYNODS.			
Synod of North Carolina	22	40	4,335
Synod of Tennessee	18	65	6,614
Buffalo Synod (Grabau's)	13	16	1,900
Buffalo Synod (Von Rohr's)	7	12	2,261
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod	24	100	6,000
Conference of Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Churches	57	175	9,600
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	11	30	1,600
	152	438	32,310
Grand total	2,669	4,571	573,139

The *Church Almanac* gives a list of three theological seminaries connected with the General Council: The Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, 47 students; Theological Department Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., 18 students; Wartburg Seminary, Mendota, Ill., 32 students; two connected with the Synodical Conference: Concordia Theological Seminary, Theoretical Department, St. Louis, Mo., 88 students; Practical Department, Springfield, Ill., 82 students—in all 170 students; Theological Department, Capital University, 32 students; one connected with the General Synod South: the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Salem, Va., 11 students; four connected with the General Synod North: the Theological Seminary of the General Synod, Gettysburg, Pa., 88 students; Theological Department of Hartwick Seminary, Hartwick, N. Y., 2 students; Theological Department of Wittenberg College, 24 students; Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, Pa., 12 students; the Theological Department of North Carolina College, connected with the North Carolina Synod, 5 students; and the Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn., connected with the Conference of the Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The *Church Almanac* gives the names of four colleges connected with the Northern General Synod, of which three report 501 students; four connected with the Synodical Conference, reporting 689 students; two connected with the General Synod South, reporting 271 students; five connected with the General Council, reporting 457 students; one connected with the North Carolina Synod, reporting 105 students; one connected with the Synod of Iowa, reporting 25 students; and one connected with the Buffalo Synod (Grabau's). The same work gives a list of fourteen classical schools and seven seminaries for young women.

Fifteen English, twenty-two German, one Danish, three Swedish, and four Norwegian

periodicals are published in the interests or under the auspices of the various branches of the Lutheran Church.

Fifteen orphans' houses, one deaf and dumb institute, four hospitals, four immigrants' missions, one immigrants' home, and one seamen's mission, are cared for by Lutheran Synodical organizations or Lutheran pastors.

The *General Synod* of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States met at Baltimore, May 26th. The Rev. F. G. Stelling, D. D., of the East Pennsylvania Synod, was chosen president. The Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions reported that the receipts of the board for the past two years had been $29,167.09, and its disbursements $28,208.43, of which $4,872.44 had gone toward the support of the African mission. The liabilities of the board amounted to $1,800. The amount of money necessary to carry on the work of the board for the next two years was estimated at $41,175. Five missionaries were employed in the missions at Guntur and Paland, India, and one at Uhlemberg, Africa. There were also connected with these missions three female missionaries, thirteen itinerant teachers, one Bible colporteur, one evangelist, and twelve school-teachers. During 1873 there had been a decrease of nearly seventy in the number of members in India. Reports for 1874 had not been received. The mission district of Guntur had been organized thirty-three years, and now had 781 members, one-half of whom were baptized children. The establishment of a permanent missionary in Japan was recommended by the board and approved by the Synod. The Children's Missionary Society, which was first organized at Baltimore, reported 21,136 members and 315 schools, and had collected $5,831.08 of funds. The Board of Home Missions reported that their receipts from the Synod had been $19,696.06, and their total receipts for two years $26,227.01. They had had fifty-three missions under their care, none of which had become self-sustaining. The net gain of membership was estimated at 1,041, and of catechumens 1,611. The amount expended in the salaries of ministers had been $21,903.60; in church property, $35,608.07; contributed to home missions, $868.14; to foreign missions, $564.70; to church extension, $570.87; for education, $308.26; and for other objects, $8,435.02. The receipts for the German Home Missions were reported to have amounted to $951.44, and the expenditures to $677.04. The board had been organized twenty-two months. The board asked the appropriation of $17,000 a a year, and the Synod determined to try to raise $20,000 a year for each of the next two years. The full receipts of the Board of Church Extension for two years had been $27,972, and the disbursements $27,512. The Board of Publication reported its assets to be $54,082.03, and its liabilities $12,603.16. A proposition to change the character of the board from that of an independent body to one dependent upon the General Synod was not accepted.

The General Synod of 1873 had, through its Committee on Ecclesiastical Correspondence, addressed communications to the other Evangelical Lutheran bodies in the United States, inviting an interchange of correspondence and of fraternal greetings with it, by an interchange of delegates. The General Council, which met later in the same year, declined to accept the plan of an interchange of delegates, as not adapted to bring about the closer relations and eventual union of the bodies which were sought, but proposed instead of it a *colloquium*, to be composed of commissioners appointed by the different bodies, which unreservedly accepted the unaltered Augsburg Confession, to meet from time to time for a comparison of views. To this proposition the following answer was adopted by the General Synod:

1. This General Synod appreciates the courtesies and fraternal spirit and words in which, while declining fraternal correspondence with this body, a colloquium on the points of doctrinal difference is proposed as a means by which a better understanding and unity may be brought about between the different parts of the Lutheran Church; and desires to assure the General Council of its readiness to cooperate in any and every way proper and practicable, affording promise of success in promoting that concord and fellowship in the Church to which the constitution and history of this body have committed it.

2. Inasmuch, however, as the doctrinal positions of the general bodies invited to concur in arranging for the colloquium are clearly defined and set forth in their constitution and official acts, by which alone they are willing to be judged, and that this body, especially, is fully and unmistakably settled in its adoption of the unaltered Augsburg Confession, a position which it entertained no idea of changing; we cannot see, either, any need of such colloquium between these different parts of our Church, as a necessary preparation for the mutual "recognition by each body of the position of the other" as Lutheran, or any advantage from it in the way of attaining a better understanding or interpretation of their doctrinal differences, since its members cannot interpret authoritatively those official utterances which state the relations of their respective bodies to the Augsburg Confession. We do not regard the proposed colloquium, in the present state of the Church, suited to promote the cause of peace and union, nor as an equivalent for the mutual recognition and fellowship implied in regular inter-synodical correspondence.

3. While, therefore, we decline to take part in the arrangements for the proposed colloquium, we reiterate our proposal for correspondence by accredited delegates, as the most fitting thing, in this respect, between these general bodies of our Lutheran Zion, and as promising most for the future unity of the Church.

A constitution for district synods, and for defining their relation to the General Synod, was adopted. Applications were received from the Synods of Nebraska and Maryland (German), and the Ansgari (Swedish) Synod, for admission to the General Synod, and were accepted.

The *National Lutheran Sunday-school Convention* (General Synod) met at Wooster, Ohio, October 27th. It continued three days in ses-

sion, and discussed a number of questions pertaining to the interests and management of Sunday-schools. Resolutions were adopted condemning the desecration of the Lord's Day "by railway and steamboat and street-car companies, by beer-saloons, by excursion-parties, by Sunday newspapers, post-office clerks, and government officials," and sanctioning the efforts that were being made for its better and more general observance; and protesting "against the use of money raised by public taxation, or pertaining to the people in common, whether by grant, loan, or subsidy, for the furtherance of the interests of any institution of education or charity controlled in whole or in part by any sect or denomination." It was decided that the convention should hereafter be held every two years. The district synods were invited to hold district conventions in the alternate years.

The annual meeting of the *Synodical Conference* of North America was held at Cleveland, Ohio, beginning July 14th. The most important business of the Conference was the discussion and adoption of the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth theses on church-fellowship, the theses previously numbered having been considered at former meetings of the Conference. The new theses are as follows:

VI. "From the nature and character of this orthodox confession (the Lutheran confession) it follows necessarily that the Church practice must be in harmony with it. For every ecclesiastical action is either an immediate expression of the confession, or it is one that dare not be in conflict with it."

VII. "From this necessary connection between the confession and the practice it logically follows that a truly Lutheran synod dare not unite to form one ecclesiastical body with another nominally Lutheran synod, in which the prevailing practice contradicts the confession."

VIII. "This contradiction may take place in various ways. It takes place, first, when a Lutheran ecclesiastical body, which expressly and emphatically adopts the symbolical books, still tolerates, or even sanctions and approves, exchange of pulpits with ministers who are not Lutherans, and fellowships at the altar with communicants who are not Lutherans, and which does not decidedly oppose every form of chiliasm."

IX. "This contradiction takes place, furthermore, when members of their congregations continue to be members of secret societies, and the respective pastors neither in a thorough manner bear public testimony against these societies in their preaching, clearly setting forth their antagonism to the Scriptures and to the faith, nor give that instruction and attention to the individual members of the lodge which a proper care for their souls requires."

The rest of the theses were laid over to the next year. The publication of an English primer, prepared by Pastor Lange, of Chicago, was ordered. Measures were taken toward the completion and publication of an English reader, by Prof. Selle, and toward the translation of the Biblical history of Zahn, as published at St. Louis. A mission among the Chinese in St. Louis, which had been partly supported by the Conference, was given up to the superintendence of its founders. The following reply was made to the invitation of the General Council to take part in a colloquium of Lutheran Churches:

To the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America:

REV. BODY: Through your corresponding secretary, Pastor G. A. Wenzel, six resolutions touching the holding of a colloquium have been officially communicated to the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America. After mature deliberation, lasting through several sessions, the Synodical Conference came to an agreement, on the four following resolutions, which are hereby officially transmitted to you as a reply to your communication:

1. The Synodical Conference cheerfully declares its readiness to participate in the proposed free conference of such Lutherans as unqualifiedly hold to the Augustana, with the view of coming to an understanding.

2. The Synodical Conference, however, at the same time declares itself unable to acknowledge in advance such bodies whose members may participate in such a conference as bodies which unqualifiedly accept the Augustana.

3. The Synodical Conference leaves to the Reverend General Council the necessary arrangements as to the time and place of the proposed conference.

4. The Synodical Conference suggests that those individuals who may appear as participants in the proposed conference shall themselves determine the manner in which it is to be conducted.

In the name of and by the authority of the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference:

W. LEHMAN, President.

E. JOH. GROSSE, Secretary.

A committee was appointed to draw up a plan for the division of the synods according to State boundaries. St. Paul, Minn., was chosen as the place for the next meeting of the Conference.

The *General Council* of the Evangelical Lutheran Church met at Galesburg, Ill., October 7th. The Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., LL. D., was chosen president. The replies of the different Lutheran bodies in the United States to the invitation of a previous General Council to participate in the holding of a colloquium for the comparison of views, and other papers relating to the subject, were referred to a committee. The committee presented the following report, and it was adopted:

Your committee report the invitation issued by the General Council at its meeting in Erie, 1873, has been officially responded to by the following bodies, viz.: The Southern General Synod, the Synod of North Carolina, the Holston Synod, and the Synod of Tennessee, which bodies have appointed committees of arrangements to act with the committee appointed by the General Council; also from the Synodical Conference. . . . The above responses to the invitation of the General Council make it evident that it is the desire of a large portion of the Church that the colloquium shall be held. Your committee recommend that the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the General Council, in connection with the committees appointed by the other bodies, proceed at once to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the colloquium under the resolution of their appointment, with the understanding that those who attend, or the participants in the colloquium, shall themselves determine the manner in which it shall be conducted.

The following resolution on the subject of communion and fellowship was adopted:

The General Council expresses its sincere gratification at the progress of a truer Lutheran practice in the different synods since its action on communion, and interchange of pulpits with those not of our Church, as well as the clear testimony in reference to those subjects so lately officially expressed by the Augustana Synod. We nevertheless hereby renewedly call the attention of our pastors and churches to the principles involved in that testimony, in the earnest hope that our practice may be conformed to our united and deliberate testimony on this subject, viz.: The rule which accords to the word of God and the confessions of the Church is, *Lutheran pulpits for Lutheran ministers only; Lutheran altars for Lutheran communicants only.*

In regard to this action the President of the Council made an official declaration to the effect that the sole change made by it is that it declares whence the rule is got, to wit:

Out of the word of God and the confession of our Church. It only makes explicit what was implied before. And in the practical application of it, all pretense that the rule is only a human rule, or rule of order, is precluded.

The Treasurer reported that the receipts on account of foreign missions had been $3,385.13, and the expenditures on the same account, $2,971.66. From the report of the Executive Committee on Foreign Missions, it appeared that two missionaries had been in the field in India during the year, and that failing health made it probable that they might be obliged to quit the mission. The mission was, however, in a flourishing condition. The sum of $3,655 had been spent upon it. The Synod invited the attention of the district synod to the need of enlarging the mission.

The subject of encouraging, organizing, and sustaining young men's societies in the Church was recommended to the favorable attention of the district synods. A report of a Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws of the Lutheran Mission and Church-Extension Society was approved.

The Committee on the New York Immigrant Mission were instructed to connect the work of their missionary with the Immigrant Home.

The Executive Committee on Home Missions reported that the missions at Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Vandalia, Ill.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Atlanta, Ga., were in a flourishing condition. The sum of $34,200 had been spent in the support of the missions during the year. Lack of funds had prevented the committee from extending aid to many places which sought it. Reports were made of the mission-work which was carried on by several district synods. The Pennsylvania Synod had supported 22 missions; the New York Ministerium, 14; the Pittsburg Synod, 14; and the Swedish Augustana and Ohio Synods had each done much work within their respective bounds. Other synods had not been heard from. A change in the constitution was agreed upon, to provide that the General Council shall meet every three years.

An extraordinary conference of delegates of the different German church governments was held at Eisenach, in September, to consider what course to pursue in reference to the new marriage act, which was to take effect January 1, 1876. It was agreed—1. That the Church must recognize the validity of civil marriage, and should therefore eliminate from the ritual such parts of the former as involve the idea that marriage is contracted in a church; and, 2. That the changes should be made with the utmost precaution, so as not to hurt the religious condition of the people.

The Conference of the Lutherans of Germany was held at Berlin, October 7th and 8th. About 600 pastors and 200 laymen were present. Especial attention was given to the discussion of the new civil marriage act. The Conference agreed that, the state having separated itself from the Church in this matter, the Church had regained her full liberty. She ought, therefore, to give her blessing to a marriage only when it was in accordance with Holy Scripture; she ought also to exclude from her ordinances all those who neglect to have their marriage solemnized with a religious service. The Conference discussed the struggle of the state with the Roman Catholic Church. On this subject it disclaimed all sympathy with the Roman Catholic Church, but at the same time affirmed that the tendency of the Liberal party was directed against all religion, therefore equally against the Protestant Church; and that any sympathy with that side was just as impossible as with its adversary.

LYCURGUS, ALEXANDER, Archbishop of Syra and Tinos, died October 29, 1875. He was a native of Tarsus, Cilicia. He went to the University of Halle to finish his studies, where he was a pupil of the distinguished Dr. A. Tholuk. Upon the occasion of his visit to England in 1870, he received the honorary degrees of D. D. from Oxford, and LL. D. from Cambridge. He was Vice-President of the Sacred Synod of Greece, and his archiepiscopal see embraced Syra, Tinos, Melos, and Delos. At the Union Conferences of the Old Catholic, Eastern, and Anglican Churches, held at Bonn, in 1874 and 1875, he was one of the most prominent representatives of the Greek Church.

LYELL, Sir CHARLES, a British geologist, was born at Kinnordy, Scotland, November 14, 1797; died at London, February 23, 1875. He graduated at Oxford, and, having practised law for a short time, he turned his attention to geology. In 1831 he was appointed a professor in King's College. In the following years he traveled through France, Germany, and Italy. His first work of importance was his "Principles of Geology" (3 vols., London, 1830–'33), which was followed in 1838 by the "Elements of Geology." In the edition of 1851, the "Elements" appeared with the title of "Manual of Elementary Geology," which was again changed in 1870 into "Student's Manual of Geology." In 1841–'42 he visited the United States on a lecturing tour. During this journey he gathered a vast amount of information,

which he presented in "Travels in North America in the Years 1841–'42" (2 vols., London, 1845). In 1845 he paid a second visit to the United States, traveling chiefly through the South, which he described in the work, "A Second Visit to the United States" (2 vols., London, 1849). His next visit to the United States, in 1852, was of too short duration to be of any importance. In the following year he was appointed on the British Commission to the Industrial Exhibition in New York. He also wrote "Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man" (London, 1863). He was elected President of the Geological Society in 1836, and again in 1850; was knighted in 1848; created a baronet in 1864, and in 1855 received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford. The following extracts from an article of the eminent geologist, Prof. B. von Cotta, in the Leipsic *Illustrirte Zeitung*, of March 20, 1875, refer to the merits of Lyell in behalf of geological science:

In the early part of the century a bitter struggle was going on between the Neptunists and the Volcanists. When Lyell entered upon the scene the victory had been decided in favor of the latter, particularly as far as they maintained the difference between volcanic and Plutonic as put forth by Hutton. But all parties were still governed by many prejudices, as they regarded the prehistoric world as an epoch completely finished and independent of all others, for which an entirely different measure of the forces of Nature and their effects was to be applied from that observed at present. In consequence the most extravagant hypotheses were brought forward. Sudden and terrible floods were supposed to have devastated large areas; high mountains and entire mountain-ranges were said to have been created by momentary risings, erratic blocks were thought to have been scattered by the explosion of gases, and climatic changes to have occurred without any known cause. Some attempted to account for these presumed changes by imagining comets to have crossed the earth's orbit, and caused a divergence of its axis. The prehistoric times were divided into different periods, each one of which was supposed to represent a creation to a certain degree independent, and which were separated from each other by terrible catastrophes, destroying everything in existence at the time. It was Charles Lyell who first successfully opposed this violent geological method, after a similar attempt of Von Hoff, in Germany, had remained almost entirely unnoticed. Lyell showed that the causes now at work sufficed to explain the inner and outer construction of the earth, provided that they repeated themselves often enough in unmeasurably large spaces of time, and their results were added together; that is, he put in place of unaccountable forces, unmeasured time. This new theory, although bitterly opposed at first, gained ground with surprising rapidity, and is at present accepted with its more general features by all geologists of note. This theory was in decided opposition to the geological doctrines prevailing at that time. It was clearly connected with the theories of Darwin, who, as a geologist, himself a pupil of Lyell, explains the creation of organic species by a slow transformation. Lyell's new theory was supported by a number of special observations and inferences made from them, of which a few are brought forward as examples. The advocates of the theory of "elevation craters" alleged, in support of their hypothesis, that streams of lava could never congeal into a solid, compact mass on hills having an inclination of more than 5°. Consequently, whenever they found, in a volcanic mountain, sheets of stony materials inclined at greater angles than these, they thought themselves warranted in assuming that such rocks had been originally horizontal or very slightly inclined, and had acquired their high inclination by subsequent upheaval. To a certain class of mountains exhibiting such formations they gave the name of "elevation craters." Lyell, however, showed that at Mount Vesuvius, Mount Etna, and on the Canary Islands, lava had flowed down slopes of an inclination of 45°, and had nevertheless solidified compactly. He also pointed out that these so-called elevation craters were in most cases the truncated remains of cones of eruption, which had been thrown up by paroxysmal explosions. The gradual retreat of the Niagara Falls up the stream, producing in the course of ages the gorge between the Falls and Queenstown, already clearly proved and verified by careful personal examination, served him as a good example of the manner in which deep and broad ravines are formed by the slow action of running water. From a careful study of the tertiary formations and their petrefactions, in France, Belgium, and England, Lyell reached the conclusion that in the oldest strata of these formations the remains of mollusca of extinct and still existing species occur in unequal numbers, and that, going from the lowest strata upward, the ratio of the existing species to the extinct constantly increases; that is to say, that in the lowest, and consequently the oldest, of these strata are found almost exclusively the remains of extinct species, while the centre strata contain living and extinct in almost equal ratios, and the highest, that is, the latest, strata have almost exclusively fossils of still existing species. This important fact he used as a basis for the classification of the tertiary formations in general, according to the approximate number of existing or extinct species found in them, into three divisions or formations, which he called Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene. This division has since then been accepted by all geologists, and has been in many instances, supplemented. It was, however, another striking illustration of his theory of the gradual and not the spontaneous geological changes of the earth. In his last work on the "Antiquity of Man," Lyell gave numerous proofs that human life has extended much farther back than was generally supposed. These researches are also closely connected with Darwin's theory of the origin of the organic species and of man.

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MAINE. The fifty-fourth annual session of the Maine Legislature began at Augusta on the 6th of January, and came to a close on the 24th of February. The acts of a public character were few, and for the most part unimportant. Among those worthy of mention was a compulsory-education act, requiring parents and guardians, and others having control of children between the ages of nine and fifteen years, to send them to a public school at least twelve weeks in each year, unless excused by the school-officers of the town on account of the mental or physical disability of such children, or unless taught at home or in private

schools. A penalty not exceeding a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution is imposed for violation of this provision. Among the other acts of the session was one to enforce the collection of taxes on railroad companies by seizure and sale of their goods and chattels; one abating taxes on railroads where they have been decided to be illegally imposed, and directing repayment where they have been collected; one requiring the fencing of railroads; one renewing a portion of the public debt, discounting the sinking-fund of 1865, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of the Sinking Fund; one reviving the office of Land Agent, abolished in 1874, and providing for the completion of business connected with the State land-office; and one for the better protection of life and property, which provides for the annual survey and inspection of dams and reservoirs, by an engineer to be appointed by the Governor, and for compelling the owners or lessees to keep them in a safe condition. A bill for the abolition of capital punishment was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 15 to 15, and in the House by a vote of 69 against to 61 for it.

Near the beginning of the session a commission was appointed, of which ex-Governor Edward Kent acted as chairman, to prepare amendments to the constitution. Several of these were accepted by the Legislature, and submitted, in a joint resolution, to a vote of the people, to be taken at the regular election in September. Some of those recommended by the commission were not agreed to by the Legislature, including one changing the date of the State election to the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. Those which it was finally determined to submit for ratification were nine in number. The first provides that Senators shall be elected by a plurality of votes instead of a majority. The second relates to special legislation and corporations, and is as follows:

Amend Article IV., Part III., of the constitution, by adding thereto the following sections:

SEC. 13. The Legislature shall, from time to time, provide, as far as practicable, by general laws, for all matters usually appertaining to special or private legislation.

SEC. 14. Corporations shall be formed under general laws, and shall not be created by special acts of the Legislature, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where the objects of the corporation cannot otherwise be attained; and, however formed, they shall forever be subject to the general laws of the State.

The third modifies the pardoning power of the Governor by authorizing him to fix conditions to pardons, reprieves, and commutations, and requiring him to make a report of the case in which the power has been exercised during the year to the Legislature at each annual session. The fourth provides that judges of municipal and police courts shall be appointed by the Governor and Council, in the same manner as other judicial officers, instead of being elected. The fifth requires the equal assessment and apportionment of taxes on personal property as well as real estate, and prohibits the Legislature from suspending or surrendering the power of taxation. The sixth abolishes the land agency. The seventh authorizes the Legislature, by a two-thirds concurrent vote of both branches, to call conventions for the purpose of amending the constitution. The eighth authorizes the Legislature to enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage, for a term not exceeding ten years, all persons convicted of bribery at any election, or of voting at any election under the influence of a bribe. The ninth requires the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court to arrange and codify the constitution as amended, and submit the same to the next Legislature for its approval of his work, the entire instrument, with the amendments duly incorporated, to be the supreme law of the State after such approval.

The Republican State Convention was held at Portland, on the 15th of June. General Selden Connor was nominated as the candidate for Governor, and the following declaration of principle was adopted:

The Republicans of Maine, in convention assembled, as an exposition of their political aims and principles, declare in regard to national issues:

1. The union of the States must be maintained for all time, at all hazards, and at any cost.

2. The United States constitutes a nation, and not merely a confederacy. As such our soldiers fought for it; as such it must be preserved.

3. Citizenship is national. The allegiance of the citizen is due primarily to the nation, and the nation is bound to extend protection to the citizen, native or naturalized, white or colored, whether menaced by tyranny abroad, or by the heresy of State rights at home.

4. Local self-government in all matters that are local must be strictly adhered to. There can be no legitimate conflict between the powers of the nation and the powers of each State.

5. The great industries of the country, agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and commercial, are entitled to encouraging legislation and such incidental protection and development as wise systems of revenue may rightfully afford.

6. A sound currency, based on coin, and redeemable in coin, is essential to the prosperity of the people. We therefore approve all judicious legislation looking to that end.

7. The most kindly and fraternal relations should be cultivated between all sections of our common country; but prudence and patriotism alike demand that the administration of the Government should be kept in the hands of the political organization which has always been true to it, and not given to the control of the Democratic party which sought to destroy it.

Touching matters relating especially to our own State, this convention declares:

1. That economy, integrity, and fidelity distinguish all branches of public service in Maine; of which the strongest proof is the steady reduction of taxation, even under the pressure of burdens inherited from the War for the Union.

2. All systems of taxation must be equal to be just. Our Legislature is especially urged to examine and ascertain whether any forms of property, either corporate or individual, have escaped their legitimate share of the public burdens.

3. Our system of public education must be con-

tinued, improved, and advanced, so that every child in the State may have all the culture needed for honorable advancement and success in life.

4. Temperance among the people may be wisely promoted by prohibitory legislation; and it is a source of congratulation that the policy of prohibition, always upheld by the Republicans of Maine, is now concurred in by a vast majority of the people of the State.

5. Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., the able and upright Executive of Maine, is entitled to the thanks of the people of the State for the intelligence, the integrity, the fidelity, and the ability, with which he has discharged the responsible duties of his office.

6. General Selden Connor is presented to the people of Maine as a candidate eminently worthy of their admiration and support. A gentleman of unblemished character, of conceded ability, and a soldier of most heroic record, he combines in his person all the requisites to secure popular confidence and a successful administration.

The Democrats held their convention at Augusta, on the 22d of June. Their nominee for Governor was Charles W. Roberts, of Bangor, and their principles are set forth in the following platform:

The Democratic party of Maine renew their pledge of allegiance to the great principles they believe to be essential to the successful administration of the Government:

1. The Constitution of the United States—the people's shield against usurpation, the palladium of their rights—the sacred observance of its provisions, and the exercise of no unauthorized power, the only adequate security for the preservation of our republican institutions.

2. The rights of the people and the rights of the States must be sacredly preserved from the touch of military or congressional usurpation.

3. The supremacy of the civil authority in time of peace.

4. Equality of rights of all men under the law.

5. A sound currency, coin or its equivalent, essential to stability in business and a restoration of prosperity, steps toward specie payment, and no steps backward.

6. A tariff for revenue to meet the wants of the Government economically administered.

7. The honest preservation of the public faith to the public creditor and to the patriot soldier and his family.

8. A return to economy in the administration of the Government, national, State, and municipal.

9. The abolition of unnecessary offices, and the reduction of salaries (including that of the President) to a reasonable amount.

10. One term for the President, with a salary of $25,000 per annum.

Resolved, That it is now evident from the experience of the past that there can be no reasonable hope of reform and a restoration of prosperity under a Republican Administration controlled by a ring of office-holders who are eating out the substance of the people to enrich themselves and their servile retainers. In contempt of every pledge, they have gone on from bad to worse until the extravagance, profligacy, and corruption that mark their course are viewed with astonishment and alarm. We believe the people demand a change.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Administration in setting up by the bayonet in a sovereign State a government having no title to authority, and in entering a legislative hall with armed soldiers and dragging out members elected by the people, is a daring outrage that should unite every patriot in the land in the common effort to drive from power the actors in so dangerous a crime against civil liberty.

Resolved, That the bold attempt of the Administration to force through Congress, at the recent session, a bill authorizing the suspension of the great writ of personal liberty, the *habeas corpus*, thus placing the freedom of the people at the mercy of despotic power, was a crime so desperate it demonstrates that it is no longer safe to intrust the Government in such hands.

Resolved, That the Administration is largely responsible for the present depressed condition of the country. It has held the Southern States prostrate since the close of the war, to be plundered by carpet-bag adventurers, preventing their return to industry and prosperity, and thereby destroying to a large extent a great market for Northern manufactures. It has by diverse legislation and a vitiated currency crippled our leading interest as a ship-building State, and driven from the ocean a large portion of the mercantile marine engaged in the foreign commerce of the country.

Resolved, That the people of Maine, suffering under the burden of oppressive taxation, demand reform in the State as well as the national Administration, and a return to the economy of the Democratic Administration of former days.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Maine appeal to all honest men, without regard to party names or past differences of opinion, who concur in the foregoing principles, to unite with them in the effort to secure their triumph.

The election took place on the 13th of September. There were 110,298 votes cast for Governor, of which Connor received 57,085, and Roberts 53,213, making Connor's majority 3,872. The Legislature of 1876, elected at the same time, consisted of twenty Republicans and eleven Democrats in the Senate, and eighty-six Republicans, sixty-one Democrats, three Independents, and one Liberal, in the House. This gave the Republicans a majority of nine in the Senate and twenty-one in the House, or thirty on a joint ballot. The constitutional amendments which were submitted to a vote were all ratified by large majorities, and on the 17th of November Governor Dingley issued a proclamation announcing the result, and declaring that the amendments would take effect on January 1, 1876.

At the beginning of the year the State Treasury held $322,185.84 of cash on hand; the receipts during the year were $1,568,775.4[illegible], and the expenditures amounted to $1,513,867.45. This left a balance at the end of the year of $377,093.84. The bonded debt on the 1st of January was $7,088,400. It was reduced during the year by the payment of $29,000 of matured bonds, and the cancellation of bonds in the sinking-fund of 1865, abolished by act of the last Legislature, to $5,949,400. The actual reduction effected by payment of matured bonds and additions to the sinking-fund was $301,689.72. After deducting the amount of the sinking-fund, the net indebtedness now stands $5,272,688.28. Under the act abolishing the sinking-fund of 1865 the Treasurer canceled $1,112,900 of State bonds contained therein, and transferred the balance, amounting to $101,524.05, and consisting of other bonds and cash, to the sinking-fund of 1868, which now amounts to $676,711.72.

Aside from the regular tax levy annually

fixed by the Legislature, a tax of one and a half per cent. is imposed upon the corporate franchise of railroad companies, one per cent. on deposits in savings-banks, and two per cent. on the premiums collected by foreign insurance companies, after deducting the amount paid for losses, sums repaid for return premiums, legal reserve on life-policies, and unused balances on notes taken for premiums on open policies.

Much difficulty has been experienced in collecting the tax on railroads, some of the companies resisting on the ground that such an assessment impairs the obligation of the contract contained in their charters. A temporary injunction has been granted in behalf of the Maine Central Railroad, and the right of the State to impose this tax is to be decided by the Supreme Court.

Several additions have been made to lines of railroad within the State during the year. The Aroostook River Railroad Company has completed and opened for traffic three miles of its road, from Fort Fairfield to the State line, where it connects with the New Brunswick Railroad. The Somerset Railroad has finished an extension of five miles, from Madison to North Anson. The Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad has perfected a through connection to the West.

There are sixty-four savings-banks in the State, five of which have been established during the year. The amount of deposits for the year ending November 30th was $32,083,314.28, an increase of $1,021,350.55.

The important items of the school statistics, compared with those of 1874, are as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Whole number of scholars between four and twenty-one	221,477	225,219
Number registered in summer schools	117,821	122,458
Average attendance	95,0[illegible]8	98,744
Average length of summer schools	10w. 2d.	10w. 5d.
Average length of winter schools	10w. 4d.	11w.
Number of districts	3,958	4,043
Number of schoolhouses	4,180	4,199
Number of schoolhouses built during the year	104	122
Estimated value of all school property	$3,019,549	$3,079,311
Number of male teachers employed in summer	171	161
Number of male teachers employed in winter	1,984	1,928
Number of female teachers employed in summer	4,426	4,366
Number of female teachers employed in winter	2,475	2,367
Average wages of male teachers per month	$36 96	$36 17
Average wages of female teachers per week	429	4 05
Amount of school-money voted by towns	$662,558	$673,314
Amount actually expended for public schools from April 1 to April 1	$1,046,706	$951,773
Aggregate amount expended for schools exclusive of free high-schools	$1,283,896	$1,191,719
Amount of school-fund	369,588	361,398

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts had 115 students at the end of the year.

The number of inmates of the State Reform School was 142. The cost of its support was $24,803.40, of which $18,000 was derived by legislative appropriation. The boys are employed on the farm belonging to the institution, and in making bricks, chairs, and shoes. The Industrial School for Girls was opened at Hallowell on the 20th of January, and 32 girls have been admitted, two of whom have been placed out in homes.

The Insane Hospital contained 403 patients at the close of the year, which was 53 more than the building was calculated to accommodate. The expenditures of the institution for the year amounted to $91,414.81. The need of additional accommodations is severely felt, and a commissioner was appointed early in the year to consider the question of building a new hospital.

The Fish Commissioners have distributed 700,000 young salmon during the year in the waters of the State, the larger part being of the Penobscot variety, hatched at Bucksport. Something has also been done in stocking ponds with black bass and blue-back trout. Three new fishways have been constructed at Modomac, one at Presumpscot, two at Sacarappa, one at Windham, and three at Surry. The fish-breeding works at Bucksport produced about 2,000,000 salmon-eggs, an average of 8,400 for each female fish. In the opinion of the commissioners "the fish of the Penobscot or Kennebec is worth more than all the lumber on either of these rivers."

MANITOBA was formed out of the Hudson Bay Territory, and comprises what was formerly known as the Red River Settlement. It is situated between latitudes 49° and 50° 30′ north, and longitudes 96° and 99° west, and is bounded south by Minnesota and Dakota, and on all other sides by the Northwest Territories, and is 135 miles long east and west by 104 miles in breadth, forming nearly a parallelogram; area, 14,340 square miles. It is divided into four counties, Lisgar, Marquette, Provencher, and Selkirk, which are subdivided into parishes. The capital and chief town is Winnipeg, on the north bank of the Assiniboin River, at its confluence with the Red, which has about 7,000 inhabitants, and contains within its limits Fort Garry, the American headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company. The population of the province in 1871 was 11,963, of whom 5,757 were French half-breeds, 4,083 English half-breeds, 1,565 whites, and 558 Indians; in 1874, about 20,000. The half-breeds include all having any intermixture of Indian blood, and are the descendants of Indian mothers and French-Canadian, English, or Scotch fathers, the Scotch element predominating over the English. The distinction of French and English in the census is based rather upon language than lineage. The half-breeds are a handsome race, large, strong, and well made; they are generally swarthy, but many exhibit no sign of Indian extraction. Intrepid and indefatigable travelers, they manifest the Indian instinct in the ability to find their way through

forests and across prairies. Many are employed by the Hudson Bay Company as boatmen, guides, and sledge-drivers; others are farmers; while a large proportion, especially of the French, pay comparatively little attention to agriculture, but pursue the buffalo in summer and winter on the plains west and southwest of the province. In general they are intelligent and hospitable, but prodigal of their earnings, fond of pleasure, inclined to drunkenness and indolence, and restive of restraint. Those engaged in farming, with a settled mode of life, have acquired more stable and provident traits of character than the hunters. A majority of the population are Roman Catholics; the other principal denominations are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists.—The climate is healthy, but exhibits great extremes of temperature, the thermometer falling in winter to 40° below zero and even lower, and in summer rising as high as 100°. Wheat is the staple crop, and yields abundantly, forty bushels to the acre being commonly raised. The executive power is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion in council, and an Executive Council of six members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and responsible to the Assembly. The Legislature consists of the Legislative Council of seven members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life, and the Legislative Assembly of twenty-four members, elected by districts for a term of four years.

MARTIN, JOHN, an Irish agitator and politician, was born in Longhorne, county of Down, on September 8, 1812, and died in Dublin, March 29, 1875. At twelve years of age he was sent to Dr. Henderson's school at Newry, where he first became acquainted with John Mitchel, with whom he remained on the closest terms of intimacy throughout his lifetime. He next studied at Trinity College as an extern student, and in 1833 took up his residence in Dublin, and devoted himself to the study of medicine. When in 1848 the British Government seized John Mitchel's newspaper, the *United Irishman*, Martin, who up to that time had taken no prominent part in politics, established at his own expense the *Irish Felon*. His paper was soon seized in turn, and he himself arrested, tried, and sentenced to transportation. Having been pardoned and returned to Ireland, his history was closely connected with that of the national agitation. In 1868 he married the youngest sister of John Mitchel, and in the same year sailed for America. During his absence the memorable Longford election took place, which brought him out prominently for a seat in the British Parliament. In December, 1869, he was elected to Parliament from Meath, where, though he never cast a vote, even his opponents acknowledged that, on any question that concerned the honor or welfare of his native land, he was the "member for all Ireland."

MARYLAND. The public debt of Maryland was, on the 30th of September, $11,372,677.28; the productive assets of the State were $6,068,509.35, besides which it had unproductive assets amounting to $22,555,188.75. Most of these latter consisted of bonds, stock, and interest, in the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which for seven years has done little more than pay its running expenses and cost of repairs. It has debts amounting to $2,923,140, which have priority over the claims of the State. The State Treasury held at the begining of the last fiscal year, October 1, 1874, a balance of $565,106.29; the receipts of the year were $2,909,080.20, expenditures $2,436,075.46, leaving a balance at the end of the year of $1,058,111.33.

The number of pupils in the public schools of the State showed an increase of 4,109 over 1874; the average daily attendance had increased 2,535. Seventy-nine new schoolhouses were built during the year, at a cost of $66,802.66. The total receipts from all sources for school purposes amounted to $958,244.32, and the expenses aggregated $924,758.19. This showed an increase for the year of $52,130.55 in the receipts, and $41.317.50 in the expenditures. The city of Baltimore is not included, as its school system is independent of that of the State. The Agricultural College has been reorganized on a new basis. The preparatory department has been abolished, and the number of students in attendance on the collegiate courses is only forty-seven. The institution has a debt of $12,109.40. The State is half owner of the college, and the Board of Education recommends the purchase of the interest of individual stockholders. The State Normal School building in Baltimore is nearly completed, and is one of the finest structures in the city. It has a front of 120 feet on Carrollton Avenue and 105 feet on Lafayette Avenue, and at the intersection of the two fronts a tower rises to the height of 170 feet. It will accommodate 300 students. The site for a new House of Correction has been secured about fourteen miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and a contract has been entered into for the construction of the main building, and one wing and one cross-wing, at a cost of $187,000. The site consists of 93¼ acres, and cost $13,000. The time specified in the contract for the completion of the building is September 1, 1876.

The Maryland Hospital for the Insane, at Spring Grove, which was placed under the charge of the president and directors as a private corporation by an act of 1870, is the property of the State, and the title has been formally declared by a proper instrument, constituting the corporation a charitable agency of the State. This institution is but half filled, though there are 462 insane paupers in the State, supported wholly at the public expense. The Maryland Inebriate Asylum, situated about five miles from Baltimore, has been compelled

to suspend on account of financial embarrassments. It has received State aid from time to time, and the trustees now propose to transfer the property to the State if provision is made for its support. The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb has been completed, and contains 89 pupils. It is capable of accommodating 150. The Institution for the Instruction of the Blind has 51 inmates, and the amount paid by the State for its support during the year was $13,650. The State Penitentiary has been established on a self-sustaining basis, and during the year its earnings exceeded the expenses by $1,417.96.

The subject of temperance reform and of putting more rigid restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors has occupied a good deal of attention in the State, but has not been made an issue in politics. The Annual Convention of the State Temperance Alliance was held at Baltimore on the 4th of May, and the following resolutions, adopted on that occasion, show the general purposes and policy of the organization:

Whereas, The experience of the past two years has developed the fact that the churches, temperance societies, and people generally, are willing to cooperate with the State Alliance in its endeavors to destroy the legal dram-trade of Maryland; and whereas, this united action on the part of the churches and people has resulted in securing local-option laws for six counties on the Eastern Shore, and a grand-jury law for twelve counties in the State; and whereas, the citizens where these laws have been obtained have generally voted against liquor license: therefore—

Resolved, That we reaffirm the position taken by the convention which organized this Alliance, viz.: That we recognize the Church as a divinely-appointed head and leader in the temperance reform; and as the liquor system is an open enemy of the Church, she should therefore take the advance in efforts to destroy the system.

Resolved, That as local option submits the question of the dram-trade license to the whole people as a question of public policy, thus taking the matter out of the hands of political parties so called, and making it simply one of morals, we will continue to press upon the masses the duty of supporting this effective method of overthrowing the traffic.

Resolved, That we regard with great satisfaction the action of the last Legislature in enacting local-option and grand-jury laws for several counties of the State.

Resolved, That in the conduct of the people in voting down liquor license, and in petitioning the grand-juries against said license, we witness the progress of popular sentiment in opposition to the dram-trade, and we most earnestly urge upon the citizens in local-option counties the importance of enforcing the laws against the traffic.

Resolved, That as the Court of Appeals has sustained the validity of existing local-option laws, we hereby pledge increased activity in the work of obtaining such statutes for each county in the State.

Resolved, That while we have neither intention nor disposition to form a temperance political organization, we do most fervently exhort all the people to appreciate the necessity of demanding from each political party the nomination of men for the next Legislature who are not opposed to local option.

Resolved, That in the woman's temperance movement we recognize a providential interposition in behalf of our reform, and we hail all women's temperance organizations as most efficient helpers in the work of this Alliance.

Resolved, That our present license system not only makes a traffic legally right which public opinion declares to be morally wrong, but it protects the liquor-seller at the expense of all other citizens, and gives to a few persons the power to inflict the most terrible evils upon society in opposition to the wishes of a large majority of our citizens; and that, in continuing to legalize and protect the traffic in alcoholic drinks, the Legislature violates the fundamental principles of all good government, viz., "the right of society to protect itself."

The Democratic State Convention met at Baltimore on the 21st of July. A contesting delegation from three wards of that city caused a good deal of discussion and delay, and the business of the convention was not transacted until the following day. The candidates to be nominated were for Governor, Attorney-General, and Controller. There had been a pretty warm canvass going on for some weeks between the supporters of John Lee Carroll, James B. Groome, and William T. Hamilton, for the nomination for Governor. Mr. Groome was the incumbent of the office and Mr. Hamilton was an ex-United States Senator. On the second day of the convention Mr. Groome withdrew his name, leaving the contest to the friends of Carroll and Hamilton. Mr. Carroll was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 60 to 50. The nomination was made unanimous. Levin Woolford was renominated by acclamation as candidate for Controller. Four ballots were taken for a candidate for Attorney-General, resulting finally in the choice of C. J. M. Gwinn. A new State Central Committee was then chosen, and Mr. Carroll, having been notified of his nomination, came in and addressed the convention at some length. The following platform was adopted:

We, the representatives of the Democratic-Conservative voters of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, do hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to those cardinal principles of republican government enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, in language so clear that it cannot be improved, to wit:

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.

The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The supremacy of the civil over the military authority.

Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The honest payment of our debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

The diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.

Freedom of religion.

Freedom of the press.

Freedom of person, under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected.

Pledged to this creed of political faith—

We do further resolve, That we protest against the burdens of a high protective tariff, as needless exactions from a people already intolerably op-

pressed by a gigantic national debt, and that we insist that the tariff be so regulated as to provide only a sufficient revenue for general uses, and not for the purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many.

Resolved, That agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, should be the equal care of well-regulated governments; obstructions to any of them should be removed, but no favoritism should be extended to either at the expense of the others; that labor and capital are mutually dependent, and equal justice demands that legislation should, as far as practicable, harmonize their conflicts, and prevent the one from oppressing or obtaining undue advantage over the other; that we protest against the multiplication of Federal offices, the assignment to them of unusually high salaries, and the abuse of Federal patronage, which tends to dwarf the States and corrupt free institutions.

Resolved, That we protest against any increase of the circulating currency, but demand that such measures be adopted by Congress as will result in the resumption of specie payments at the earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies to railway or steamship companies, or other monopolies, as unwarrantable in law, corrupting in tendency, and utterly subversive of the principles of good republican government.

Resolved, That we point with just pride to the administration of our State affairs by the Democratic-Conservative party, in the firm maintenance of the law, for the pure administration of justice, for the advancement of public education, and for its strong support of our admirable system of public schools; for the financial skill displayed in keeping the evidences of our State debt in such high rank among public securities, and for the general good order prevailing throughout the limits of the State.

Resolved, That in the nominees of this convention the people will find gentlemen fit for the various positions for which they are named, whose past fidelity in public station is a pledge for the proper discharge of any new duties imposed on them; and we appeal to men of all shades of party opinion, for their support of these candidates, who embody in themselves those cardinal characteristics of faithful officials, "honesty and capacity," and we hereby pledge our most earnest efforts to secure their election at the polls.

After the action of the Democratic Convention, a movement in opposition was set on foot under the name of the "Citizens' Reform party." Several meetings were held in its interest, and various organizations of a secret character, alleged to be pledged to opposition to Roman Catholic power and influence, allied themselves with it. The avowed basis of the reform movement was the determination to secure a correction of abuses, extravagance, and irregularities in the State administration.

The Republican State Convention, which first met at Westminster, on the 8th of September, adjourned after adopting the following resolution:

Whereas, We have seen with profound satisfaction the uprising of the great masses of the people of Maryland, without regard to previous party ties, whose only object is to secure honest and equal government, and we shall best show our devotion to the highest public good by declaring our desire to cooperate cordially and heartily with such movement: therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of one from each county and one from each legislative district of Baltimore City be appointed by the delegates of each county and district to confer with all organized friends of reform, with the view to the selection of candidates for Governor, Attorney-General, and Controller, and that said committee shall report the result of their consultation for the action of this convention at an adjourned meeting to be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday, September 22d, at 12 M.

The committee of conference was appointed and immediately entered into consultation with representatives of the Citizens' party. When the convention reassembled at Baltimore on the 22d, the following report was made by this committee and unanimously accepted:

Your committee found that the "original friends of reform" consisted of the organization known as the "Citizens' Reform party," and the committee appointed by the meeting held at the Masonic Temple, Baltimore, on the 7th of September, known as the "Merchants' Committee." After a full, frank, and harmonious conference with the committees of said organizations, and the interchange of opinion very freely among the members of your committee at several sessions of their own body, the committees of the two reform organizations and your committee have agreed on the selection for the following candidates for Governor, Attorney-General, and Controller, as a reform ticket: For Governor, J. Morrison Harris; Attorney-General, S. Teackle Wallis; Controller, Edward Wilkins.

Your committee recommend the acceptance of this ticket, and the recommendation of it to the support of the voters of the Republican party, and propose to the convention the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the committee appointed to confer with the organized friends of reform is hereby accepted and adopted, and the reform ticket reported by them to the convention, consisting of J. Morrison Harris for Governor, S. Teackle Wallis for Attorney-General, and Edward Wilkins for Controller, is hereby recommended to the cordial support of the Republican voters of the State.

The following was adopted as the platform of the convention:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, while adhering to those principles which that party has in the past so triumphantly vindicated before the American people, nevertheless being satisfied that it is the first and most imperative duty of every Republican to coöperate with those patriotic citizens of Maryland, who have so nobly ignored party ties and party questions, and are engaged in an earnest effort to restore honest and pure government to our State, do, therefore, declare and resolve that we are earnestly in favor of an honest and economical administration of the Government, both State and national, of the fulfillment of every pledge as to the payment of our State and Federal obligations, of the return to specie payment at the earliest practicable moment, and the cessation of all further expansion of the currency; the equal taxation of all property of whatever kind in the State; the appropriation of State money for State purposes only, and the improvement and liberal support of the school system; that we deprecate the corruption existing in the administrations of the State government of Maryland, and hail with joy the uprising of the people to destroy the rings and cliques that have fastened their fangs on the vitals of the State; and we do hereby pledge ourselves to expose, denounce, and punish venality and corruption among public officials wherever and whenever it may be discovered, and to this end we invite the cordial coöperation of all Republicans throughout the State, with those who have nominated and secured the acceptance of J. Morrison

Harris for Governor of Maryland, S. Teackle Wallis as Attorney-General, and Colonel Edward Wilkins as Controller, and we heartily recommend them to our voters as men eminently suitable for their respective positions, being both honest and capable.

Mr. Harris, the nominee for Governor, was a Whig member of Congress at the breaking out of the civil war, and was a Union man. Mr. Wallis had been a Whig in former years, but supported Breckinridge in 1860, and was arrested while a Senator, during the war, and imprisoned in Fortress Monroe and Fort Warren for fourteen months. Since then he had acted with the Democratic party until this campaign. Mr. Wilkins had been a leader of the Republican party for some years.

The canvass which followed these nominations was quite excited, owing to the fact that religious prejudices were involved to some extent, and the "reform" movement was generally regarded as anti-Catholic in its purposes. The election was held on the 2d of November. The total vote cast for Governor, according to the official returns, was 157,991, of which Carroll received 85,447, and Harris 72,544, making the majority of the former 12,903. Woolford for Controller had a majority of 14,250 out of a total vote of 158,266, and Gwinn for Attorney-General a majority of 13,682 out of a total of 159,154. One-half of the Senate and the whole of the House of Representatives were chosen at the same election. The Legislature, as constituted at the session of 1876, consisted of 19 Democrats and 7 opposition in the Senate, and 58 Democrats and 26 opposition in the House, making the Democratic majority 12 in the Senate, 32 in the House, and 44 on a joint ballot.

On the 16th of November, or as soon as the full returns of the vote cast at the election were made known, Mr. S. Teackle Wallis wrote a letter to Governor Groome, giving notice that he should contest the election of Mr. Gwinn for Attorney-General, on the ground that the vote of the city of Baltimore was null and void on account of frauds and intimidation, and that he had received a majority of the votes outside of the city. The Governor replied on the 19th of November, expressing doubt as to his authority to hear and decide such a contest. He consented to receive the statements and arguments of Mr. Wallis and Mr. Gwinn, or of counsel in their behalf, on the question of his powers and duties in the premises. The hearing was given on the 24th of November. Mr. Wallis argued that, as the constitution made it the duty of the Governor to receive the returns from the clerks of the county courts and "decide on the election and qualification of the person returned," there could be no doubt as to his authority to pronounce on the validity of the vote in Baltimore, and declare which candidate was entitled to the office. With regard to the method of conducting the contest, he claimed that, as no specific provisions were laid down, it was for the Governor to decide this matter for himself. The facts on which the contestant based his claim, and which he declared that he could prove, were stated as follows:

I propose and expect to show that a general system and scheme of intimidation and violence was begun in the city upon the 1st of November, and continued on through that day and night and during the day of election; that by means of such intimidation and violence large numbers of duly-qualified voters were prevented from seeking access to the polls, and other large numbers were driven therefrom, throughout the city, or prevented from voting by personal violence. I propose and expect to show that such violence and intimidation were general; that they were practised exclusively by those who supported the regular Democratic ticket against those who desired to vote the Reform ticket; that they were generally connived at, and in many cases encouraged, by the police force of the city, whose interference, so far as it occurred, was commonly on the side of lawlessness, and against the law. I propose and expect to show that by reason of such intimidation and violence, and the grossest dereliction of duty on the part of the Police Board, its officers and men, the elective franchise was trampled under foot, and the election in the city was not free, but was an election only in name. I propose and expect further to show that the grossest and most wholesale frauds were at the same time practised, for the most part with the participation and connivance, and in large part by the hands of the Democratic judges of election, so that, even if violence and intimidation had not occurred, as I have alleged, the vote which was taken throughout the city was so tainted with fraud that the truth could not be deduced from the returns. I propose and expect to show that large numbers of illegal votes were fraudulently given and accepted, and large numbers of legal votes were fraudulently refused, by said judges at almost all the voting precincts of the city; that in very many of said precincts the ballot-boxes were fraudulently stuffed, with the connivance of the Democratic judges, and large numbers of tickets were counted in excess of the number of votes actually polled. I further propose and expect to prove that not only was the vote thus fraudulently tampered with by the said judges in the polling and the count, but the returns themselves were fraudulently made and altered so that they do not represent even the truth of what the ballot-boxes were fraudulently made to show.

Mr. Gwinn in his statement took the ground that the Governor's duty was merely to declare the result of the election as it appeared from the returns made to him, and that he had no judicial power to revise the decisions of the judges of election. He maintained that there could be no contest of an election until the result had been declared, and that it was for the Legislature to make provision for all contested elections unless specifically provided for in the constitution. He denied the authority of the Governor to hear testimony on the subject of counting the vote of the city of Baltimore. The case was further argued by counsel on both sides. Governor Groome made his decision on the 6th of December. He decided that Mr. Gwinn had been elected Attorney-General according to the returns, and also that he was fully qualified for, and eligible to, the office. Yet as a grave constitutional question was involved—whether he could go back of the returns—he would leave that question to the courts, and would refuse to issue a commission

to Mr. Gwinn; and unless he took legal steps to enforce the issuing of a commission within a reasonable time, he would proceed to take testimony in the case upon the charges made by Mr. Wallis. Mr. Gwinn applied for a mandamus to compel the Governor to issue his commission. The matter was decided in his favor by the Court of Appeals on the 21st of December. The decision of the court was as follows:

The circumstances under which this appeal has been brought before us, and the nature of the questions involved, make it important that it should be decided without delay. We shall state in a few words only the conclusions we have reached, and shall hereafter express the grounds and reasons upon which the judgment of the court is based.

This court is unanimously of opinion—

1. That upon the facts admitted in the answer of the Governor, and the decision thereon made by him as expressed in his answer, the appellee is entitled to receive his commission as Attorney-General, and to take the oath of office.

2. That under the constitution and existing laws the Governor has not the power to enter upon an examination of the nature alleged in his answer, as a reason for withholding the commission, or to try and decide the contest referred to.

The *pro forma* order of the Circuit Court awarding the mandamus is therefore affirmed.

The case brought by the State against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, to recover the difference between the value of currency, paid from July 1, 1865, to January 1, 1870, by way of dividends on the State's preferred stock, and of gold, in which the State claimed should have been paid, has been decided by the United States Supreme Court adversely to the State's claim. In making the decision the court used the following language:

When it (the contract) was made, payment in coin was the only mode of payment recognized by the law; and doubtless in this case, as in all other cases of promises to pay money made at that time, the expectation of the parties was that the debt would be discharged in coin. So natural was this expectation that it was very rarely thought necessary to provide against the contingency of a debt becoming payable with anything else than coin.

Still, as no specific agreement was made for payment in coin, in view of the operation of the legal-tender acts, it was impossible for the courts to enforce this understanding.

The question of the authority of the State to impose the "capitation-tax" on passenger-traffic over the Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has not yet been disposed of. The Supreme Court of the United States in May affirmed the judgment of the State Court of Appeals as to the constitutionality of the legislation requiring the payment of one-fifth of the receipts from passenger-fares on the Washington branch into the State Treasury. The company promptly paid the amount of the judgment rendered, but still refused to make further payments. Several new suits have been brought and are still pending. The counsel for the road have announced three new defenses: 1. That the Legislature of Maryland had no right to receive any portion of the gross receipts upon that part of the Washington branch road lying within the District of Columbia, and chartered by Congress. 2. That the branch road on which the State has a right to receive a share of the gross passenger receipts begins at the Relay House, and not at Baltimore, as heretofore always conceded. 3. That under the act of 1831, chapter 330, section 8, the State reserved the power to incorporate another company only in case of the failure of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to complete its branch road within the time therein named, which was extended afterward by the act of 1832, chapter 75, section 12. The company contends that as the road was finished within the time, as extended, the State had no power to incorporate another company, and was bound by an implied contract not to do so, which it has violated by incorporating the Potomac Railroad Company. The State, having, as they contend, violated the contract, has no right to demand the consideration which the company agreed to pay for the monopoly.

A case was decided in the Superior Court of Baltimore, in January, involving the question of the State's right to impose a tax of one and a half per cent. on the gross receipts of the Northern Central Railroad Company. When the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad was chartered, in 1827, it was stated in the charter that "the shares of the capital stock of the said company shall be deemed and considered personal estate, and shall be exempt from the imposition of any tax or burden by the States assenting to this law." In 1854 the Baltimore & Susquehanna was consolidated with other roads to form the Northern Central, and all previous provisions, not specifically repealed or modified by the act of consolidation or inconsistent with it, were declared to remain in full force. In support of its right to lay the tax on gross receipts the State maintained before the court—

1. That the State has no power under the Bill of Rights of Maryland to exempt any property in the State from taxation.

2. That if the right to exempt be conceded, it is a right which carries with it the correlative duty to repeal the exemption whenever the State may think the public good demands such repeal, and that the passage of this taxing law must be taken to be an exercise of that duty.

3. That if the exemption existed as to the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad Company, its benefits were not transferred by the consolidation act to the new corporation, "The Northern Central Railway Company," and in no event could be extended beyond the original two millions of stock of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad Company.

4. That this is not a tax or burden upon the capital stock, but is a tax upon the corporation, as distinguished from its shareholders, measured by its gross receipts, or is a tax upon its franchise, or is a tax upon its business, or is an excise-tax, or a license-tax, and therefore does not fall within the exemption.

5. That in this inquiry, in which a provision of the Federal Constitution is to be construed and applied, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are controlling, and that by recent judgments of that tribunal such a construction has

been given to similar taxation as takes this case out of the claimed exemption.

The decision of the court was against the State on all these points.

A case involving the validity of the local-option law was decided by the Court of Appeals in May. The appellant had been indicted for selling liquor in a district where a majority of the citizens had voted against permitting such sale, and claimed that the law was unconstitutional and void because it delegated to the legal voters the power of making the law. The court admitted that the Legislature was the sole law-making power, and presented, as the point to be settled, whether the local-option law did delegate any part of that power. Chief-Justice Bartol said:

The voters have by the act neither power to make nor repeal laws. Their opinion is merely expressed on the subject-matter to which the law relates. They declare no consequences, prescribe no penalties, and exercise no legislative functions. The consequences are declared in the law, and are exclusively the result of the legislative will. The act is a perfect and complete law, as it left the halls of legislation and was approved by the Governor, but it was made to go into operation in any district upon the contingency of the approval of its legal voters. The question resolves itself into this: May the Legislature constitutionally enact a law and make its operation depend upon the contingency of the popular vote? The court says that it has never been denied that the Legislature can provide that an act shall take effect at some future day, or until the happening of some particular event, or in some contingency thereafter to arise.

After referring to various precedents the court further said that it could "discover no sufficient reasons to declare the act in question unconstitutional or inoperative. To pronounce so would, in their judgment, be contrary to sound reason, as well as at variance with the previous decisions of this court."

The arbitrators appointed to settle the boundary-line between Maryland and Virginia held several meetings during the year, the last being at Saratoga Springs, in July and August. The proceedings were interrupted by the death of the Hon. William A. Graham, one of the arbitrators on the part of Virginia, which made it necessary to await the further action of the Legislatures of the two States.

JOHN LEE CARROLL, elected Governor of Maryland for the term of four years from January, 1876, is a great-grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and resides in Doughoragan Manor, in Howard County, which has been the property of his family since the Revolution, and comprises 12,000 acres. He was born on his grandfather's estate of Homewood, near Baltimore, in September, 1830. He began his education at St. Mary's Seminary, whence he went to Georgetown College, and then to Mount St. Mary's, near Emmittsburg. Afterward he spent a year in the Law School of Harvard University, and, returning to Baltimore, entered the law-office of Brown & Brune, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He subsequently went to New York to practise law, and accepted the position of Deputy Clerk and *ex-officio* United States Commissioner under Judge Betts. His father, Charles Carroll, died in 1862, leaving him sole executor of his estate. He then returned to his old home, after residing two years in New York. He began his public career in 1851, when he was a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated by the Know-Nothing party. He was first elected in 1867 from his county to the Legislature, and, after serving four years, was reëlected in 1871. He was president of the State Senate at the session of 1874. Mr. Carroll is a man of rare intelligence and cultivation, and has interested himself in all measures of public improvement.

MASSACHUSETTS. The regular session of the Legislature of Massachusetts began on the 6th of January, and occupied 134 days, coming to an adjournment on the 19th of May. Two hundred and forty-three acts and 78 resolves were passed, all of which received the approval of the Governor. Of the acts 186 were of a public and 57 of a special character. Very few were of general interest or importance. The subject which occupied the largest share of attention was the repeal of the acts prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and providing for a State constabulary force. This had been the leading issue in the election of 1874, in which the prohibitionists had been defeated. The two propositions before the Legislature on this subject were a bill repealing the constabulary act and providing for a State detective force; and another repealing the prohibitory law, and providing for the regulation of the liquor-traffic under a license system. The former was passed and received the approval of the Governor on the 13th of February. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of thirty State detectives, under the charge of a chief of the State detective force. These detectives have the powers of constables and police throughout the State, and are required to aid in the detection of crime and the pursuit of criminals. The Governor is authorized to call upon them to suppress riots and preserve the peace, and is also empowered to invoke the aid of the constables and police of towns and cities for the same purpose within their respective towns and cities. Other acts relating to a State police or constabulary are formally repealed. The act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors prohibits all such sale without license, and authorizes but does not require the mayor and aldermen of cities, and the selectmen of towns, to grant licenses to such persons as they may deem fit. Among the conditions of the license are these: that no liquor shall be sold between the hours of twelve at night and six in the morning, or on Sunday, except by innholders to their guests; no liquor shall be sold or kept except of good standard quality and free from adulteration; no liquor shall be sold or given to a

person known to be a drunkard, to an intoxicated person, or to a minor; no disorder, prostitution, or gambling, shall be permitted on the premises. Licenses are of five classes: To sell liquor of any kind to be drunk on the premises, the fee for which shall not be less than $100 or more than $1,000; to sell malt liquors, cider, and light wines, to be drunk on the premises, fee $50 to $250; to sell malt liquors and cider only to be drunk on the premises, fee $50 to $250; to sell liquor of any kind not to be drunk on the premises, fee $50 to $500, but not less than $300 for distillers; to sell malt liquors, cider, and light wines, not to be drunk on the premises, fee $50 to $150 for venders, and $200 to $400 for brewers. A bond is required in the sum of $1,000, with sufficient sureties for the fulfillment of all the requirements of the law, and severe penalties are provided for its violation. Persons selling liquor are made liable for damages caused by persons intoxicated by it, and are also subject to penalties for selling liquor to any one in the habit of drinking to excess when requested not to do so by the husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer, of such person. Provision is made for the appointment of an inspector and assayer to make analyses and determine the purity of liquors offered for sale. Cities are authorized to delegate the duties of the mayor and aldermen, in the matter of granting licenses, to a Board of Commissioners. This act took effect on the 1st of May.

An act to provide for the management of the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, and for other purposes, was approved March 30th, and went into immediate effect. This provided for the appointment of a manager on behalf of the Commonwealth to take charge of the Hoosac Tunnel and the Troy & Greenfield Railroad. He was to have full charge of the property on the expiration of the charter of the corporation previously in charge, July 1st, and make monthly reports of his doings. All connecting roads were to be allowed to use the tunnel and the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, on the payment of just and reasonable tolls, to be prescribed by the Governor and Council. The sale of the property is prohibited in this act.

Another important act of the session regulates and limits municipal indebtedness. This requires cities and towns to assess taxes each year sufficient to cover all appropriations and expenditures, and with certain specified exceptions prohibits them from incurring debt, except in the form of temporary loans in anticipation of the taxes of the year and the next year ensuing, made payable therefrom by a vote of the city or town. Debts other than such temporary loans can be incurred only by a two-thirds vote of the legal voters of a town, or of both branches of the city council of a city, and must be paid in ten years, special taxes being levied to provide for such payment; provided that debts incurred for the construction of general sewers may be made payable in twenty years, and those for supplying pure water in thirty years, with provision for an adequate sinking-fund.

The powers and duties of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, which must be chosen in such cases, are specifically laid down and the methods prescribed for raising a fund sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness within the required time. No city or town shall hereafter become indebted to an amount exceeding three per cent. on the valuation of its taxable property, and where such indebtedness already exceeds five per cent. on the valuation, a sinking-fund shall be established at once, sufficient for its liquidation in thirty years. The payment of debts at an earlier period than provided for in this act is expressly authorized, and the restrictions of the act are declared not to exempt any city or town from the payment of any debt contracted for any purpose for which such city or town may lawfully expend money.

The limit of municipal indebtedness is also made exclusive of debts created for supplying pure water, and subscriptions lawfully made to the capital stock or securities of railroad corporations. Authority is given to the Supreme Court to compel compliance with the provisions of the act.

Among the other acts of the session was one providing for the appointment of three agents to make contracts for the improvement, sale, or use of the Commonwealth lands, known as the Flats, in South Boston; one establishing the city of Pittsfield and providing for its government, subject to acceptance by a majority vote of the people of the town within two years; one authorizing the appointment of three commissioners by the government of the city of Boston, to locate one or more public parks for that city, acquire the lands therefor, and lay out, improve, and regulate the same; one to reorganize the School Committee of Boston, making it to consist of twenty-four members elected from the city at large, instead of six from each of the twenty-four wards; and one making the number of Associate Justices of the Superior Court ten instead of nine. Constitutional amendments were proposed, to be approved by the next Legislature, and then submitted to the people for ratification, which provide that sheriffs, district attorneys, and clerks of courts, shall be appointed by the Governor, instead of being elected by the people.

Early in the session Henry L. Dawes was elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years from the 4th of March, to succeed William B. Washburn, who was elected in 1874 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Sumner.

The political campaign of the year was one of uncommon interest. The Republicans had been defeated in 1874 in consequence of the nomination of Mr. Talbot, who was identified with the policy of the prohibition of all sale of intoxicating liquors, and who was nominated

through the efforts of the prohibitionists in the party. They began early in the season to move again in his behalf, but were checked by a letter from him addressed to the Secretary of the Republican State Committee, declining to permit the use of his name. He said in this letter:

Regarding as I do the success of the Republican party as necessary to the pacification of the Southern States; to the restoration of our currency to a sound basis, as the only means of reviving trade and securing the continued prosperity of the country; and to an advancement of the standard of public virtue by furthering all the moral and religious efforts of the times, I consider it our paramount duty to make such a gubernatorial nomination as shall best conduce to the entire harmony of the party. Our Commonwealth has just entered upon an experiment in the treatment of the only question upon which a serious difference of opinion exists within our party. While I have seen no reason to change my often-expressed views upon the subject, my own judgment leads me to concur with those who believe that the best interests of temperance demand that the present law for the regulation of the liquor-traffic should receive a fair, thorough, and impartial trial, and though my whole influence and my honest efforts are pledged to secure this, yet I can but recognize the fact that my pronounced views upon this question might, were I put in nomination, create a doubt as to the sincerity of my purposes, and give rise to a suspicion that the experiment would not receive a fair trial at my hands. Should a wide-spread distrust, born of such doubts and suspicions, manifest itself at the election, the cause of temperance might not only receive a severe check, but a breach might thereby be opened in the ranks of the Republican party in this State, the consequences of which would be disastrous both at home and abroad. I desire to avert this so far as it may lie in my power to do so, preferring to sacrifice my personal aspirations rather than imperil a triumph dearer to me than my own individual success.

A warm canvass on the Republican nomination preceded the convention, a large portion of the party urging the claims of Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, and another portion those of Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, while a third element advocated the selection of Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy. The Democrats conducted their canvass quietly and harmoniously. A new National Union party was organized in Boston, of which General N. P. Banks was announced as one of the leading spirits, and an address to the people was issued, but the organization developed very little strength or influence. Certain men who had been prominent in the "Liberal Republican" movement of 1872 also issued an address, announcing their formal union with the Democrats.

The Republican convention met at Worcester on the 29th of September, and organized by the selection of Vice-President Wilson as permanent chairman. He made a speech, counseling harmony and a hearty union of all the elements of the party for the accomplishment of the work of reform that was needed, and urging the necessity for the continued ascendency of the Republican party. On the first ballot there were 451 votes for Alexander H. Rice, 332 for George B. Loring, 253 for Charles Francis Adams, 35 for Henry L. Pierce, 6 for Thomas Talbot, and 7 for other candidates. On the second ballot there were 497 for Rice, 225 for Loring, 260 for Adams, 51 for Pierce, and 13 scattering. On the third ballot the supporters of Mr. Loring combined in a measure with those of Rice, and the latter was nominated, receiving 576 votes out of a total of 998, Adams receiving 249, Loring 99. On motion of Colonel Charles H. Taylor, leader of the Loring forces, the nomination of Mr. Rice was made unanimous. The rest of the ticket was made up as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Horatio G. Knight, of Easthampton; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce, of Abington; State Treasurer, Charles Endicott, Jr., of North Brookfield; Attorney-General, Charles R. Train, of Boston; Auditor, Julius L. Clarke, of Newton. A State Central Committee was chosen in accordance with nominations made by a committee. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, reaffirm their allegiance to the great purposes and principles of the Republican party; they congratulate themselves that nothing in their record makes it necessary for them to give pledges that they accept and will abide by the settlement of war issues made in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and they congratulate the country that the Democratic party has at last formally professed to abandon its long, bitter, desperate, and unavailing struggle, first to prevent, and afterward to overturn, that settlement. This profession is both the most humiliating confession of past folly ever extorted from a political organization, and a signal tribute to the invincible righteousness of Republican principles. The accusation that the Republican party seeks to keep alive old issues in order to avoid new ones, is unwarranted. Our past, at least, is secure. Able to review the record without remorse, we cheerfully commit it to history, and with the courage inspired by success in a noble cause we address ourselves to the new duties of the new era of the nation.

It is therefore declared: That the Republican party of Massachusetts will support no man for official position whose personal character is not an absolute guarantee of fidelity to every public trust, and they invoke the condemnation of the ballot-box upon any candidate for office who fails of this test, whatever may be his party name or indorsement.

That reform in the civil service is a work which no party can give over or slacken, and for the elevation and purification of that service the Republican party will continually and faithfully strive, welcoming the coöperation of their opponents in whatever quarter it may appear, to the end that every corrupt and unworthy office-holder, without distinction of party, may be driven from place, and that official malfeasance may be hunted and punished, wherever the pursuit may lead or the blow fall.

That the Republicans of Massachusetts, in the administration of State affairs recognizing no privilege of class, no antagonism between labor and capital, but deprecating any attempt to arbitrarily fetter either, whether on the part of employed or employer, will support such measures as shall develop the resources of labor and of capital alike, stimulating one and diffusing the other into channels of common prosperity; as also all measures that regard the promotion of temperance, education, good morals, and the equal rights of all American citizens, irrespective of sex, the maintenance of order, the honest enforcement of existing laws, rigid economy and retrenchment in every department of the government of the Commonwealth, and reduction of taxation.

That the reduction of the national expenditures during the last fiscal year by more than twelve million dollars, following a constant reduction during the whole period of the present Administration, is a gratifying proof of the earnest endeavors of the Republican party by economy, frugality, and fidelity in the public service, to lighten the public burden.

That the President of the United States is entitled to the gratitude of the country for the independence, courage, and good sense with which, in urgent crises of affairs, he has assumed the great responsibilities of his office, and maintained the national honor and credit.

That the Republican party hails with exceeding joy the many evidences of reconciliation in spirit and in purpose, as well as of peace in fact, which have taken the place of bitterness and disturbance in the restored States, and makes haste to testify its anxiety to meet reconciliation with confidence, and every proof of peace with proof of affection and regard; that we have no more earnest desire than that our brethren at the South, without distinction or exception of race or party, may enjoy to the fullest extent those inestimable blessings to which we owe all our prosperity—universal free education and security of personal rights under local self-governments, without the necessity of any interference from abroad.

That the Republicans of Massachusetts welcome all auguries and evidences that the Centennial of American Independence will be celebrated by the complete restoration of fraternity, and they express the opinion that the time has come for the removal of all remaining political disabilities.

That sound reason as well as the wise and unbroken usage of the republic, illustrated by the example of Washington, requires that the tenure of the chief-magistracy of the United States should not exceed a second term.

That the national Government is sacredly bound in the interest of the common welfare, in good faith, in the light of all experience and history, to fulfill its promises by the speediest possible return to specie payment.

That an irredeemable currency is a national evil, and, when it continues beyond the necessity of its creation, a national reproach.

That the demoralization of values, caused by inflation of the national currency—while it tends to place the earnings of labor, which depend on steadiness and uniformity in the measure of value, in the power of speculators in gold and credit—also involves the demoralization of public and private conduct, credit and expenditure; speculation in the place of thrift, ultimate prostitution of trade and industry, risk of increasing crime and dishonor, and the whole train of evils which follow any departure from the homely virtue that keeps its word and pays as it goes.

That while we gladly count among the most significant assurances of the good work of the Republican party its regenerating influence upon our Democratic fellow-citizens, as shown in the better utterances of their recent convention in this hall, in their unreserved acceptance of the constitutional results of a Republican statesmanship, and in their nomination to office of men trained in Republican teachings and service, we protest that it would be the height of imprudence to commit all that has been achieved for union, freedom, and human rights, to the keeping of a party which had no heart for the work, and has no stake in the glory.

The Democratic Convention was held at Worcester on the 22d of September. It was characterized by a good deal of spirit and by general harmony. After organization had been effected, and some very hopeful speeches had been made, Governor William Gaston was nominated by acclamation, amid general enthusiasm. General William F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, known in former years as a Republican, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation and with cheers and plaudits. The rest of the ticket was made up by a committee, and adopted as a whole as follows: For Secretary of State, George H. Monroe, a Liberal Republican; for Treasurer, Weston Howland, of Fairhaven; for Attorney-General, George F. Verry, of Worcester; for Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald, of Boston. A little contest sprung up as to the method of chosing the State Central Committee, which resulted in the election of one member from each senatorial district by the delegates therefrom, instead of the nomination, as usual, of the whole body by a committee consisting of one from each congressional district. Delegates at large to the National Convention were also elected in a report of a committee of thirteen appointed by the chair. The platform of the convention, which was unanimously adopted, was as follows:

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts, assembled by their delegates in convention to consider the public exigency and organize for the great work of political reform, appealing to all honest men for coöperation in their efforts, declare and affirm as the basis of their action—

1. We reiterate the declarations comprehensively made by the National Convention at Cincinnati and Baltimore in 1872, accepting the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution as a full, final, and permanent adjustment of political controversies incident to the late war.

2. We demand for the Union the support in full vigor of all its constitutional powers as the supreme authority, utterly repudiating all claim of right by any State to secede from the Union or to nullify its laws; and we demand for each State as equally inviolable the right to govern itself at its sovereign pleasure, subject only to the limitations and obligations of the Federal Constitution.

3. In the interests of public morals, the nation's credit, and the common welfare, we oppose any further issue by the Government of a currency inconvertible with gold—the world's recognized measure of values; and we favor a speedy return to specie payments as essential to the revival of the commerce, business, and credit of the country, and to the welfare of the laboring masses.

4. We arraign the Republican party for its extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money; for its corruption; for its peculations; for its contempt of constitutional obligations; for its extortionate increase of sinecures and of the salaries of our public officers; for its oppressive, unjust, and defective system of taxation, finance, and currency, which have degraded public and private morality and brought upon us the present depression in the commercial and industrial interests of the country; for its centralization of powers and its encouragement of monopolies and corporate corruption; for its continuance of incompetent and dishonest men in office; and for its general mismanagement of both State and Federal Governments.

5. We view with alarm the increase in this Commonwealth, under Republican administration, of the public debt by prodigal appropriations for objects not demanded by the public interest. We denounce unnecessary taxation as a great crime. We demand a reduction of State expenditures, rigid economy, and the utmost limitation of the practice of mortgaging the industry of the future for purposes of doubtful expediency.

6. The interests of capital and labor are identical, and any attempts to produce antagonism between the two must be injurious to both. We favor such legislation as will secure to both an open field and fair play, and to both equal rights and just rewards under the law.

7. We congratulate the good citizens of the Commonwealth upon the removal of the odious prohibitory law from the statute-books, and we confidently expect that the present law, with such modifications as experience shall suggest, will tend to promote public order and morality, and the best interests of temperance.

8. The Democratic party believe in government of the people by the people for the people, and therefore oppose any constitutional amendments which limit or restrict the election of public officers by the people.

9. We take an honest pride in the cordial and enthusiastic approval by the people of the whole country on the 17th of June, 1875, of the policy of reconciliation, peace, and fraternity, advocated by the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties in 1872, and we welcome with especial satisfaction the assurance that that policy will be inaugurated by the Administration to be placed in power in 1876.

10. That our present Governor, by the wise and prudent execution of his high trust, the dignity and fairness which have distinguished his administration, has merited the approbation of the people; and we confidently point to his spotless record as the highest assurance that the continuance of the confidence reposed in him by this convention will redound to the best interests of this Commonwealth.

11. We have the satisfaction to commend to the people General William F. Bartlett, the gallant and modest soldier whose wounds in the war have hardly ceased to bleed. The ability in civil life and the stern uprightness of his principles on all matters of public life and policy make him peculiarly fit for the high office to which he has been nominated, and we delight to commend him to the people as one who has not sought the laurels of civil office, but on whom they have been spontaneously thrust by this convention as a tribute to his merit.

12. This convention commend to the people of this Commonwealth the upright and able gentlemen selected as candidates for the other State offices, in the confident belief that they will be found competent and honest in the trusts for which they have been nominated.

The Democratic State Central Committe received a letter from General Bartlett, dated October 8th, in which he stated that his nomination as Lieutenant-Governor was a surprise to him, inasmuch as he had refused in advance to allow his name to be used, and declared that he could not make the necessary sacrifice to accept any political office. "If the time for such sacrifice comes," he said, "I shall be ready to make it, whether it be with the Democratic party or the Republican party (or, better still, the honest half of both), so it shall be the party which the near future imperatively calls for to lead the way of true reform, pure administration, and intelligent progress; a party which shall neither be obliged to content itself with the recital of its past achievements nor atone for its past mistakes." The name of John Quincy Adams, of Quincy, was substituted for that of General Bartlett on the ticket, by the committee.

On the 6th of October conventions were held by the Prohibitionists and Labor Reformers. The former took place in Boston, and was animated chiefly by hostility to Mr. Rice, the rest of the Republican ticket being regarded as acceptable. The only nomination made was that of John I. Baker, of Beverly, as a candidate for Governor. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That there can be no greater peril than party competition for the liquor vote; that any party not openly opposed to the traffic will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter the public morals, the purity of the ballot, and every object of good government for party success.

Resolved, That the Republican party is divided on this question, and we can have no hope from a divided party representing the two extremes of license and prohibition; it can pronounce for neither the life nor death of the dram-shop system, and its opposing forces neutralize each other so that it can neither adopt any policy, execute any laws, nor make any issue on this question.

Resolved, That the present emergency, the safety of the Republican party and of the cause of prohibition, depends upon the amputation of the liquor wing of the party, making the party a unit for the right. That can most effectually be secured by defeating the license candidate for Governor, Alexander H. Rice.

The last resolution caused considerable discussion, but was finally adopted. An address to the people was also issued, denouncing Mr. Rice's nomination by the Republican party, and calling on all believers in temperance to vote against him.

The Labor Reformers met at Worcester. The attendance was very small and the proceedings characterized by a good deal of warm discussion. The following ticket was agreed upon: For Governor, Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Lieutenant-Governor, William F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield; Secretary, Israel W. Andrews, of Danvers; Treasurer and Receiver-General, Henry B. Coffin, of Fall River; Attorney-General, H. B. Maglathlin, of Duxbury; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald, of Boston.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the power and strength of the labor movement should be concentrated upon the single and simple legislation necessary to deal with the congregated and factory labor of the Commonwealth, by which the hours of labor shall be reduced, a system of factory inspection be adopted, and fire-escapes and protection from dangerous machinery be provided.

Resolved, That the manufacturers of Fall River, in the pitiless and unreasoning conditions they have imposed upon their help, are earning the execrations of all mankind; that they are treasuring up wrath against the day of wrath, and their success is demonstrating the fact that between them and their workingmen is a slave-and-master relation, which means war, and a justification of all that will follow sooner or later, when an oppressed people find themselves able to overthrow their oppressors.

Resolved, That the Government should exercise the right to refund its bonded debt by the issuing of new bonds, payable on demand; the retirement of five-twenties and other bonds; the new issue to bear interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent., and receivable for deposits as the basis of circulation.

Resolved, That the currency of the country shall be a legal tender in payment for duties on imports

and all debts, except where an agreement has been made to pay in coin; said currency to be interchangeable into 3.65 registered bonds at the option of the holder.

Resolved, That the national-bank system is one of the greatest swindles ever perpetrated on a patient people, practically allowing aggregated capital to purchase Government securities at ninety per cent. discount from their face. We are in favor of the immediate retirement of the national-bank currency, with suitable provision for banks of discount and deposit.

Whereas, We recognize in the present depressed condition of industry, in the rapid growth of great monopolies, in the increasing disparity of classes, in the corruption of government, national, State, and municipal, and in the general demoralization of public opinion, the existence of some great fundamental evil that lies at the basis of our social and industrial system, which no merely remedial measures are able to reach:

Resolved, That we hereby invite the delegates of all labor organizations throughout the land to meet us at Philadelphia on the 3d day of July, 1876, to confer together on the state of the nation, especially in relation to the national industry, and to devise such means as are adequate for securing justice to all classes of our citizens; and—

Whereas, All the political parties and candidates now asking for public support are more or less in the interest of privileged classes, and inimical to the best interests of workingmen:

Resolved, That we advise all workingmen to abstain from voting for such candidates and from indorsing their platforms.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of a political platform to suit the just demands of labor, and the nomination of candidates who shall be selected solely and wholly in the interest of labor, and to give them unanimous confidence and support.

The election, which occurred on the 2d of November, resulted in the choice of the Republican candidates. The total vote for Governor was 172,909, of which Rice received 83,639, Gaston 78,333, Baker 9,124, Adams 1,497, and Phillips 316, with 276 scattering. Rice's plurality over Gaston was 5,306. The largest Republican vote was 97,902 for Charles Endicott for Treasurer, giving him a majority of 23,136 over Weston Howland, the Democratic candidate. The Legislature of 1876, elected at the same time, consists of 30 Republicans and 9 Democrats in the Senate, and 182 Republicans and 58 Democrats in the House; Republican majority, 21 in the Senate, 124 in the House, and 145 on a joint ballot.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE, Governor of Massachusetts, was born in Newton Lower Falls, August 30, 1818, his father being Thomas Rice, a paper manufacturer. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and after graduating in 1844 went into business as a paper-dealer in Boston. In 1856 he was elected to the Common Council, and in 1857 held the office of president of that body; he became mayor of the city in 1857, and held that office until 1859. During his term of office as mayor, he was active in promoting the best interests of the city, and several important enterprises were successfully carried out by his personal influence and exertions. He was a member of the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, and held the position of chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs during the civil war. Mr. Rice has continued in active business, being still a member of the firm which he entered over thirty years ago.

A State census of Massachusetts was made this year. The following table shows the statistics of population by counties:

COUNTIES.	Cities and Towns.	Dwelling-Houses.	Dwellings occupied.	Dwellings unoccupied.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Population.	Ratable Polls.	Legal Voters.	Naturalized Voters.	Alien.
The State.	19 cities.. 822 towns.	267,223	255,518	11,705	358,951	794,284	857,368	1,651,652	449,633	351,066	69,267	78,991
Barnstable..	14 towns.	7,840	7,326	514	8,333	15,643	16,501	32,144	9,109	8,497	873	58
Berkshire...	31 towns.	12,023	11,496	527	14,167	33,684	34,561	68,265	17,369	14,135	2,701	2,266
Bristol.....	3 cities.. 16 towns.	19,728	18,870	853	23,557	63,348	67,704	131,052	35,382	26,376	6,057	6,774
Dukes.....	5 towns.	1,070	1,029	41	1,185	1,949	2,122	4,071	1,205	1,117	18	35
Essex.....	6 cities.. 28 towns.	36,231	35,015	1,216	50,148	105,996	117,336	223,332	60,339	48,680	7,999	8,38[illegible]
Franklin....	26 towns.	6,877	6,609	268	7,554	16,925	16,771	33,696	9,786	8,516	713	73[illegible]
Hampden...	2 cities. 19 towns.	13,628	13,126	502	19,987	45,284	49,009	94,293	25,053	18,909	3,556	5,215
Hampshire..	23 towns.	8,254	7,948	306	9,594	21,584	23,229	44,813	11,878	9,250	1,285	1,533
Middlesex..	4 cities.. 50 towns.	49,772	47,247	2,525	60,714	135,304	148,768	284,072	75,822	59,085	12,571	13,291
Nantucket..	1 town..	1,008	870	138	938	1,389	1,812	3,201	904	890	30	7
Norfolk.....	24 towns.	16,287	15,647	640	19,456	42,356	45,833	88,239	23,715	19,188	3,569	3,4[illegible]
Plymouth...	27 towns.	14,447	13,719	728	16,362	34,239	35,113	69,352	19,792	17,439	1,296	1,4[illegible]
Suffolk.....	2 cities.. 2 towns.	47,006	44,703	2,303	75,461	173,052	191,828	364,880	101,642	73,757	20,699	24,5[illegible]
Worcester..	2 cities.. 56 towns.	33,057	31,913	1,144	46,245	103,581	106,711	210,242	57,637	44,887	8,453	9,3[illegible]

The population of the cities of the State is as follows: Boston, 341,919; Lowell, 49,677; Worcester, 49,265; Cambridge, 47,838; Fall River, 45,340; Lawrence, 34,907; Lynn, 32,600; Springfield, 31,053; Salem, 25,955; New Bedford, 25,876; Somerville, 21,868; Chelsea, 20,695; Taunton, 20,429; Gloucester, 16,754; Holyoke, 16,260; Newton, 16,105; Haverhill, 14,628; Newburyport, 13,323; Fitchburg, 12,[illegible].

At the beginning of the year the funded debt of Massachusetts was $29,465,204, to which the following additions were made:

SCRIP ISSUED DURING THE YEAR.

Troy & Greenfield Railroad loan (sterling)	$1,497,980 00
Troy & Greenfield Railroad loan (dollars)	1,300,000 00
Worcester Hospital loan	750,000 00
Danvers Hospital loan	250,000 00
State-prison and Women's Prison	1,292,280 00
	$5,090,260 00

Payments were made amounting to $669,000, leaving the debt at the end of the year $33,886,464, classified as follows:

Railroad loans	$17,768,996 00
War loans	12,724,188 00
Ordinary loans	3,393,280 00
	$33,886,464 00
Net increase of funded debt in 1875	$4,421,360 00

The sinking-funds amount to $11,725,309.12. There was a balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year of $866,043.75; the receipts on account of revenue for the year were $7,322,695.37; balance at the beginning of the year belonging to funds and loans, $1,607,812.25; receipts from funds and loans, $8,658,408.76; total receipts from all sources, $18,454,960.13. The payments on account of revenue amounted to $7,227,914.24; payments on account of funds and loans, $5,920,099.18; total payments, $13,148,013.42, leaving a balance at the end of the year of $5,306,946.71, of which $960,824.88 belonged to the revenue, and $4,346,121.83 to funds and loans. The estimated expenditures for 1876, to be met from the ordinary revenues, are $4,990,700; estimated receipts, $3,593,398.68, leaving a deficit of $1,397,301.32. The total valuation of real estate for the year was $1,311,031,526; personal estate, $568,815,163. The total of county indebtedness is $1,520,645.40; municipal indebtedness, $80,427,245. The number of corporations in the State is 1,389; the aggregate valuation of their stock and real estate is $239,848,414.

There are 54 mutual fire-insurance companies in the State, with a capital of $5,627,299; 9 mutual marine and fire, and marine insurance companies, with $2,035,900 of capital; and 26 joint-stock companies, with $6,567,000 capital: total capital of insurance companies, $14,230,199. There are 129 insurance companies doing business in the State, whose aggregate capital is $69,226,546.

The number of savings-banks in the State is 180; amount of deposits, $238,396,584; deposits made during the year, $59,930,144; withdrawals, $46,996,036. The total number of accounts was 720,639, an increase of 18,540; the average account for each depositor was $144. Dividends were paid by 177 banks, varying from 5 to 8 per cent. The only new bank beginning business during the year was at Chicopee Falls.

There are now 65 railroad corporations in the State, with an aggregate stock of $118,261,285.90, and indebtedness amounting to $53,355,052.92. The increase of stock for the year was $1,194,487.83, increase of debt $4,797,714.27. The number of miles of track in use is 2,761, an increase of 47 for the year. The average cost of all the railroads in the State for construction and equipment is $64,657.06 per mile. The total earnings of all the roads for the year were $32,589,485.68, a falling off of 5.9 per cent. The total net income reported is $9,640,657.16, or 5.7 per cent. on the permanent investment. The number of passengers carried was 42,035,846; tons of freight moved, 10,927,812. There was a general decrease in business and receipts, and an increase in running expenses. There were very few casualties, and no person was killed, and only six injured from causes over which they had no control, or to which they did not contribute by their own carelessness. The whole number of casualties from any cause was 242, of which 119 resulted in death. The Hoosac Tunnel and its connections are not yet completed. It has been necessary to arch a large portion of the tunnel, and to change the grades and location of some of the connecting roads, besides laying additional track. The charter of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad Company, which was placed in charge of the work in 1874, expired on the 1st of July, and it passed into the hands of the manager, Jeremiah Prescott, appointed by the Governor and Council. The contracts for the completion of the line required the work to be finished by December 1st, but it has been necessary to extend the time. The appropriations made for it in 1874 and 1875 amount to $2,200,000, of which all but $758,552 had been expended before the 1st of January, 1876. The total cost of the tunnel and connecting railroads, from first to last, when the present appropriations are exhausted, will have been $16,538,126.48. The line has been put in connection with through-routes for the West, and both passenger and freight traffic have begun through the tunnel. The receipts from tolls, from July 15th, when the "toll-gate" plan of management went into effect, to the end of the year, amounted to $36,592.98; the expenses of operation, for the same period, were $23,399.32, leaving $13,193.66 for the net receipts.

The State militia now consists of 424 commissioned officers and 6,123 enlisted men. The cost of its support for the year was $316,148.19, of which $85,000 was for new uniforms.

The school-fund of Massachusetts amounts to $2,117,732.82. There are five normal schools and one normal art-school in the State. The Normal School at Framingham had 127 pupils during the year, that at Bridgewater 210, that at Westfield 176, that at Salem 274, that at Worcester 99, and the Normal Art-School in Boston 330.

The institutions under the charge of the State Board of Charities are the State-prison at Charlestown; the State Workhouse at Bridgewater; Lunatic Hospitals at Worcester, Taunton, and Northampton; the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, with branches at the Bridgewater Workhouse, and the Primary School at Monson; the State Primary School at Monson; Reform School at Westborough;

Industrial School at Lancaster; and the School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth at South Boston. The value of the real estate of these establishments is $2,642,149.66, an increase of $241,238.27 within the year; personal property, $605,705.42, a decrease of $3,243.65. The cost to the State of these institutions for 1875 is shown in the following statement:

INSTITUTIONS.	Regular Appropriations for 1875.	Sums expended.	Surplus.
Worcester Hospital	$95,000 00	$9,225 60	$14,807 07
Taunton Hospital		21,017 95	
Northampton Hospital		49,949 88	
Tewksbury Almshouse	98,000 00	96,298 47	3,298 47*
Monson Primary School	44,000 00	44,000 00	.....
Bridgewater Workhouse	43,000 00	42,936 37	63 63
Westborough School	55,000 00	54,681 44	318 56
Lancaster School	25,000 00	26,297 07	1,297 07*
State-prison	145,000 00	134,630 79	10,369 21
Eye and Ear Infirmary	7,500 00	7,500 00	.....
Massachusetts School for Idiots	20,000 00	20,000 00	.....
Totals	$527,500 00	$506,587 07	$30,912 93

The various agencies supported in connection with them, with their cost, are as follows:

AGENCIES.	Appropriations for 1875.	Amounts expended.	Surplus.
Board of Charities and its departments	$42,700 00	$36,625 44	$6,074 56
Agent for discharged convicts	3,000 00	2,999 66	34
Discharged female prisoners	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....
Soldiers' Employment Bureau	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
State paupers' support, including Indians and small-pox cases	46,500 00	24,821 44	21,678 56
State paupers' burial	5,000 00	2,853 50	2,146 50
" " removals	10,000 00	9,723 36	276 64
" " transportation	700 00	772 75	72 75*
State pauper convicts' support	1,000 00	75 00	925 00
Totals	$113,400 00	$82,371 15	$31,028 85

The number of convicts in the State-prison, on the 1st of October, was 689, an increase of six, 169 having been received and 163 discharged during the year. The total expenditures were $24,264, receipts $56,526, showing a deficit of $67,738 against a deficit of $42,574 in 1874, and a surplus of $23,427 in 1873. The Workhouse at Bridgewater contained 422 inmates, against 375 in 1874, 570 having been admitted and 523 discharged, including 55 by death, during the year. The receipts were $42,670.37; expenditures, $42,323.31.

At the Worcester Insane Asylum there were 478 patients, a decrease of seven, 358 being admitted and 365 removed during the year. The total receipts were $386,688.65; expenses, $364,831.48. At the Taunton Asylum there were 602 patients, against 508 in 1874, 477 being admitted and 383 removed during the year. The receipts were $133,227.43; disbursements, $132,194.24. At the Northampton Asylum there were 476 patients, 143 being admitted and the same number removed; receipts of the institution, $102,386.66; expenses, $101,258.53. The Tewksbury Almshouse had 792 inmates, 286 of whom were insane and 506 not insane, against 805, including 319 insane and 486 not insane, in 1874. The receipts of the institution were $104,909.23; expenses, $104,130.90. The State Primary School at Monson for dependent and neglected children contained 512 inmates on the 1st of October, against 493 in 1874, 292 being received and 273 removed; receipts for the year, $46,115.98; expenditures, $46,115.98. The Reform School at Westborough had 353 inmates, an increase of 37 during the year, 1[illegible] being received and 141 removed; receipts, $79,920.51; expenditures, $76,681.23. The Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster had 105 inmates, against 82 in 1874, the number received being 70, and discharged and otherwise removed 47; receipts, $36,881.41; expenditures, $33,451.83. The School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth had 102 pupils at the beginning of the year, and 120 at the end. The total receipts were $39,452.52; expenditures, $29,327.57. The agency for the sick poor attended to the cases of 2,409 patients during the year. The State agency for discharged convicts dealt with 365 cases, at a cost of $3,053.66. The temporary asylum for discharged female prisoners at Dedham cared for 136 women and 41 children during the year, at a cost of $5,715, only $1,500 of which was derived from the State. The Massachusetts Infirmary Asylum at West Roxbury had 37 children under its care. Its expenses were $10,366.09, of which $6,000 were covered by State appropriation. The Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau at Boston furnished employment to 676 applicants, at a cost of $3,355.12, the State appropriating $3,000. The Eye and Ear Infirmary at Boston treated 8,122 cases. Its receipts were $17,206.37, of which $7,500 was derived from the State; expenses, $15,595.31.

The average number of inmates in the county

* Deficit.

prisons for the year was 2,264; total expenditures, 366,417.96; total receipts from labor, $94,373.36. The Boston House of Industry at Deer Island had an average of 809 inmates, and expended $101,787.32. There are five private institutions for the insane in the State: the McLean Asylum at Somerville, with 159 inmates; the Boston Lunatic Hospital, with 202; the Essex County Receptacle at Ipswich, with 62; Herbert Hall at Worcester, with 12; and Shady Lawn at Northampton, with 6. The whole number of paupers fully supported by towns and cities was 4,736; partly supported, 21,263; vagrants, 1,225. Of the 341 cities and towns, 224 used the almshouse. The total cost of city and town pauperism is calculated at $1,172,416. The construction of a new State-prison, with 750 cells, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000, has been begun at Concord. A Reformatory Prison for Women is also in course of construction at Sherborn; the amount appropriated for the latter purpose is $300,000. The question of repealing the act authorizing the new prison at Concord to be constructed is agitated, it being claimed that a much smaller one should be built, and that at Charlestown repaired and improved.

On the 19th of April the centennial anniversary of the opening of the Revolutionary struggle was celebrated at Lexington and Concord. At the former place the exercises began on the evening of Sunday the 18th with religious services in a pavilion on the common, the Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New York, delivering an appropriate address. At sunrise on the morning of the 19th a salute of one hundred guns was fired. The public exercises began at ten o'clock in the pavilion, Thomas Merriam Stetson officiating as president of the day. An oration was delivered by Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, and hymns written for the occasion by John G. Whittier and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe were sung. Statues of Samuel Adams and John Hancock were unveiled, an address being pronounced on the occasion by the Hon. Charles Hudson, of Lexington. A monument, representing the minute-man of 1776, was also dedicated on the public green. These exercises were followed by a grand military and civic procession, and a public dinner was given at 2 P. M., in a tent on the common, at which provision was made for 3,500 guests. Addresses were made at the dinner by several prominent gentlemen in response to appropriate toasts. A promenade concert began at eight o'clock in the evening, followed by a grand levee and ball in the pavilion, one feature of which was a reception held by the President of the United States. A collection of Revolutionary relics was displayed at the Town-Hall, and all places of historic interest and many public and private buildings were tastefully decorated in honor of the occasion. A vast concourse of people from all parts of the country attended the celebration.

The celebration at Concord occurred simultaneously with that at Lexington, and was also largely attended, many of the visitors dividing the day between the two places. Here too a salute of one hundred guns was fired at sunrise, and a grand military and civic procession was formed at nine o'clock under the direction of General Francis C. Barlow as chief-marshal. Literary exercises took place in a pavilion on the provincial parade-ground, the Hon. E. R. Hoar acting as president of the day. After a brief address by Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, an oration was delivered by George William Curtis, of New York, and a poem was read by James Russell Lowell, of Cambridge. At the conclusion of these exercises a public dinner was served in a tent on the same grounds, at which the President of the United States and several members of his cabinet and other distinguished guests were present. The proceedings closed with a ball in the evening at Agricultural Hall on the Fair Grounds. Fireworks, inscriptions, and decorations, were incidental features of the display.

The one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Boston on the 17th of June, under the auspices of the city government, and the occasion drew together an immense throng of people from all parts of the country. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing of guns, and streets and buildings were profusely decorated, especially along the line of march of the procession. The most conspicuous feature of the celebration was the grand pageant, including prominent military and civic organizations from various States of the Union, and representations of the trades and industries of Massachusetts. A military review was held in the morning, after which the procession was formed. This was about ten miles long, and occupied four hours in passing a given point. It was greeted throughout the line of march with great enthusiasm from the vast congregation of spectators. After marching through some of the principal streets of the city, it disbanded at Bunker Hill, where commemorative exercises were held under a large tent. An oration was delivered by the Hon. Charles Devens, of Worcester, and addresses were made by George Washington Warren, General William T. Sherman, Vice-President Henry Wilson, Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and others. In the evening numerous dinners and receptions were given to the different military, masonic, and other organizations, and fireworks and illuminations were displayed on Boston Common and elsewhere.

On the 3d of July the centennial anniversary of Washington's taking command of the American armies was celebrated in Cambridge. Firing of guns, ringing of bells, music, and illuminations, accompanied the celebration. The commemorative exercises were held in a tent on the common, and consisted of a poem by James Russell Lowell, and an oration by the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, of Harvard College.

A dinner in the Harvard Memorial Hall in the afternoon, and a promenade concert on the common in the evening, concluded the proceedings. Among the minor celebrations of the year was one at Gloucester on the 9th of August, in memory of an encounter between the citizens of that place and the British sloop-of-war Falcon.

MAUCH, KARL, a German explorer, born at Ludwigsburg in 1837; died April 5, 1875. He studied in London, traveled in 1860–'66 through the Transvaal Republic, crossed the water-shed of the Zambesi and Limpopo, and penetrated almost as far as the neighborhood of Tete on the Zambesi. In 1867 he journeyed in a more northwesterly direction, discovered two paying gold-fields, explored in 1868–'69 Maselikatse from Limpopo to Inyati, and in 1870 undertook a journey to the Delagoa Bay. In 1871 he found, in latitude 20° 14′ south, and longitude 31° 48′ east of Greenwich, 41 miles from the port of Sofala, the ruins of Zimbabye, whose extreme antiquity is proved by the fact that the walls are made of hewn granite, without mortar. An account of these ruins, and the gold and diamond fields found in the neighborhood, caused Mauch and Petermann to believe that these plains were the land of Ophir spoken of in the Bible, where the Phœnicians obtained their gold, ivory, and precious stones. After returning to Germany, he engaged in commercial pursuits. His death was caused by a fall from the third story of his house to the pavement below.

METALS. *Gallium.*—This is the name given to a new metal discovered by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, of France. The discovery was first publicly announced in a note from M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, presented by M. Wurtz to the Académie des Sciences at its meeting of September 20, 1875. Particulars were communicated under seal on the 27th of the previous August. This new element was first found in the chemical examination of a blende from the mine of Pierrefitte, in the Pyrenees. It has not yet been obtained by itself, traces of zinc and cadmium being constantly associated with it. From a study of the chloride and sulphate of gallium, salts that have been produced in a nearly pure state, the following properties, as detailed in *Nature*, have been made out:

1. Its spectrum consists of two lines, one much brighter than the other, both situated in the violet, the regions occupied by the brightest lines of the zinc, the place of the former line being at the 417th degree of the scale, and the other at the 404th. The electric spectrum of the chloride is very brilliant; the color of the spark is a beautiful clear violet.

2. In the gas-flame only the line Ga *a* 417, very faint, and fugitive even with a salt which gave a brilliant electric spectrum, was obtained.

3. The chloride and the sulphate of Ga are precipitated by NH_3, but the precipitate is redissolved, in great part, in an excess of NH_3. Taking up with HCl the portion not dissolved by NH_3, and recommencing the operation, all the Ga is promptly obtained in ammoniacal solution.

4. An ammoniacal solution of sulphate of chloride of Ga is precipitated in the cold or hot state by an excess of acetic acid. The liquor must be extremely diluted.

5. The chloride and the sulphate of Ga are not precipitated in the cold state by the acid acetate of ammonia, but the reaction takes place on heating.

6. The sulphate of Ga is soluble in a 60 per cent. alcohol solution.

7. A salt was obtained which the author believes to be ammoniaco-gallic alum; though, in default of sufficient quantity, he was unable to analyze it or measure the angles.

8. The alum of Ga is soluble in cold water, but, on heating, the salt is decomposed, and the liquor becomes greatly troubled.

9. This alum is not decomposed in the hot state by water with addition of acetic acid.

10. It crystallizes very easily in cubes and octahedra, presenting exactly the aspect of ordinary alum; its solution, evaporated under the microscope, also presents the characteristic changes of known alums.

11. The crystals do not act on polarized light (between two Nicols giving extinction).

12. A small crystal was kept some time under a layer of water, then transferred to a slightly supersaturated solution of alumino-ammoniacal alum: it immediately increased in it, and caused the crystallization of the liquor.

13. With ammonia in excess, the alum of Ga behaves like the other salts of this metal; a portion of the oxide is precipitated, the other portion remains in solution.

14. The very acid solution of Ga_2Cl_6 is precipitated by the yellow prussiate.

15. The ammoniacal solution of sulphate of Ga is decomposed by the voltaic current. Metallic gallium is deposited on the platinum plate serving as negative electrode. The positive electrode is covered, at the same time, with a whitish pellicle, which is easily detached from the platinum, and is insoluble in a large excess of NH_3. In a first operation 1.6 mgr. of Ga were deposited in 4^h 30^m on a platinum plate of about 185 square millimetres surface. The surface of the positive electrode was about 877 sq. mm. The battery consisted of five bichromate couples (zincs: 17 cm. × 10 cm.) coupled in tension. The author presented to the Academy a specimen weighing 3.4 mgr.; it was deposited in 5^h 40^m on a surface of about 123 to 124 sq. mm. The positive electrode 877 sq. mm.; the current furnished by the bichromate elements (as above) coupled in tension.

16. Electrolytic gallium forms a very adherent layer; it is hard; it is polished with difficulty by friction with an agate burnisher. A better polish is obtained by strong compression under the burnisher; the metal thus acquires great brightness, and appears whiter than platinum. When the electric current and the relative dimensions of the electrodes are properly regulated, the gallium presents a beautiful dull surface of silvery white, finely granulated, and interspersed with small brilliant points, which the microscope shows to be crystals.

17. Gallium deposited on a platinum plate is not much oxidized during washing in cold or boiling water, nor on being dried in free air raised to about 200°. It decomposes water acidulated with HCl in the cold state, and more rapidly in the hot state with a brisk liberation of hydrogen.

The salts of Ga which M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran has used in his researches have been from the blende of Pierrefitte; he has, however, found the new metal in other ores of zinc, and notably in a transparent blende from Santander. He believes Ga will be met with in all blendes. The Ga he extracted from the blendes comes really from these minerals, and not from metallic zinc.

The author's last researches have confirmed the rarity of gallium in blende. The extreme sensibility of the spectral reaction led him even to over-estimate

the quantities obtained. "I do not think I exaggerate," he remarks, "in saying that in my first observation I possessed at the most $\frac{1}{100}$ of a milligramme of the new substance dissolved in a very small drop of liquid. The spectral analysis of so small a quantity of matter would have been impracticable before the considerable reduction I made in the dimensions of the apparatus for obtaining electric spectra, and without using very small sparks. If, as I suppose, there is no error as to the nature of my alum of Ga, the existence of this salt fixes the atomicity of the new element, and attributes to its oxide the same chemical function as that of alumina. The oxide of gallium, then, will be written Ga_2O_3."

Separation and Purification of Metals.—The principle of Pattinson's process for the separation of alloyed silver and lead depends upon the fact that the one body crystallizes before the other, at the moment of partial solidification at a low temperature. The same principle has been found applicable to the separation of other metals whose degree of fusibility may be different. It may be taken as generally true that foreign metals will be held suspended in a crystalline condition in the liquid mass of any metal which may have a lower point of fusion than themselves, provided that the temperature of the liquid bath at the time be lower than the melting point of the foreign metals. The foreign crystallized metals may be then separated mechanically from the liquid bath by filtering. A foreign engineer, M. Curter, has sought to apply this principle to the purification of Bohemian tin, to enable it to compete successfully with the English or Australian qualities. He sought also for filtering material which should have a certain affinity for the liquid metal to be purified, without combining with it. As iron possesses a strong affinity for tin, without chemical combination, it seemed a most suitable material for the purpose. He, therefore, used leaves or sheets of white iron, very thin, measuring about 60 millimetres by 4 millimetres; 500 of these sheets were then driven tightly into an iron frame, by means of two wedges, and this frame was then fixed in the open bottom of a graphite crucible. These leaves would then form an effective filter, the liquid tin being able, by virtue of its affinity, to penetrate between the thin sheets, but the smallest crystal of foreign metals would be excluded.

The tin which was to be filtered was melted first in another crucible, and was allowed to cool until a thin coating of crystals had formed on the surface. After skimming back this skin, the liquid metal already becoming thick was poured into the filtering crucible. The liquid metal then percolated slowly through the capillary interstices of the plates, leaving behind a thick deposit, in which were found iron, arsenic, and copper, concentrated to a high degree, and mixed with a little tin. The metal which had filtered through was almost chemically pure tin. In this way as much as twenty-five quintals of Bohemian tin were perfectly purified in an exceedingly simple and inexpensive manner. Instead of the filter described as above, a mass of wrought or cast iron shavings, or the borings submitted to a high pressure in the bottom of a cylindrical vessel, might be employed.

Spectra of Metallic Solutions.—Messrs. Delachanal and Mermet have devised an apparatus which they call a *spectro-electric tube*, for the observation of the spectra of metallic solutions. It consists of a capillary tube traversed by a platinum wire, which moves in it with sufficient freedom to allow the liquid to flow through drop by drop. The capillary tube, surmounted by a reservoir containing the solution for examination, passes through the cork of a second larger tube, placed immediately below it. Through the bottom of this latter passes the second platinum wire, the extremity of which is brought within a short distance of the extremity of the upper one, while the liquid drops between the two. The advantages claimed for this arrangement are that the spark has a fixed direction, and permits the prolonged observation of constant spectra; and, secondly, that the electrodes are inclosed in a tube, and the spectroscope thus secured from chance of damage. Finally, by a special arrangement, the liquid employed is collected as it drops.

Bronzes Incrustes.—This is the name given to a new style of bronze or copper work, ornamented with gold and silver, the manufacture of a Paris firm. The ornamentation is produced by etching and electro-plating, and consists, according to Dr. Meidinger, in the following operations: After the object, which may be of massive copper or bronze, has received the desired form, the drawings are made with water-colors, the body of which is white-lead. If several pieces are to have the same design, it may be printed on as in porcelain and *faïence* painting. Those portions of the surface not painted are colored with varnish. The article is then placed in dilute nitric acid, whereby the paint is dissolved and the surface of the metal is etched to a certain depth. When the etching is finished the article is washed with water, and immediately placed in a silver or gold bath, and a layer of the precious metal deposited by electricity on the exposed portions. When the latter operation is finished the varnish is perfectly removed, and the whole surface ground or polished, so that the ornamented portion is just even with the remainder of the surface. The contours are quite sharp. The surface is then bronzed, which does not change the color of the gold or silver. A specially fine effect is obtained by producing a black bronze of sulphuret of copper on portions of the surface between the silver ornaments. A copper vessel then has three colors, black and white drawings on a red-brown ground of suboxide of copper. The production of an incrustation requires a high degree of manual skill and patience, but no costly machinery; indeed, every brass foundery contains all the necessary tools for the mechanical operations.

A process for bronzing cast-iron, by means of which copper is made so closely adherent that, if chipped off, it takes a scale of iron with it, is also a recent Paris invention. The operation consists in first scouring and then dipping the articles that are to be coppered into a bath of melted chloride or fluoride of copper and cryolite, to which chloride of barium is added. The deposit of copper is perfectly even, not being thicker in the salient parts than in hollows or under-cuttings. A number of large statues have been covered with copper at Val d'Osne, and, among other works, two bulls, larger than nature, presenting each a surface of at least one hundred and thirty-two square feet, and with invariable success. Some of these objects have been exposed to the air, during one summer and two winters, without suffering any injury. The copper deposited on the works is never less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in thickness. The cost of the ornaments is not more than doubled by this application, and the copper, when carefully treated by a French bronzist, presents an appearance very little inferior to true bronze. The same process is applicable to the tinning of copper or cast-iron vessels; the adherence of the two metals is complete, and the coating of tin may be laid on any desirable thickness.

Purification of Quicksilver.—A new process for freeing quicksilver from the soot and other foreign matter which becomes mingled with it during the operations of condensing and reducing, has been adopted at the new Almaden, and other California mines. The apparatus is the invention of Mr. J. B. Randall and Mr. C. W. Wright. The draft which carries the mercurial fumes from the furnace where the ore is roasting, into and through the condensers takes with it a mixture of fine dirt, particles of carbon, some ash, some undecomposed cinnabar, with various other impurities. These are deposited in the condensers in a condition resembling lamp-black or paste, having been moistened by the steam arising from the fuel and the ore, and as a consequence they become intermingled with the quicksilver. The impure quicksilver is placed in an iron tank, and hot water is added, and the two intimately mixed. Wood-ash or other suitable alkali is added, which exerts a further purifying action. The quicksilver is then drawn off. The apparatus can be kept running continuously, and all the quicksilver is saved by the process.

A New Steel.—A new compound metal, the invention of Mr. Atwood, of Pittsburg, Pa., has been brought into notice during the year. It is made of cast, wrought, and scrap iron, that are melted and united in the presence of a flux that may consist of either carbonate of lime, quartz rock, or any of the silicic-acid compounds that are free from alkali. The combination of the ingredients forming the compound metal may be effected in crucibles, or in furnaces of most any form in which the requisite degree of heat can be obtained. The proportion of the ingredients to be employed will vary somewhat, however, according to the means or apparatus used for making the combination. When melted and combined in a crucible, cast and wrought iron are combined in equal parts, but, if a cupola furnace is employed, the proportions are five-eighths of cast-iron to three-eighths of wrought-iron. The scrap may be added in any desired proportion to these ingredients. When a combination is conducted in a gas or air furnace, three-eighths of cast-iron, four-eighths of wrought iron, and one-eighth of scrap or old iron, are used. The product, according to the inventor, possesses many of the properties of steel. It is easily annealed, may be hammered, tempered, and fashioned into any desired shape, without crumbling or breaking, as is the case with ordinary malleable castings. It is sufficiently hard for all practical purposes, and is entirely free from porosity.

New Method of Treating Mixed Copper, Silver, and Gold Ores.—An important modification of the Hunt and Douglas copper process, by which it is made applicable to the production of gold and silver, is thus described in the *Engineering and Mining Journal:*

That the presence of copper in solution as chloride assists the extraction of silver from its ores is a fact which is well known and taken advantage of; but the peculiarity of the new process consists in using with the salt a solution of neutral protochloride of iron instead of copper pyrites or bluestone. Both chloride and dichloride of copper convert the sulphuret of silver into chloride of silver, but their use as reagents in the extraction of silver has hitherto been limited by their cost; if, however, these chlorides of copper can be obtained from the copper ores which are often mixed with the ores of silver, an important reagent is obtained without cost, while the copper is saved and becomes a valuable by-product instead of being objectionable. To secure these advantages, Messrs. Douglas, Hunt & Stewart treat silver ores containing copper with a bath of protochloride of iron, which reacts with oxide of copper, giving rise to chloride and dichloride of copper, the latter of which, like chloride of silver, though insoluble in water, is soluble in brine. The essential features of the new process are the choice of suitable ore, and the grinding, calcining, and chloridizing of it; the treatment of the oxydized or chloridized ore with a solution of protochloride of iron and salt, in order to dissolve out the copper and most of the silver, and the precipitation in the metallic state of the copper and the silver thus dissolved; the lixiviation of the sands thus deprived of their copper and part of their silver, with hyposulphite of lime to extract the remaining silver, and the precipitation of the silver thus dissolved by sulphide of calcium; and, if gold be present, leaching the sands exhausted of copper and silver with chlorinated brine and the precipitation of the dissolved gold from this by sulphuretted hydrogen or sulphide of calcium.

In this method of extracting silver the only reagent consumed is the protochloride of iron. The advantages of the system are numerous. In chlorinating in the furnace silver ores containing base metals, such as zinc and lead, a more perfect chlorination is effected by mixing them with ores holding copper and iron, and subsequent treatment with the bath of protochloride of iron. All the copper is recovered at a slight cost. As much copper is extracted from unroasted copper ore or regulus as is contained in the state of protochloride in the solution

rom the roasted ore, and unroasted silver-bearing res or regulus may be decomposed by this solution ontaining chlorides of copper. The metallic silver s obtained perfectly free from base metals by the recipitation with copper, the silver left undissolved n the residues yielding a much purer amalgam than f the roasted ore had not been previously treated vith the bath. Gold, if present in the ore, is left in he best condition, either to be chlorinated or to be malgamated with the chloride of silver remaining n the residues. By the removal of the base metals efore amalgamation a saving of mercury is effected. A great saving of salt is effected through the recovery by evaporation of the chlorides usually thrown way in the waste liquors. In treating simple ores of silver, or ores of silver containing but little base metal, as lead or zinc, the costly operation of roasting with salt may be dispensed with, and the unexpensive protochloride of iron may be used to produce the chloride of copper necessary for their treatment.

METCALF, Hon. Theron, LL. D., died in Boston, Mass., November 13, 1875. He was born in Franklin, Mass., on the 16th of October, 1784, and educated at Brown University, where he graduated in 1804. He was admitted to the bar in 1808, and established himself at Dedham, Mass., where he remained for thirty years. During this time he added much to his reputation, not only by his able practice of his profession, but also by a number of legal works which proved peculiarly valuable on account of the thoroughness, accuracy, and clearness, that characterized all his writings. In 1823, he produced a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He has also been one of the editors of the United States Digest, and the author of the first half of it, which is unequaled by anything of the kind in America. In 1820 he published an edition of Yelverton's Reports with notes, which won him a high reputation, and he subsequently prepared for the benefit of his pupils at Dedham a remarkable series of papers on the law of contracts, which were published in the *American Jurist*. He was the editor of the Statutes of Massachusetts, and of editions of Maule and Selwyn's Reports, Russell on Crimes, and Starkie on Evidence. While at Dedham, Mr. Metcalf once or twice represented the county of Norfolk in the State Senate. In 1839 he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court, when or soon after which he removed to Boston; and in 1848 he was appointed by Governor Briggs one of the justices of the Supreme Court. He filled this position for seventeen years. Owing to the effects of advancing years, he resigned his office in 1865, ending more than half a century of professional labor and authorship.

METHODISTS. The *Methodist Almanac* for 1876 gives the following general summary of Methodists throughout the world: itinerant ministers, 27,591; local preachers, 61,474; lay members, 4,189,105. Thirteen different denominations of Methodists in the United States have an aggregate of 20,453 itinerant ministers, 24,384 local preachers, 3,173,229 lay members.

I. Methodist Episcopal Church.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church, as given in the "Minutes of the Annual Conferences" for 1875:

CONFERENCES.	Travelling Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.	Total.
Alabama	81	10,212	1,343	11,555
Arkansas	36	4,449	850	5,299
Baltimore	164	28,762	4,845	33,607
California	156	8,029	1,301	9,330
Central German	115	10,781	1,223	12,004
Central Illinois	246	26,155	2,241	28,396
Central New York	282	29,980	3,324	33,304
Central Ohio	155	21,618	1,343	22,961
Central Pennsylvania	179	31,799	5,871	37,670
Chicago German	64	4,739	940	5,679
Cincinnati	192	32,623	2,283	34,906
Colorado	38	1,823	213	2,036
Delaware	55	11,496	1,285	12,781
Des Moines	154	17,529	1,653	19,182
Detroit	249	21,204	2,435	23,639
East German	40	3,065	640	3,705
East Maine	93	8,365	2,179	10,544
East Oregon and Washington	22	1,226	318	1,544
Erie	309	37,495	2,848	40,343
Florida	32	1,840	619	2,459
Georgia	101	12,177	3,818	15,995
Germany and Switzerland	82	7,348	2,319	9,667
Holston	110	20,633	2,568	23,201
Illinois	264	37,849	2,827	40,676
India	45	1,145	778	1,923
Indiana	142	30,148	3,600	33,748
Iowa	132	18,888	903	19,791
Kansas	108	9,408	1,983	11,391
Kentucky	89	15,781	3,634	19,365
Lexington	55	5,875	1,132	7,007
Liberia	19	2,100	200	2,300
Louisiana	78	9,666	2,569	12,235
Maine	141	11,661	1,982	13,643
Michigan	224	23,937	2,639	26,576
Minnesota	157	12,201	1,835	14,036
Mississippi	80	26,453	3,783	30,236
Missouri	108	14,682	2,887	17,569
Nevada	17	7,822	1,253	9,075
Nebraska	90	515	60	575
Newark	204	31,634	4,009	35,643
New England	268	26,941	3,332	30,276
New Hampshire	135	12,372	2,308	14,680
New Jersey	164	28,863	4,095	32,958
New York	277	38,611	5,748	44,359
New York East	266	38,165	3,842	42,007
North Carolina	46	7,329	903	8,302
Northern New York	228	22,243	3,598	25,841
North Indiana	172	25,079	5,447	30,526
North Ohio	164	21,280	1,193	22,473
Northwest German	67	4,397	1,031	5,428
Northwest Indiana	157	23,092	2,021	25,113
Northwest Iowa	67	4,133	821	4,954
Ohio	191	36,159	2,658	39,117
Oregon	66	3,240	683	3,923
Philadelphia	230	38,534	6,156	44,690
Pittsburg	286	52,075	8,915	60,990
Providence	186	18,680	2,684	21,364
Rock River	229	23,703	1,868	25,571
Rocky Mountain	20	549	130	679
South Carolina	92	24,325	5,519	29,844
Southeastern Indiana	123	25,835	1,786	27,621
Southern German	22	602	168	770
Southern Illinois	160	23,370	2,519	25,889
South Kansas	85	9,339	2,637	11,976
Southwest German	121	9,293	1,152	10,445
St. Louis	131	14,119	2,478	16,597
Tennessee	98	10,127	1,924	12,051
Texas	91	10,994	1,899	12,899
Troy	266	30,769	3,957	34,726
Upper Iowa	184	18,362	1,559	19,921
Vermont	128	9,736	1,755	11,491
Virginia	56	5,386	1,209	6,595
Washington	115	23,080	3,428	26,508
Western New York	232	18,154	1,756	19,910
West Texas	66	5,338	1,391	6,729
West Virginia	151	25,116	6,036	31,152
West Wisconsin	140	10,743	1,141	11,884
Wilmington	117	23,228	4,102	27,330
Wisconsin	198	13,960	1,371	15,331
Wyoming	210	24,215	4,405	28,620
Missions outside of conference	....	9,180	4,249	13,429
Total	10,923	1,384,152	196,407	1,580,559
In 1874	10,854	1,345,089	218,432	1,563,521
Increase	69	39,063	.....	17,038
Decrease	.....	.....	22,025	.....

The following totals show the condition of the Church in respect to other statistical facts: Number of bishops, 12; of annual conferences, 81; of local preachers, 12,881; total number of preachers (traveling and local), 26,737; number of baptisms of children, 58,218; number of baptisms of adults, 66,712; number of church-buildings, 15,633; value of the same, $71,353,234; number of parsonages, 5,017; value of the same, $9,731,628; total value of churches and parsonages, $81,084,862; number of Sunday-schools, 19,287; of officers and teachers in the same, 207,182; of Sunday-school scholars, 1,406,168.

The *General Missionary Committee* of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in the city of New York, November 10th, in its annual meeting, to consider the interests of the mission-work of the Church, and fix the appropriations to the different mission-fields, and apportion among the conferences and mission districts the amount of money to be asked from them for the ensuing year. The Treasurer reported that the receipts for the year just ended had been $662,485.89, and the disbursements $721,805.34. Appropriations were made for the ensuing year as follows. The appropriations for foreign missions include also the cost of exchange:

I. Foreign Missions:	
1. Africa (Liberia)	$8,500 00
2. South America	9,000 00
3. China	41,709 00
4. Germany and Switzerland	27,600 00
5. Scandinavia	54,470 40
6. India	76,219 20
7. Bulgaria	9,600 00
8. Italy	20,970 00
9. Mexico	28,800 00
10. Japan	20,880 00
Total for foreign missions	$297,749 20
II. Missions in Territories of the United States to be administered as Foreign Missions:	
Arizona and New Mexico	$11,000 00
III. Domestic Missions:	
Welsh missions	$150 00
Scandinavian missions	16,000 00
German missions	40,050 00
Chinese missions	10,284 00
American Indian	8,500 00
English-speaking	225,400 00
IV. Miscellaneous Appropriations	75,000 00
V. For the Liquidation of the Debt	185,000 00
Grand total	$864,183 20

The *General Committee of Church Extension* met in Philadelphia, November 16th. The corresponding secretary reported that during about ten years in which the Society had been in operation it had collected and disbursed $916,617.67, of which $691,148.58 had been received by collections, etc., and disbursed (less the expenses of administration) in gifts to churches, and $225,469.09 in special offerings to the loan-fund. Of the amount thus lent, $49,485.03 had been returned to the treasury and lent to other churches. In this way the Society had assisted 1,647 churches in various parts of the United States and the Territories. Most of these churches had been built by the aid afforded, and many others previously built but hopelessly involved had been rescued. The books of the Society at the end of the year showed that its receipts and disbursements from January 1 to December 31, 1875, had been:

Balance from 1874	$3,021 54
Receipts on general account	56,377 65
Receipts on loan-fund account	64,872 22
Total receipts	$152,271 42
Disbursements on general account	$73,787 [illegible]
Disbursements on loan-fund account	69,517 00
Balance carried to January 1, 1876	4,016 64
Total	$152,271 42

Of the disbursements, $54,720.08 had been given and $54,720.08 had been lent to churches. Applications for aid had been granted, to be paid when certain conditions should be complied with, of $3,650 in donations and $5,050 in loans to churches.

The anniversary of the *Freedmen's Aid Society* of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Washington, D. C., December 20th. The report stated that the total receipts of the Society, for the year ending June 1, 1875, had been $86,562.88. The disbursements for the same time were: To the endowment funds of Central Tennessee College, Shaw University, and Clark University, $17,370; invested in real estate, $16,096.68; for salaries and board of teachers, and expenses of schools, $41,258.12; leaving a balance of $2.55 in the treasury. The Society was indebted to the amount of $18,028.46. The total disbursements of the Society, during the eight years of its operation, are stated in the report to have been $523,802.15. The Society has aided in the establishment and support of fourteen institutions of a higher grade in the Southern States. It has also aided in the support of many common schools. It is claimed that fifty thousand children have been taught in its day-schools, and a larger number in its Sunday-schools; that more than a hundred preachers, and more than a thousand teachers, have been instructed in the institutions it has established and sustained, and that more than forty thousand children have been taught by persons whom it has trained.

The General Conference of 1872 selected St. Louis as the place for the meeting of the General Conference of 1876. For satisfactory reasons it was judged best to change the place of meeting to Baltimore. The consent of the Church to the change was informally taken by consulting the annual conferences and the boards in charge of the benevolent interests of the connection. No objection was offered, and accordingly the bishops in November declared the change decided upon, and appointed the General Conference to meet in Baltimore, May 1, 1876.

II. Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church, as they were officially published in August, 1875:

CONFERENCES.	Traveling Preachers.	Local Preachers.	White Members.
Baltimore	177	105	24,182
Virginia	168	180	46,431
Western Virginia	58	104	12,088
Holston	151	302	37,292
North Carolina	147	223	49,703
South Carolina	149	129	38,954
North Georgia	168	406	50,956
South Georgia	111	214	27,502
Florida	50	88	8,239
Alabama	119	194	27,784
North Alabama	114	344	31,301
Louisiana	69	90	12,362
Mississippi	115	162	20,589
North Mississippi	123	200	27,426
Memphis	121	282	32,264
Tennessee	185	342	41,004
Kentucky	96	181	20,342
Louisville	117	192	29,610
St. Louis	51	106	9,592
Southwest Missouri	76	107	14,052
Missouri	125	187	24,485
Western	23	24	2,671
Denver	20	9	686
Indian Mission	18	69	897
Arkansas	49	146	11,952
White River	72	118	11,730
Little Rock	68	163	15,628
North Texas	75	168	18,229
East Texas	46	106	10,970
Texas	48	76	6,721
Northwest Texas	104	180	15,382
West Texas	43	62	4,520
German Mission	18	11	910
Los Angeles	21	13	788
Pacific	54	56	3,354
Columbia	18	21	979
Illinois	54	71	5,713
China mission	....	5	86
Bishops	8	....	....
Total in 1874	3,224	5,356	696,764
Total in 1873	3,134	5,344	659,677
Increase	90	12	37,087

Whole number of colored members, 2,663; of Indian members, 4,497; whole number of preachers and members, 712,765; number of Sunday-schools, 7,204; of teachers in the same, 48,825; of Sunday-school scholars, 328,634.

Amount of collections: For missions, $101,953.46; for conference claimants, $64,294.20.

The *Board of Missions* of the Methodist Episcopal Church South held its annual meeting at Nashville, Tenn., May 7th to 10th. The collections made during the year for domestic and foreign missions amounted to $107,570.80, and exceeded those of any previous year. The board determined to assess for the ensuing year $100,000 for foreign missions, including in that category the weaker conferences that needed help from the board. Appropriations were made for the ensuing year as follows: For China, $7,500; for Mexico, $11,300; for the Indian Mission Conference, $9,000; for the German Mission Conference in Texas and Louisiana, $4,500; for the Western Conference, $2,000; for the Denver Conference, $3,000; for the Los Angeles Conference, $3,000; for the Pacific Conference, $5,000; for the Columbia Conference, $4,000; for Florida, including the Cuban mission at Key West, $2,000; for Brazil, $1,000; for the Incidental and Contingent Fund, $5,000.

The *Board of Trust of the Vanderbilt University* met at Nashville, Tenn., May 3d and 4th, and completed the organization of the faculties by the election of professors to the vacant chairs in the Literary and Scientific Department. The Medical Department was opened in 1874. The other departments (Philosophy, Science, Literature, Biblical, and Law) were put in operation during 1875. The building of the university was dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, October 4th. In connection with this event Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York, gave the institution an additional $100,000, making the total amount of his gifts $700,000.

The *General Conference* of 1874 authorized the Board of Bishops to appoint a delegation, consisting of two ministers and one layman, to bear its Christian salutations to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was to meet at Baltimore in May, 1876. It also authorized the Bishops to appoint a commission, consisting of three ministers and two laymen, to meet a similar commission authorized by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to adjust all existing difficulties. In accordance with these instructions of the General Conference, the Board of Bishops, at their annual meeting, held at Nashville, Tenn., in May, made the following appointments: Fraternal Delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Lovick Pierce, D.D., the Rev. James A. Duncan, D.D., and Landon C. Garland, LL.D.; commissioners for the adjustment of difficulties, the Rev. E. H. Myers, D.D., the Rev. R. K. Hargrave, D.D., the Rev. Thomas M. Finney, D.D., the Hon. Trusten Polk, of Missouri, and the Hon. David Clapton, of Alabama.

III. The Methodist Church.—The following are the statistics of this Church, as they were reported to the General Conference of 1875:

ANNUAL CONFERENCES.	Itinerant Ministers and Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.
New York and Pennsylvania	34	2,521	122
New Jersey	24	1,561	113
Onondaga	54	2,321	136
Genesee	22	854	51
Pittsburg	56	6,673	147
East North Carolina	19	800	100
West North Carolina	27	997	58
Kentucky	10	1,000	..
Muskingum	68	8,670	98
Ohio	45	6,150	201
Michigan	54	2,211	79
West Michigan	45	2,000	91
Indiana	80	2,748	150
North Indiana	22	1,604	211
Northern Illinois and Wisconsin	45	2,150	85
Southern Illinois	34	2,229	..
Iowa	44	3,038	77
Northern Iowa	21	805	3
Minnesota	15	400	13
Nebraska	11	400	..
Missouri	43	2,100	5
North Missouri	28	1,000	22
Kansas	15	1,018	21
Oregon	9	150	..
Total	775	53,400	1,788

The reports make return of 507 unstationed ministers and preachers, 667 church edifices, and 171 parsonages, and give the total value of church property at $1,767,140.

No reports were received from the California, Boston, and Tennessee Conferences, and the returns from several of the conferences named in the table were imperfect.

The third *General Conference* of the Methodist Church met at Princeton, Ill., May 19th. The Rev. John Burns, of Cambridge, Ohio, was chosen chairman. The most important business which came before the body was the consideration of the subject of union with the Methodist Protestant Church. The General Conference of the latter Church, which met at Lynchburg, Va., in 1874, had signified its readiness to negotiate for union with such other Methodist churches as might respond to its invitation, and had appointed a commission of nine ministers and laymen to meet a similar commission appointed by any other Methodist body, to arrange the terms on which union could be had. This action, although general in its terms, had especial reference to the Methodist Church. A commission of nine ministers and laymen was appointed to meet the commissioners of the Methodist Protestant Church. Their authority to act was, however, limited by a resolution instructing them "to enter into no arrangement with the commissioners of the Methodist Protestant Church that shall not be subject to the decision of this General Conference at its next session—after the action of said commissioners said General Conference retaining the right to approve or reject the same." The commission was constituted as follows: Ministers, J. J. Smith, John Burns, E. A. Wheat, Alexander Clark, George B. McElroy; laymen, F. H. Pierpont, J. J. Gillespie, T. J. Finch, P. F. Remsburg. Five alternate commissioners were also appointed. The Committee on Methodistic Union reported that there was no prospect of an immediate union with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Board of Missions was directed to consist of nine members, elected by the General Conference, three of whom shall constitute the Executive Committee—the acts of the Executive Committee to be subject to revision by the board. Provision was made for the organization of missionary boards of the annual conferences, and of district boards within the annual conferences, and for the collection and disposition of missionary funds. The board was located at Springfield, Ohio. A Board of Church Extension was organized. A paper was adopted, advising increased interest in camp-meetings, and recommending the organization of a general camp-meeting association, to render aid to the annual conference and local camp-meetings and associations. The Rev. George Burns, D. D., one of the "fathers" of the Church, had been requested by the previous General Conference to prepare a volume of his sermons and recollections of the early history of the Church, and had begun the work, but died before completing it. The Rev. John Scott, D. D., was selected to prepare this work for publication. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of church property, and to suggest measures to make such property more secure to the denomination than it now is. A favorable report was made of the condition of Adrian College. The indebtedness of the institution had been provided for, but the endowment was not yet sufficient to afford provision for current expenses. The reliable assets of the college were estimated to amount to $239,358. Arrangements were made for raising a "centenary offering" in connection with the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence. They contemplated the collection of a fund of $200,000, of which $100,000 should be appropriated to the endowment of Adrian College, and $25,000 each to the publication interests, missions, and church extension. The Conference was visited and addressed by the Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by the fraternal delegates appointed by the General Conferences of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

The *commissioners* appointed by the General Conferences of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Churches, for the purpose of arranging the terms of a basis of union of the two Churches, met at Pittsburg, Pa., October 22d. L. W. Bates was chosen president of the meeting. Sixteen amendments to the Disciplines of the two Churches, designed to make them conform to each other, were agreed upon, as well as terms for the adjustment of minor details of the relations of the Churches, all of which are to be submitted to the convention which was afterward provided for, for ratification. A recommendation was agreed upon that the name "Methodist Protestant Church" be retained as the name of the denomination in case the union is consummated. A convention of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Churches was called to be held in Baltimore, on the second Friday in May, 1877, "to consummate the whole work." A resolution was adopted recommending that a national camp-meeting of the two denominations, for the promotion of the cause of union, be held in the summer of 1876, and a committee was appointed to name a time and place for holding it.

IV. Wesleyan Methodist Connection.—The ninth quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America was held at Sycamore, Ill., beginning October 20th. The Champlain, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Lockport, Allegheny, Central Ohio, Miami, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota Conferences were represented by delegates. The Tennessee Conference had appointed delegates, who were not able to attend.

Much of the time of the Conference was given to the discussion of the rule on secret societies. Several amendments to this rule were offered, with the view to make it more stringent, and of wider application. A resolution was adopted "that we deem it inexpedient to change the law as embraced in the 22d section of our Book of Discipline, and recommend its application to all secret societies." The rule referred to in this resolution reads:

We will on no account tolerate our ministers and members in joining or holding fellowship with secret societies, such as Freemasonry and Odd-Fellowship, as, in the judgment of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, it is inconsistent with our duties to God to hold such connection.

This action failed to give satisfaction to the more earnest opponents of secret societies, and the following resolution was afterward adopted, expressing the final action of the Conference upon the subject:

Resolved, That the 22d section of our Book of Discipline be changed on the concurrence of the requisite number of annual conferences, so that it shall read thus:

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Question. Have we any direction to give concerning secret societies?

Answer. We will on no account tolerate our ministers or members in joining or holding fellowship with secret societies, as, in the judgment of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, it is inconsistent with our duties to God to hold such connection.

V. METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.*—The first anniversary of the Missionary Society of this Church was held in October. The Treasurer reported that the entire income of the society, from all sources, for the year had been $147,168, and the expenditures for the same period had been $185,268, showing an excess of expenses over income of $38,100. The following summary presents the statistics of the missions of the society: 383 missions, 392 missionaries, 30,070 communicants in church-membership, 31 day-schools among the Indians, 31 teachers, 25 interpreters, 5 ministers supplying small bands of Indians, with 13 native assistants; making a paid agency in the missionary department of the Methodist Church of 466. Encouraging accounts of progress in the material and spiritual interests of their work were read from the missionaries laboring on the Pacific coast, in Japan, among the Indian, French, and German populations of the Dominion, and in the domestic fields of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island Conference.

VI. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.—The following is a general summary of the statistics of this Church, as reported at the meetings of the Annual Conferences for 1875: Number of ministers, 247; of members, 23,012; number of Sunday-schools, 332; of officers and teachers in the same, 2,736; of scholars, 17,654; value of church property, $888,805; amount contributed for missions, $11,631.86; for the superannuates' fund, $3,101.51; for the college, $1,452.80. The returns show an increase from the previous year of 22 ministers and 512 members. The Church is divided into three conferences, the Niagara, Ontario, and Bay Quinte.

VII. PRIMITIVE METHODISTS IN CANADA.—The twenty-second Annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Connection in Canada met at Guelph, June 4th. Robert Walker, Esq., was chosen president. The question of Methodist union was discussed, and the following conditions were adopted as constituting a basis of union, that must be accepted before the Conference would consent to union with any other Church:

A basis of union to be acceptable to us shall admit an equal number of laymen with ministers in all Church courts, and give them equal rights with ministers to take part in all the business of said courts. It shall also provide that all business meetings be allowed to elect their own chairmen, and circuit quarterly meetings to nominate their own officers.

The Conference directed that this paper be sent to the union committee of the Methodist Church of Canada; that the reply of this committee, if in any way favorable, be sent to the General Committee of the convention, and be by it submitted to all the members of the Connection, who shall send their views of it to the Conference of 1876.

VIII. BIBLE CHRISTIANS IN CANADA.—The twenty-first Annual Conference of the Bible Christians in Canada met at Bowmanville, June 3d. The Rev. J. Kenner was chosen moderator. The report of the Committee on Statistics showed that an increase had taken place during the year of six ministers, five churches, and 291 approved members, and a decrease of nine local preachers. The Committee on Finances reported that there were balances on hand of $648.80 in favor of the beneficent fund, and of $116.09 in favor of the Church loan fund. Debts stood against the other funds of the Church as follows: Contingent fund, $288.57; missionary fund, $8,354.45; children's fund, $78.83. A collection was taken during the meetings of the Conference for the reduction of the debt of the Missionary Society, when $6,100 were subscribed. Eight churches had been built, and four parsonages added, during the year. The increase in the value of church property during the year had been $41,467.26, making the total present value of church property within the Conference $347,846.26. The property was subject to debts not yet provided for amounting to $59,749.01. The English Conference was requested to take such steps as would secure an equal representation of laity and clergy in the Conferences.

IX. WESLEYAN CONNECTION (BRITISH).—The following is the general review, published officially, of the British and affiliated Conferences of this Church:

* On the origin of this Church, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 874.

CONFERENCES.	Members.	On Trial.	Ministers.	On Trial.	Supernumeraries.
I. British Conference:					
Great Britain	358,062	26,719	1,858	223	220
Ireland and Irish missions	20,294	979	188	24	23
Foreign missions	74,963	7,989	268 *	104 *	11 *
II. French Conference	1,908	131	24 †	3 †	7 †
III. Australasian Conferences	60,165	7,747	312	50	25
Totals	515,392	43,515	2,095	404	296

In the above table the number of ministers and members in connection with the Conferences of Canada and Eastern British America —now combined in the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Dominion of Canada—is not given.

The reports of the committees having charge of the various trusts and funds of the Connection were made to the Committees of Review, which met at Sheffield during the week preceding the meeting of the Conference, to hear the reports and consider the interests committed severally to their charge.

The income of the *Home Mission and Contingent Fund* for the year had been £31,257; 612 persons of all classes were engaged in the work, under the charge of the committee, under whose labors an increase for the year of 900 members was reported in the Home Mission districts or stations.

The total ordinary income of the *Chapel Fund* was reported to have been £9,204, an increase of £167 over the income of the previous year. The entire number of cases of enlargements and erections of chapels, ministers' houses, etc., sanctioned, was 333, the total cost of which was estimated at £305,054. Grants of £2,147 and loans of £11,795 had been made from the fund, and £51,069 of debts had been allowed. The total number of "erections completed" was 261, at a cost of £275,-651. Grants of £2,435 and loans of £4,650 had been made, and debts of £52,927 had been sanctioned upon them. In the relief department debts had been discharged during the year by the combined aid of grants, loans, etc., to the amount of £54,548. The amount of debts discharged since 1854 was £1,072,540. Four hundred and ninety-three loans were now in operation. The capital of the relief loan fund was £42,037 8*s.* 8*d.*; of the erections loan fund, £88,981 9*s.* 5*d.* A total amount of £323,343 had been expended on new erections and in the reduction of debts. The net amount actually raised by contributions, including grants, during the year, was £262,292.

Report was made to the *Theological Institution Committee of Review*, that the contributions for the year received up to the time of the meeting of the committee had amounted to £6,400. Between £700 and £800 more were expected, with the addition of which the income would still be about £1,000 less than that of the preceding year. Upward of £10,000 belonging to what was called "the Midland Trust" was safely and profitably invested.

The report to the *Education Committee of Review* showed the number of schools to be 890; of scholars, 178,550; average attendance, 116,033. The number of schools was sixteen less than during the previous year, the decrease having been occasioned by transfers to the national school boards. The number of scholars had increased 227. The committee expressed its gratification that the increase in the means of public education effected by recent legislation had not interfered to any considerable extent with the maintenance of the connectional day-school system, while it regretted that school boards were not everywhere established.

The number of Sunday-schools was 5,893; of officers and teachers in the same, 111,003; and of scholars, 700,210. The report of the secretary of the Connectional Sunday-School Union gave an account of the organization of the Union with its several departments, agencies, and local branches, which had been mostly accomplished within the year, and of the increasing recognition of the Sunday-school as an important instrument of the Christian Church. About 1,000 schools had joined the Connectional Union. The past year had been distinguished by the amount of practical interest in Sunday-school work shown by members of all religious denominations. The operations of the Church of England, the Congregationalists, and the Primitive Methodists, in this department, were particularly mentioned. This work had also made progress on the Continent.

The one hundred and thirty-second annual session of the *Conference* of the Wesleyan Connection met at Sheffield, July 28th. The Rev. Gervase Smith was elected president. Ninety-four persons were presented as candidates for the ministry, of whom 82 were accepted.

The Conference of 1873 had appointed a committee to consider the question how far the constitution of the Committees of Review might be improved. This committee reported to the Conference of 1874 a plan for the reorganization of the Committees of Review by consolidating them into a single General Committee, composed of ministers and laymen, to be appointed annually by the Conference, before whom the reports of all the departments

* Exclusive of missionaries in Ireland.

† The French ministers who are employed in the Channel Islands District are *not* included in these returns.

managed by mixed committees should pass consecutively in review. The report was referred to a special committee of ministers, with instructions to consider it and submit their report to the annual meetings of the district committees when the lay members were present, and to submit the returns of the action of the district meetings to a meeting to be held in July of themselves, together with the chairmen of the districts and the gentlemen who should have been chosen lay members of the Home Mission and Contingent Fund Committee. The special committee met early in the year, and, after careful inquiry into the subject—

Resolved, That we are of the opinion that the time is approaching when a comprehensive plan should be devised for some direct and adequate representation of the laity in the transaction of the business of the Conference, in consistency with the recognized principles of our economy and the provisions of the Poll Deed; but the difficulties which present themselves, after much deliberation, are so serious that we recommend the ensuing Conference to appoint a large committee to further consider the whole subject, and that the committee should also be empowered to take such counsel as it may judge expedient on the legal aspects of the case, and report to another Conference.

The united committee, consisting of the special committee, the chairmen of districts, and lay members, met July 24th. The action of the district meetings upon the propositions submitted to them for the reorganization of the Committees of Review was reported to have been almost unanimously adverse. A majority of the meetings had expressed themselves in favor of the admission of laymen to the Conference as a preferable measure. The committee, accordingly, "recognizing the fact that a large number of districts had expressed opinions in favor of a more direct and formal association of representatives of the laity with the Conference during such of its sessions as do not relate to matters purely ministerial," resolved to request the Conference to appoint a mixed committee to consider the whole question of lay representation, to whom also should be referred the report on the constitution of the Committees of Review, and the minutes of the district meetings upon it. The Conference adopted the resolution of the special committee for the appointment of a large committee to consider the whole subject of lay delegation, and decided, in order to carry out its objects—

To appoint first a committee of ministers, who shall carefully consider the whole subject, and lay their report before the ministers when assembled in their annual district meetings, and before the Conference. Secondly, a mixed committee of themselves and laymen, whose mode of selection shall be subsequently determined, before whom shall be laid the reports of the ministerial committee, and this mixed committee shall prepare their report thereon; and that the whole of these reports be laid before the next Conference.

The committee was constituted of thirty-four ministers and thirty-four laymen, appointed by the Conference on the nomination of the president; one minister to be elected for each district by the ministers attending the district meetings in September; and the thirty-four laymen should be elected district representatives at the district meetings in May, 1876; the ministers appointed on this committee to constitute the members of the first or ministerial committee. The subject of lay representation came up upon the application of the Irish Conference to have itself so constituted that laymen should be admitted to it. The committee to whom this subject was referred, reported to the effect—

That, the principle of associating laymen and ministers having been recognized, the committee at present sees no sufficient reason why such association should not be permitted in the Irish Conference, provided that a scheme can be framed which will be reasonably practicable, which will preserve intact the ministerial functions, and will be in strict harmony with the provisions of the Poll-Deed.

This report was not adopted, but the Conference

Resolved, That having appointed committees to consider the question of lay representation, which committees cannot report until the Conference of 1876, it feels itself unable to enter into a full consideration of the proposals of the Irish Conference at present, and therefore regrets to be under the necessity of postponing this question for another year; and that this resolution be transmitted to the Irish Conference, with an affectionate letter.

A question was presented to the Conference in the case of the Rev. John Bond, as to the part which ministers should be permitted to take in public affairs, particularly in the discussion of political topics. Mr. Bond had attended a meeting of the Liberation Society in May. His action was discussed in the district meeting of the Second London District, to which he was attached, and was regarded as inconsistent with an ancient regulation of the Connection. The meeting adopted the following minute: "A conversation having arisen on the subject of Wesleyan ministers taking part in political meetings, this meeting is of opinion that the principle of non-interference in such cases should be honorably observed on all sides until the Conference shall otherwise determine."

The following minute was accepted by almost unanimous agreement, and entered upon the record:

The Conference having considered a resolution called forth by a minute of the Second London District meeting on the subject of non-interference in political matters on the part of Wesleyan ministers: *Resolved*, That the minute of the Second London District meeting be canceled; that the resolution be withdrawn; that the Conference recognizes on the one hand the individual freedom of its ministers as Christian citizens, and on the other hand their responsibility to each other and to the Conference as members of a non-political body, and confides in their loyalty and honor so to regulate and control their public actions as not to imperil the unity of the ministerial brotherhood or disturb the peace of the Connection at large.

A petition was adopted for presentation to Parliament, against the bill designated as the

"Restriction of Penal Actions and Remission of Penalties Bill, 1875," and against the removal of the legal obstacles to the opening of the Brighton Aquarium on Sundays, which would be effected by its passage. A plan was adopted for the establishment throughout the Connection of schools for the education of children of the middle classes.

The anniversary of the *Wesleyan Missionary Society* was held in London, May 3d. The Right Hon. James Falshaw, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, presided. The annual report, presented on this occasion, showed the receipts for the year to have been: from home contributions and resources, £136,409 2*s.* 3*d.*; from the affiliated conferences and mission districts, £47,630 6*s.* 3*d.*: total, £184.039, 8*s.* 8*d.* The total expenditures had been £179,946 4*s.* 4*d.* The Ladies' General Committee for Female Education in Foreign Countries and other benevolent purposes had also expended £1,850 15*s.* 8*d.*, besides furnishing school materials, clothing, and other gifts, to many parts of the missionary field.

The fact was mentioned that there had been a steady addition to the receipts of the society from the various districts of the United Kingdom, averaging for the past few years £3,000 annually. The report classified the mission-fields, for the purpose of presenting a survey of them, into five groups, and gave the following facts respecting their condition:

1. Missions to nominally Christian Countries. *Ireland.*—Thirty-five missionaries were employed in connection with the Irish Conference, who had under their charge twenty-four day-schools, with 1,770 scholars. *France and Switzerland.*—Thirty ministers under the French Conference reported 1,857 members, and fifty-nine Sunday and day schools, with 2,872 scholars. Three ministers were employed in behalf of the English, in Paris, Boulogne, and Rheims. The society had accepted an invitation to occupy a chapel at Brussels, in Belgium. *Germany.*—Nineteen ministers employed reported 2,103 members, 2,028 scholars. The Institution for the Training of Ministers had been enlarged. Two stations had been occupied in Bavaria, and one in Austria. *Italy and Sicily.*—Two districts had been formed, with centres at Rome and Naples. Twenty missionaries, of whom eighteen were Italians, were employed, who occupied twenty-four stations, and reported 1,016 members, and twenty day and Sunday school scholars. *Spain and Portugal.*—Three ministers and one lay agent were employed at Gibraltar, Barcelona, Port Mahon, and Oporto; they reported 209 members, seventeen day and Sunday schools, and 1,071 scholars. In all the Continental missions, seventy-five ministers were employed, the church-members numbered 5,269, and the schools contained 6,926 pupils.

2. Missions to the European Nations beyond the Bounds of Europe.—A large part of the missions had been organized into the Canadian and Australasian Conferences. It was difficult to separate the mission-work of these conferences from the ordinary home-work of their churches. They reported, in 1874, 881 ministers, 99,851 members, and 193,762 scholars. In South Africa the colonial and mission districts returned ninety-three missionaries, 14,638 members, and 16,603 scholars.

3. Missions to the African Races in the West Indies and West Africa.—There were returned 113 ministers, 53,139 members, and 35,700 scholars.

4. Missions in Heathen Countries.—In India and Ceylon the society had eighty missionaries, 3,541 church-members, and 17,095 children in the schools. In China it had twelve missionaries, 254 members, and 478 scholars. A medical mission was connected with the mission at Woochang.

5. The Polynesian Missions.—These were under the care of the Australasian Conference. The Friendly Islands were already Christian in profession, and the distinction was made between the regular pastorate and the missionary staff. The Feejee Islands had become a British possession. The Australian Committee contemplated establishing a mission on either New Britain, New Ireland, or some other island on the east coast of Guinea, to be carried on mainly by native agents. On these missions there were, in 1874, eighty-eight missionaries, of whom sixty-five were natives, 34,169 members, and 55,721 scholars.

Schools adapted to the condition of the population form part of the society's system of operation in all the mission circuits. High-schools, and training-schools for teachers and for students preparing for the ministry, have been established in Germany and Italy. One at Padua, in the latter country, was particularly spoken of. A school was maintained in efficiency at Nîmes, in France, and the Lausanne College was about to be revived. The society had a high-school in Sierra Leone, and a better-class school at Cape Coast, and was about to establish a high-school at Lagos. It had a school of the higher class in the Bahamas, and was preparing to form another in Jamaica. Several schools of a higher character in Ceylon and India were under the management of natives. In South Africa, the school at Heald Town had been enlarged, and attempts were being made to establish preparatory training-schools, under ministers set apart for that work, in all the South African districts.

X. Primitive Methodist Connection.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Primitive Methodist Connection, as they were reported to the Conference at its meeting in June: Number of members, 169,716; of ministers, 1,045; of local preachers, 14,890; of class-leaders, 10,112; of connectional chapels, 3,913; of other chapels, 3,536; of Sunday-schools, 3,647; of teachers in the same, 50,932; of scholars, 316,859; of day-schools, 32; of teachers in the same, 64; of

scholars, 3,122. The increase in the number of members during the year had been 5,022.

The incomes of the *benevolent funds* were reported to have been as follows: General Chapel and Loan fund, £1,021 15*s.* 7*d.*; Metropolitan Chapel Building fund, £237 8*d.*; Chapel Loan fund, £502 5*s.* 6*d.*; Superannuated Ministers', Widows', and Orphans' fund, £5,107; Sunday-school Union fund, £1,235; Auxiliary fund, £231; Missionary Society, total income, £47,239. The *Book-Room* had done business during the year to the amount of £22,247 14*s.* 2*d.* The income of the Sunday-schools was represented to have been £45,250; their expenditures had been £33,746, leaving a balance in hand of £10,509.

The Elmfield College, York, and the Theological Institution, were reported to have enjoyed a prosperous year. Twenty-two students had attended at the Theological Institution.

The forty-sixth *Annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Connection of Great Britain* met at Leicester, June 2d. The Rev. Robert Smith was chosen president. The Conference of the previous year had decided to ask the views of all the stations upon the expediency of changing the rules for the stationing of ministers, so that the transfer of ministers from one district to another could be made more easy. Under the prevailing rule, ministers were made to labor most, or all, of their lives in a single district. It was sought to give them liberty to be stationed at any point in the Connection, without regard to the district in which they had previously served. A majority of the stations had declared against the proposed modification, and it was not made. The Conference decided to establish a school for young women at Clapham Common, London, and appointed the Rev. W. Rowe, of Canada, governor of the institution. A committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for the representation of the several districts in the Conference by delegates chosen in proportion to the number of members in connection, to be submitted to the consideration of the next Conference. The churches in Canada were represented to be in an unsettled state in consequence of the agitation of the subject of the Union of the Methodist Churches. The Rev. G. Lamb was appointed a representative to visit them in 1876.

The annual meeting of the *Primitive Methodist Missionary Society* was held in London, April 27th. George Hodge, of Hull, presided. The income of the society for the year was reported to have been: Home stations, £25,185 10*s.* 8*d.*; Australian stations, £1,087 5*s.* 6*d.*; Canada, £5,166, 12*s.*; Africa, £317 10*s.* 9*d.*; contributions of the mission stations, for the sustentation of missionaries, £4,542, 18*s.* 8*d.*; contributed on the mission stations for the building and enlargement of chapels and schools, £10,406 7*s.* 10*d.*; total, £46,706 5*s.* 5*d.*: showing an increase over the contributions of the previous year, or any preceding year in the history of the society, of £11,498 6*s.* 10*d.* Sixty-seven home missions were reported, of which forty-nine were in England, five in Wales, six in Scotland, five in Ireland, and five were in connection with circuits in large towns. One hundred and thirty-seven missionaries were employed upon them. Twenty-five new chapels and fifteen new schools had been built. Congregations had been gathered and societies formed at thirty-eight new places, and twenty-seven new Sunday-schools had been begun. The society had also in South Australia sixteen stations, seven of which were missions, with eight missionaries; in Victoria and Tasmania, twenty-six stations, fourteen of which were missions, with fourteen missionaries; in New South Wales, fifteen stations and seventeen missionaries; in Queensland, five stations and five missionaries; in Canada, sixty-four stations and seventy-nine preachers; in Africa, four stations and seven missionaries; in all, in the home and colonial fields, 176 stations and 267 missionaries. An increase of 1,134 members was reported in the mission stations.

XI. Methodist New Connection.—The seventy-ninth *Conference of the Methodist New Connection* met at Dudley, June 14th. The Rev. Henry Piggin, of York, was chosen president. The present Conference was one of those appointed on which the septennial revision of the connectional rules should take place. A proposition had been made for a change in the name of the Connection, and submitted to the circuits for their opinion. Twenty-nine circuits had disapproved of any change, twenty-eight circuits had recorded themselves in favor of some change, eleven of them favoring the name "Methodist Connection," nine "Methodist Church," and eight "Presbyterian Methodists." The Conference decided to make no change. A proposition had been submitted for a modification of the rule in regard to attendance upon class-meetings. Thirty-two circuits, representing 10,222 members, had voted in favor of a change, and twenty-six circuits, representing 10,722 members, had voted against it. The change was not made, but it was resolved unanimously—

> That this Conference, while resolving to continue the class-meeting in its present rank and authority among us, deems it expedient, in harmony with the purport of the returns from a large number of circuits, to appoint a committee to consider whether any improvement can be effected in the mode of conducting the class-meeting, such as would be likely to dispose persons who statedly worship and communicate with us to become members.

The income of the *Home Missionary Society* for the year was reported to have been £1,697 5*s.* 10*d.*, and the expenditures had been £1,930 7*s.* 11*d.* The *Chapel Committee* reported the total amount raised during the year for building new churches, furnishing, and improvements, to have been £37,075. Eighteen chapels had been built or enlarged, and eleven

were in course of erection. The *Book-Room Committee* reported their total receipts to have been £2,798 5*s.* 7*d.*, and their expenditures £2,570 8*s.* 11*d.*, leaving a profit of £227 16*s.* 8*d.*; 16,916 books had been sold during the year. The financial statement of the *Foreign and Colonial Missions* showed the total income for the year to have been £6,148 11*s.* 3*d.*, besides which the fund had a balance in hand at the beginning of the year of £2,626 19*s.* The expenditure had been £4,849 19*s.* 1*d.*

XII. United Methodist Free Churches.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this body as they were reported to the Annual Assembly in July, 1875: Number of itinerant preachers, 328; of supernumeraries, 26; of local preachers, 3,248; of leaders, 4,293; of members, 68,652; of members on trial, 6,193; of chapels, 1,309; of other preaching-rooms, 249; of Sunday-schools, 1,268; of teachers in the same, 25,281; of Sunday-school scholars, 170,718. The reports showed an increase from the previous year of 1,281 members, 33 Sunday-schools, 664 Sunday-school teachers, and 5,190 Sunday-school scholars. Thirty-one chapels had been built during the year, and eleven chapels enlarged.

The *Annual Assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches* met at Nottingham, July 28th. The Rev. Joseph Kirsop was elected president. The death of the Rev. Charles New, a missionary of the Connection in Eastern Africa, was reported from the Missionary Committee, together with an account of outrages and robberies which had been committed upon him by the chief of Chaga. A resolution was adopted by the Assembly, calling the attention of the Government to the facts as narrated, and asking it to secure, if possible, greater protection to the lives of British subjects while traveling in Eastern Africa. An address was read from the native members of the Church connected with the Chinese mission of the Connection. A plan for the establishment of a connectional school for the education of the sons of ministers and laymen was approved, and a committee was appointed to take such preliminary steps as may be needful for the accomplishment of that object, and report to the next Annual Assembly. A plan was approved for the organization of a special fund for the purchase of sites and the erection of chapels, in aid of home-mission work, and efforts were advised for the raising of £10,000 in five years, said fund to be under the management of the Connectional Committee, and to be applied conditionally, according to the recommendations of the Annual Assembly of each year, in furthering the objects for which it was instituted. The Assembly recommended to the churches the practice of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks; expressed a desire for "more rigid legislation on the subject of the liquor-traffic;" voted thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his pamphlets on the Vatican Decrees; and *resolved*, "That the most strenuous efforts of the Christian Church should be exerted until the separation between church and state should be complete."

The eighteenth annual *Missionary Meeting of the United Methodist Free Churches* was held in London, April 26th. Alderman Green, J. P., of Tynemouth, presided. The home receipts for the missions were reported to have been for the year £11,119 12*s.* 5*d.*, or £1,617 7*s.* 11*d.* more than those of the previous year. The expenditures had been £10,397 13*s.* 5*d.* The number of church-members on the foreign stations was 6,112, showing an increase during the year of 224 accredited members, besides whom there were 545 persons on trial for membership. Adding the number of members on the home circuits to the number reported from the home fields, the total number in all the missions was shown to be 67,371, with 6,195 probationers. The Missionary Committee had aimed at the development of the native agency, and native laborers had been employed in China, West Africa, and East Africa. The Chinese mission circuit now comprised six preaching-places, with Wingpo for the centre. Premises suitable for the work had been bought at this place. An increase of 117 members and financial prosperity were reported in the Jamaica mission. Several new chapels had been built, one of them at Kingston. An increase of 63 members was reported in the New Zealand mission. A decrease in the number of members had taken place in the Australian mission. The death of the Rev. Charles New, a missionary of this Church, which took place at Dummer, Africa, February 13th, was spoken of as that of an heroic, intrepid, and devoted laborer, whose contributions to science, discoveries in geography, and explorations in the interests of civilization and Christianity, had been very good and great.

XIII. Wesleyan Reform Union.—The following is a summary of the statistical returns of this denomination as made to the delegate meeting of 1875: Number of chapels and preaching-places, 242; of preachers, 538; of preachers on trial, 89; of ministers, 15; of leaders, 465; of members, 7,587; of members on trial, 506; of Sunday-schools, 180; of teachers in the same, 2,944; of Sunday-school scholars, 18,760. The report of the *Book-Room* showed that a slight decrease had taken place in its business within the year. The accounts of the *Chapel Relief Fund* showed that there was a balance of £96 15*s.* 1*d.* in the hands of the treasurer, and that the loans out amounted to £255. The net increase for *home missions* for the year was reported to have been £394 9*s.* 3*d.* Three home missionaries had been employed at the beginning of the year, and two in the latter part.

XIV. Australasian Methodist Church.—*The General Conference* of the Australasian Methodist Church met at Melbourne, May 12th. The Rev. S. Wilkinson, President of the New South Wales and Queensland Conference, as

senior minister, presided at the opening session, but was relieved by the presidents of the other annual conferences in alternation. The principal business before the body was the discussion of the provisions of an amended constitution. It was decided that the annual conferences should be composed of equal numbers of ministers and laymen. Coördinate power and authority were given to ministers and laymen in the General Conference, excepting that it was required that the president of that body must be a minister. A draft of a model deed, and drafts of bills to be passed through the several Colonial Parliaments, with a view to legalizing the positions of the several annual conferences and the General Conference, were prepared. The constitution and the drafts were ordered to be submitted to the British Conference for its approval, to be of force when it is ascertained that they have not been disallowed by that body. The British Conference was also requested to ascertain and advise as to whether an act of the British Parliament might be obtained which would render unnecessary colonial legislation.

MEXICO (ESTADOS UNIDOS DE MÉJICO), a federal republic of North America, extending from latitude 15° to 32° 27′ north, and from longitude 86° 34′ to 117° west. It is bounded north by the United States; east by the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and Balize; south by the republic of Guatemala; and south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The territory of the republic, comprising an area of 702,990 square miles, is divided into twenty-seven States, one Federal District, and one Territory, which, with their populations (mostly) according to a statistical publication of Señor García Cubas in 1874, and their capitals, are as follows:

STATES.	Population.	Capitals.
guas Calientes	89,715	Aguas Calientes.
ampeachy	80,366	Campeachy.
hiapas	193,987	Chiapas.
hihuahua	180,668	Chihuahua.
oahuila	98,897	Saltillo.
olima	65,827	Colima.
urango	190,846	Durango.
uanajuato	729,988	Guanajuato.
uerrero	328,069	Guerrero.
idalgo	404,207	Pachuca.
alisco	966,689	Guadalajara.
exico	663,557	Toluca.
ichoacan	618,240	Morelia.
orelos	150,384	Cuernavaca.
uevo Leon	178,872	Monterey.
ajaca	662,468	Oajaca.
uebla	697,788	Puebla.
uerétaro	171,666	Querétaro.
n Luis Potosi	525,110	San Luis Potosí.
naloa	168,031	Culiacan.
onora	109,388	Ures.
abasco	83,707	San Juan Bautista.
amaulipas	140,000	Ciudad Victoria.
axcala	121,668	Tlaxcala.
era Cruz	504,950	Jalapa.
ucatan	422,365	Mérida.
acatecas	397,945	Zacatecas.
ederal District	315,996	Mexico.
ower California (Territory)	23,195	La Paz.
Total	9,276,079*	

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

The number of pure-blooded Indians in Mexico is commonly set down at 6,000,000, of whom not more than one-half have fixed habitations, the other half being still, for the most part, in a state of comparative savagism.

The capital, Mexico, has a population variously estimated at from 230,000 to 250,000.

The President of the Republic is Señor Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, elected November 21, 1872; the Minister of the Interior (*Ministro de Gobernacion*) is Señor Don C. G. Pérez; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don José María Lafragua; the Minister of Finance, Señor Don Francisco Mejía; the Minister of War, General of Division Ignacio Mejía; the Minister of Justice, Public Instruction, and Public Worship, Señor Don José Diaz Covarrubias; and the Minister of Public Works, Señor Don Blas Balcárcel.

The Treasurer-General of the Republic is Señor Don Manuel Izaguirre; the President of the Supreme Court of Justice (virtually Vice-President of the Republic) is Señor Don I. M. Iglesias; and the Postmaster-General is Señor Don Pedro Garay y Garay.

Each State in the republic has its separate government, the legislative power being exercised by an Assembly styled the State Congress, and the executive by a Governor (gobernador constitucional).

The Governors of the several States, etc., were as follows in 1875:

States.	Governors.
Aguas Calientes	
Campeachy	Señor Don J. Baranda.
Chiapas	" " P. Dominguez.
Chihuahua	" " M. Samaniego.
Coahuila	
Colima	Señor Don F. Santa Cruz.
Durango	" " F. Hernández Marin.
Guanajuato	" " F. Antillon.
Guerrero	" " D. Alvarez.
Hidalgo	" " J. Fernández.
Jalisco	" " —— Camarena.
Mexico	" " —— Enriquez.
Michoacan	
Morelos	" " F. Leyva.
Nuevo Leon	" " Garza Ayala.
Oajaca	" " —— Esperon.
Puebla	" " J. Romero Várgas.
Querétaro	" " B. de Zenea.
San Luis	" " —— Hernández.
Sinaloa	" " E. Buelna.
Sonora	" " M. Pesqueira.
Tabasco	" " V. Dueñas.
Tamaulipas	" " S. Canales.
Tlaxcala	" " M. Carvajal.
Vera Cruz	" " F. de Landero y Cos.
Yucatan	" " General Palomino.
Zacatecas	
Federal District	Señor Don O. Pérez.
Lower California (Terr'y)	" " B. Dávalas.

The Archbishop of Mexico is Monseñor P. A. de Labastida; of Michoacan, Dr. Arciga; of Guadalajara, Dr. P. Loza.

The Mexican minister plenipotentiary to the United States is Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal; and the Mexican consul-general at New York, Dr. Juan N. Navarro. The United States minister plenipotentiary to Mexico is the Hon. John W. Foster; and the United States consul-general at the capital, Dr. Julius A. Skilton.

The annexed table shows the financial position of the country for the year 1873–'74:

REVENUE.

Import duties	$10,854,159
Transit "	1,225
Tonnage dues	50,917
Lighthouse "	14,488
Export duties on gold and silver	881,042
" " on timber	86,949
" " on orchilla	4,500
" " on foreign merchandise	2,917
Revenue office	1,238,969
Stamped paper	2,812,077
Direct contributions (Federal District)	524,495
Nationalized property	352,511
Mint	410,361
Public instruction	89,440
Post-Office	528,583
Sundries	351,007
Arrears	816,998
Total	$18,465,638

EXPENDITURES (AS ESTIMATED IN BUDGET).

Legislative	$877,100
Executive	48,172
Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, District Courts	291,680
Ministry of the Interior	1,778,887
" Foreign Affairs	260,860
" Justice, etc	873,128
" Ministry of Finance	5,091,689
" War and Navy	10,252,522
" Public Works	4,557,888
Total	$23,956,421

In an official publication for the year 1875 the revenue for the fiscal year above referred to is set down at $22,197,802.02, and the expenditures were the same sum precisely. The disappearance of the large deficit observable on comparing the two detailed tables above given is accounted for by the swelling of the revenue by numerous incidental unclassified receipts on the one hand, and the limitation of the expenditure on the other, in such a manner as to precisely balance the revenue.

For details concerning the national debt, and the army, reference may be made to the article MEXICO, page 552 of the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874. In that same article will likewise be found comprehensive remarks relative to the commodities chiefly exported and imported by the Mexican Republic; while in the following table are exhibited the several countries with which the foreign trade is for the most part carried on, and the respective values of the exports thereto and the imports therefrom, for the whole of the year 1873:

Value of the Exports to	Value of the Imports from	COUNTRIES.
$12,480,000	$10,181,000	Great Britain.
11,367,000	7,420,000	United States.
4,604,000	4,817,000	France.
1,579,000	1,233,000	Colombia.
803,000	3,890,000	Germany.
752,000	1,894,000	Cuba.
81,000	105,000	Central America.
25,000	21,000	Various.
$31,691,000	$29,062,000	

By comparing with the totals of the foregoing table the mean annual value of the exports ($10,000,000 approximately), and of the imports ($14,500,000 nearly), for the four years 1825–'28, it will be seen that, while the latter have about doubled, the former have more than tripled.

The number of vessels entered at the several ports of the republic in the year 1873, and their respective flags, are set forth in the subjoined table:

Flags.	Number of Vessels.
Mexican	2,227
United States	382
British	162
French	115
German	112
Spanish	64
Norwegian	48
Danish	33
Dutch	12
Others	26
Total	3,181

Estimated tonnage, 1,000,000. The Mexican merchant navy is composed of 357 sea-going and coasting vessels, and 672 small craft exclusively engaged in the coasting traffic.

Early in the year, the reactionary periodicals of the capital echoed in menacing tones the traditional inimical sentiments of the conservative or clerical party toward the present Government. This renewed manifestation of hostility was provoked by the decree, issued late in 1874, for the suppression of the order of the Sisters of Charity, the only monastic order then remaining in the republic, all the others having been abolished by Juarez long before the establishment of Maximilian's short-lived empire. The opposition principles were most strikingly revealed through the medium of certain documents entitled "Protests of the Ladies," signed by, and purporting to have been drawn up by, a number of ladies, many of them the wives of influential citizens and Senators, and, in form, the expression of their regret for the departure of the Sisters of Charity, but, in fact, a denunciation of the liberal measures especially characteristic of the present administration, and that of the late President, Juarez. Mr. Foster says:

The subject has been discussed with much acrimony in the daily press of this capital, by the Conservative or Catholic organs on the one side, and the combined Liberal press on the other, the discussion having had the effect to unite the Liberal opposition newspapers with the supporters of the administration in the defense of the law, which law is regarded as the natural sequence of the constitutional principles of 1857, and not peculiarly an administration measure.

Strenuous were the efforts of the Conservative or church party to form a union with the Liberal opposition, with the design, as it has been rumored, of bringing about a revolution; but such a coalition was unconditionally rejected by the Liberal opposition press and party. One of the most pronounced of the Liberal opposition papers indorses, in most enthusiastic language, the action of the President, and quotes approvingly an editorial from the official Government organ, referring to the "Protests" and the treatment of the officials whose wives signed them. But, to fully comprehend the political situation of the country, it is proper to refer to other matters.

The long and, for Mexico, profound peace which the country has enjoyed has not fully realized the natural expectation of a revival of business, a rapid development of industries, and an era of prosperity. For the past two years the leading industry of the country, silver-mining, has been much depressed,

many of the mines being at present only nominally worked, among which is that of the largest company in the republic, the "*Real del Monte*," and there are many laborers without employment. There is a general complaint in mercantile circles of a lethargy and dullness in trade. There has been a repeated delay in the promised construction of railroads to the interior, to the Pacific, and to the American frontier, which has been the greatest industrial demand of the country. Immigration has not set in, as was hoped, with the restoration of peace and a stable government. As a consequence, many experience a feeling of disappointment, and others a spirit of restlessness, which to some observers of the situation forebodes *pronunciamientos* and revolution; and of this state of the country the Conservative party has been very ready to take advantage. The departure of the Sisters of Charity and the "Protests of the Ladies," added to the Pope's denunciation of the Mexican laws of reform, have revived much of the old religious fanaticism and hatred of the present Government, which was believed to be dying out. This spirit has developed itself in the number and strength of the bandits in different parts of the republic, and in attacks upon Protestant churches and adherents. Inappropriate as it may seem, the rallying-cry and professed object of the robber-bands and guerrillas is that of the defense of the Church. These bands, whose numbers are swelled by the numerous unemployed laborers, have become so formidable in the States of Michoacan and Jalisco as to give currency to the report of an organized revolution. But, in view of the recent vigorous measures ordered by the authorities, it is anticipated that these bands will soon be suppressed or scattered. Frequent notices of outrages upon Protestant congregations or individuals appear in the daily papers, or are reported to the superintendents of missions in this city.

The common remark is, that the country was more prosperous in the times of revolution than in these days of peace. The army then gave employment to the idle laborers, their subsistence occasioned a large expenditure of money, and their movement created life and animation. The people, accustomed to war and changes of government, become restless under the present comparatively long peace. But the administration of Mr. Lerdo is impressed with the necessity to the nation of a continuance of peace, satisfied that, under its influence, the republic will, in time, experience such a revival of business, mining, and agricultural and manufacturing interests, as will give the country an era of prosperity never before enjoyed; and it will be successful in repressing outbreaks so long as the army remains faithful. The latest official report of the army places its strength at 23,000, and it is better armed, equipped, and disciplined, than in any former period in the history of the country. There are just now rumors of a threatened *pronunciamiento*, and of the discovery of a plot, the chief instigator of which was General Rocha, division-general and commander of the Federal troops in this capital, which had for its object the deposition of President Lerdo. While there has been some basis for the rumors, the conspiracy does not appear to have had any definite organization or well-settled plan, and the Executive authority was not greatly endangered by it. It is doubtless sufficiently grave, however, to require the removal of General Rocha from his command.

Within the Liberal party there are no differences of principles sufficiently marked upon which to organize an armed opposition to the present administration. It could only be of a personal character, without justification or palliation. Revolution at present can be organized only upon a reactionary basis, and that does not appear probable.

A comprehensive view of the general state of affairs in Mexico, in the first half of the year, is afforded by the following extract from President Lerdo's speech, delivered at the opening of Congress, on April 1st:

. . . In order to strengthen them more with Guatemala and Italy, representatives of the republic have been sent* especially charged with expressing to those Governments the wishes which that of Mexico entertains for the prosperity of the people over whose destinies they preside.

Among the amendments to the Constitution recently made, with all the requisites which the same provides, the creation of the Senate, which will be realized in September next, will become, in the composition of the executive power, the complement of our constitutional organization.

The Executive has strictly observed the organic law of the constitutional additions and reforms. The remains of old prejudices in the religious sentiment of some persons, artfully and unreasonably excited, have given occasion or pretext for the formation of small armed bands in a limited section of the States of Michoacan and Jalisco. These small bands, which will soon be dispersed, have not had it in their power to compromise the peace of the nation.

The Executive has submitted, and recommends to the consideration of Congress, a bill of a new and important mining ordinance, so useful in a country in which that branch of industry is one of the principal sources of wealth.

The project of the code of commerce having been completed, it will be submitted to Congress as soon as the observations of the Chamber of Commerce of this city are examined.

Instruction in the art of teaching, etc., being now given in the National Secondary School for Girls, that institution now partakes of the character of a normal school, in order that there may be furnished a good corps of female teachers. The Executive is also occupied in organizing a normal school of male teachers, the project for which will be duly presented to Congress for its examination and approval.

The project of a law for compulsory primary instruction, which the Executive has presented to Congress, has the highest and most important interest for making education general and elevating the moral condition of society.

The commission sent to observe in Asia the transit of Venus reported that it had complete success in the observation.

For the important work of the railway from Mexico to Leon, the investigations and surveys necessary for the entire distance from Mexico to Querétaro have already been commenced.

Near the end of the last period of sessions, the Executive submitted to Congress a project for a railway from Leon to the Rio Bravo (Rio Grande), and another for a railway from Guaymas to the Sonora and Arizona frontier.

The basis of a project is already settled, which will soon be presented to Congress, for a railway from Matamoras to the Laguna de Jesus María, and for the necessary work in said lake for the purpose of forming therein an excellent port, which shall offer to vessels ample space and security.

The funds necessary for the lighthouses of Anegada de Afuerza, in Vera Cruz, and of Tampico, have been deposited. These improvements in the two harbors will be of great utility.

The labor for completing the canal from the lake of Tamiahua to Tampico is well advanced, as also that on the canal which will convey the waters of the Rio Armeria to the lagoon of Cuyetlan.

No effort is omitted for pushing forward to completion the several extensive telegraphic lines now in process of construction. Already all the material for the line from Tampico to Matamoras, *via* Ciudad

* For the first time since the days of the late empire.

Victoria, has been received, which communicates with the city just named. Since the establishment of peace, in 1872, over 1,600 miles of Government telegraph-lines have been constructed.

The commission charged with the arrangements for the national exposition, and the preparations for the part Mexico is to take in the Philadelphia Exposition, continues its labors satisfactorily.

The law of November 10, 1874, for continuing the recognition and liquidation of the claims of the public debt is punctually observed.

The stamp law, promulgated December 31, 1871, was not carried into effect at once, owing to the lack of printing apparatus for the stamps. The want having been supplied, it was determined on the 1st of last December that the law should take effect. It is now in force in the Federal District and in most of the States, and, thanks to certain modifications introduced by the Executive, in favor of the public, is unattended by the difficulties which other similar laws are wont to give rise to.

In pursuance of the decree of Congress permitting vessels from foreign ports to enter our coasting ports, for the purpose of taking on board cattle and wood, the Executive has issued a system of rules for the prevention of smuggling, without weakening the effect of the laws in favor of exportation.

To encourage the extensive traffic induced by increasing mineral products in the district of Muligé, Lower California, and the fisheries along the coasts, a port has been established there for the coasting-trade.

The Executive has been careful to keep the military colonies in the frontier States well provided with arms, equipments, and other elements necessary to their proper organization, and to enable them to fulfill their important mission of protecting the persons and property of the inhabitants of those States.

The term of the session of Congress which was opened on April 1st expired, by limitation, on May 31st. We subjoin a translation of the more important passages of the President's speech at the opening of the fall session, September 16th:

Citizen Deputies and Senators: For the first time, under the political regimen established in 1857, the legislative power of the Union comes to exercise its functions composed of two Chambers. The institution of the Senate completes our constitutional system, offering new hopes of prosperity, not only as the equal representation of the States is now combined with the proportionate representation of the population, but also because the greater concentration of intelligence and the double discussion of the laws will make of the Federal Congress a fruitful centre of prosperity for the republic.

This reform, initiated eight years ago, is now realized, after being considered by various Congresses, approved by the Legislatures of the States, and sanctioned by all the requisites of the fundamental code.

Our relations with the friendly powers continue to be cordially and happily cultivated.

The necessary data are now collected upon which to base the project of a treaty of limits between Mexico and Guatemala, the conclusion of which will be sought with zeal, it being desirous to hasten to a satisfactory termination this subject, which has for half a century occupied the attention of both countries.

The reëstablishment of the monarchy in Spain having been communicated to the Executive, the representative of Mexico in Madrid has been accredited anew.

The work of the mixed commission established in Washington is nearly terminated, the decision in a few cases only being wanting, as also the decision of the arbiter in several cases in which the commissioners were not agreed.

The investigating commission in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora has terminated its labors satisfactorily, of which result the report has recently been made, which will soon be published.

Elections for magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice having been held in all the republic, the final declaration of Congress is only wanting to constitute that high tribunal complete.

Under the authority conferred by Congress upon the Executive, a law has been formed for the reorganization of the tribunals of the Federal District.

The project of reform of the respective commissions appointed in compliance with the law which ordered the revision of the code of civil proceedings will be sent to Congress at once.

Public instruction has continued to merit particular attention. Both in the primary and in the professional schools efforts have constantly been made to increase the elements of instruction, by establishing new professorships as well as by providing all the instruments and other useful apparatus for practical teaching. With the same desire of obtaining the most perfect practical instruction, various pupils of the national schools have continued to be sent abroad upon the successful conclusion of their studies.

The Executive sent an initiative to Congress, at its last session, for the establishment of a normal school for teachers. This subject is very worthy to be recommended, in order to meet the growing wants of primary instruction.

In the conservatory of music and declamation, practical instruction in the latter branch has been inaugurated, in order to encourage advancement in national art and dramatic literature. The Executive has ordered a dramatic company to be subsidied, which is intrusted with the instruction of Mexican dramatic authors, and the bringing out upon the stage the plays of those authors, the latter sharing in the pecuniary benefits.

Notwithstanding certain difficulties, care has been taken to continue with regularity the ordinary payment of the civil and military lists.

On account of the imperious necessity of obtaining some increase in the receipts of the national Treasury, in order not to neglect improvements of great interest and to meet the obligations of the Administration, the Executive, as authorized by Congress, has ordered a time to be fixed when the reduction of ten per cent. in the tariff shall cease and the entire collection of the import duties shall be made. In the last session of Congress the propriety of this measure had already been indicated, which has not been repugnant to public opinion, considering it as the most equitable and least onerous mode of obtaining additional resources.

According to the direction of Congress, more than $200,000, representing almost the total of the copper money in circulation in Sinaloa, have already been withdrawn from circulation. It is expected soon to be possible to withdraw the rest of this money, which, on account of its depreciation in that State, has occasioned serious injury to commerce and to all social interests.

The insurrectionary bands in the State of Michoacan, although they have not been entirely suppressed, having been favored by the rugged character of the country, have very notably diminished. A competent Federal force constantly pursues them, and frequently defeats them, it being expected that very soon order will be entirely restored in that State. It is also to be believed that the disturbances which have occurred in Nuevo Leon, on account of local questions, will soon disappear, with a happy termination to those difficulties.

The insurrection against the local government of Chiapas has been effectually resisted by that government. As a sufficient Federal force was also sent

immediately, it is certain that no element of disorder in that State can be maintained.

In the rest of the republic the benefits of peace are enjoyed, solidly supported by public opinion, which, with the experience of former revolutions, condemns all sorts of rebellious movements.

It is gratifying to the Executive to state to Congress that he has hardly had occasion to make use of the extraordinary faculties which were conceded to him. He has sought duly to reciprocate the confidence of Congress by abstaining from the use of them in so far as his own faculties were sufficient. Nevertheless, the concession of these extraordinary powers has not been fruitless, as it has prevented the extension of disorder, and also because the simple fact of investing the Government with all necessary power has restrained those who wished to create public disorder.

Without neglecting the other branches of the Administration, the development of public improvements has been zealously sought, under the conviction that these will assure peace, being the most efficacious element of social progress.

The contract has been renewed with the steamship company engaged in the traffic between certain of our Pacific ports, for the benefit of the trade carried on between them.

The new telegraph-lines are completed between the following places: San Luis Potosi and Tampico; Mexico and Vera Cruz; Cuernavaca and Cuautla; and Tepejé and Tula in the State of Hidalgo.

The work at the ports of Frontera and Tabasco are rapidly advancing toward completion; and those at the mole of Mazatlan have been commenced.

The railway line from Vera Cruz to Zamorana is completed; and that from Vera Cruz to Jalapa has been in operation since June last. The line from Merida* to Progreso is in rapid course of preparation; as is also the wagon-road from Tehuacan to the capital of Oajaca. The surveying has been completed for more than 200 kilometres of the Central Railway.

MICHIGAN. The only general election for the year was for judges and Regents of the University, and it resulted as follows: For Justices of the Supreme Court, Benjamin F. Graves was reëlected for the regular term without opposition. To fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge Christiancy to the United States Senate, the vote was: for Isaac Marston, Republican, 117,951; for Lyman D. Norris, Democrat, 91,876: Republican majority, 26,075. For Regents of the University, Samuel S. Walker and Byron M. Cutcheon, Republicans, were chosen over Samuel T. Douglass and Peter White, Democrats, by an average majority of 21,163. The following persons were chosen Circuit Judges in the several circuits:

1. D. L. Pratt, Ind.	11. D. Goodwin, Ind.
2. H. H. Cooledge, R.	12. W. D. Williams, Ind.
3. C. J. Reilly, D.	13. R. Hatch, Jr., Ind.
4. M. D. Huntingdon, D.	14. A. H. Giddings, R.
5. P. T. Vanzile, R.	15. E. W. Keightley, Ind.
6. A. C. Baldwin, D.	16. E. W. Harris, Ind.
7. J. Turner, Ind.	17. Birney Hoyt, R.
8. L. S. Lovell, R.	18. S. M. Green, Ind.
9. J. L. Hawes, D.	19. H. H. Wheeler, Ind.
10. W. S. Tenant, Ind.	20. H. Hart, R.

Those are classed as independent who were chosen either without opposition or against party candidates.

The most important legislation for the year was that relating to intoxicating liquors. This was contained in several acts. The first imposed heavy penalties on persons preparing or selling liquors adulterated with any deleterious drug, substance, or liquid, which is poisonous or injurious to health. The second required the payment of an annual tax of $300 by every non-resident selling or taking orders for distilled liquors in the State, and $100 by every one selling or taking orders for malt, brewed, or fermented liquors. The third repealed the prohibitory liquor law, and imposed an annual tax on dealers in liquors as follows: On retail dealers in spirituous or intoxicating liquors, $150; on retail dealers in brewed or malt liquors, $40; on wholesale dealers in spirituous or intoxicating liquors, $300; on manufacturers of brewed or malt liquors not manufacturing over 1,500 bbls., $50; over 1,500 and not exceeding 5,000, $100; over 5,000, $200; on manufacturers of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, $300. The tax was to be paid over for the benefit of the contingent fund of the township, village, or city, in which the business was carried on. The third made stringent provisions to prevent the sale or delivery of intoxicating liquors, wine, and beer, to minors, and to drunken persons or habitual drunkards, and gave an action for damages to the wife, child, parent, guardian, husband, or other person, who should be injured in person or property, or means of support, by unlawful sales. The enforcement of the second of these acts was resisted on various grounds, the most important of which was, that it was in violation of a provision of the State constitution, which prohibits the Legislature from authorizing any license for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors; the argument being that the taxation of the business implied a protection of the business, and was thus equivalent to a license. This position was judicially held to be unsound, the Supreme Court holding that, as the business was no longer prohibited, and its lawfulness did not in any manner depend on taxation, the tax could not be a license, or equivalent to a license; and, moreover, that it was perfectly competent to tax a business for the purpose of discouraging it, or even to make an illegal business the measure of the tax a man should pay if he persisted in continuing it. The third act above mentioned was also contested on various technical grounds, but was fully sustained. The result of a change in the system from a prohibition of the liquor-traffic to the taxation of it, so far as the same is shown by the licenses issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau, is as follows: number of dealers in 1874, 6,164; number in 1875, 4,991; decrease, 1,173. Before the legislation above given, dealers were not taxed at all by State authority, except in a few places under municipal by-laws.

The State Agricultural College has property consisting of buildings and farm, in and upon which instruction is given, appraised at $240,-

* Merida is the capital of Yucatan, and Progreso the chief resort of shipping in that State.—V.

861.75; land in the vicinity, valued at $7,000; agricultural fund in the State Treasury, on which the State pays the college 7 per cent. interest, $231,377.46; lands donated by the General Government, and remaining unsold, 165,154.57 acres. The State makes to the college a yearly appropriation in addition to its interest, and this in 1875 was about as usual. The college farm is near Lansing, and consists of 676 acres, watered by a small river, and possessing a great variety of soil, and considerable natural beauty. The chemical laboratory is quite complete, and the other buildings suitable to the general working of the institution. Number of graduates, 123; instructors, 13; pupils, 156; T. C. Abbott, president. The institution is under the general charge and supervision of the State Board of Agriculture.

The course of study is four years in length. Agriculture is taught by extended courses of lectures by three professors, assisted in practical instruction by several assistants especially educated for their work. The various sciences, modern languages and literature, history, and philosophy, find a place in its course of study.

The distinguishing feature of the college is its labor system. Every student works three hours each of five days of the week upon the farm, receiving a small compensation for his labor. The labor system is so interwoven with the instruction given, and so managed under the skillful care of professors and foremen, as to keep up the interest of students in it, and make it no loss to the institution. The labor system has been in continued operation since the opening of the college nineteen years ago, and never was more efficient than now.

The following are the school statistics:

STATISTICS.	1874.	1875.	Increase. * Decrease.
Number of townships and cities	955	987	32
" " school-districts	5,571	5,706	145
" " children between ages of five and twenty	436,694	449,181	12,487
" " " attending public schools	327,506	343,981	16,475
Percentage of attendance	.75	79	.04
Average number of months schools were taught	7	6.9	*.1
" " " high-schools taught	9.4	9.6	.2
Number of graded or high-schools	327	295	*32
" " male teachers	3,156	3,287	131
" " female teachers	9,120	9,191	71
Average wages per month of male teachers	$52 31	$51 29	*$1 02
" " " " of female teachers	$27 01	$28 19	$1 18
Total wages of male teachers	$737,470 99	$751,637 74	$14,166 75
" " of female teachers	$1,179,540 11	$1,201,036 45	$21,496 34
" " of all teachers	$1,917,011 10	$1,952,674 19	$35,663 09
Number of frame schoolhouses	4,390	4,476	86
" of brick "	682	719	37
" of log "	549	513	*36
" of stone "	80	79	*1
Total number of "	5,701	5,787	86
Estimated value of houses and sites	$8,613,845	$9,115,354	$501,509
Number of seats in schoolhouses	407,072	414,060	6,988
" " volumes in district libraries	120,577	132,335	11,758
" " volumes in township libraries	49,872	54,608	4,736
" " private schools reported	166	178	12
" " pupils in private schools	5,845	7,934	2,089
RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.			
On hand at commencement of school year	$576,056 03	$675,892 40	$99,836 37
Received from district taxes	2,393,604 73	2,341,928 71	*51,681 02
" " two-mill State tax	466,086 05	508,551 87	42,465 82
" " primary-school fund	205,430 14	218,036 29	12,606 15
" " non-resident pupils	37,311 26	37,453 65	142 39
Total, including receipts from other sources	4,107,583 78	4,168,068 53	60,479 75
EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.			
Paid to teachers	$1,905,458 71	$1,958,481 15	$53,027 44
" for buildings and repairs	536,307 28	550,661 64	14,354 36
" on bonds and interest	384,954 41	398,106 41	13,152 00
" for other purposes	600,901 48	619,112 98	18,211 50
Indebtedness of districts	1,850,764 19	1,826,160 48	*24,603 71

Three new schools were added to the State University at Ann Arbor during the year—a school of mines, a school of dentistry, and a school of homœopathic medicine. A hospital building was also erected for the medical department. Additional buildings were also provided for the State Charitable School at Coldwater; and the State House of Correction, provided for by the Legislature of 1873, was located at Ionia, and its construction proceeded with.

The report of S. S. Cobb, Railroad Commissioner, bearing date of October 30, 1875, contains the following statistics:

At the close of the year 1874, the railroad interests of Michigan were represented by thirty-four corporations, which owned a total of 5,278.36 miles of road, of which 3,314.98 miles were within the State. In addition to this, there were 7,375 miles of double track, and 512 miles of sidings. The increase for the year shows 61.6 miles of road built in 1874.

The several corporations represented in the above railroads had a capital stock of $138,850,373.61, or $26,529.76 per mile of road owned. The proportion of capital stock for

the miles of road lying in the State was $63,-529,917.86.

The total debt liabilities of these roads were $156,468,863.46, of which $95,674,287.07 is applicable to the miles of road in the State, or $30,128.56 per mile.

The combined stock and debt amount to $56,862.77 per mile of road.

The cost of these railroads and the equipment with which they are operated amounts to $54,453.91 per mile.

Earnings and Expenses.—The gross earnings of the thirty-four roads were $45,899,289.74, or $3,179.94 per mile of road operated. Of this, 27 per cent. was from passengers, 2 per cent. from mail, $1\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. from express, 69 per cent. from freight, and $\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. from miscellaneous sources.

The total of operating expenses was $30,543,-249.13, or $5,442.52 per mile of road. This shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of $8\frac{23}{100}$ per cent.

The earnings per train per mile were, for passenger-trains, $1.59; freight-trains, $1.71; or an average, for all trains earning revenue, of $1.65.

The average expense for operating, per train per mile, was, for all trains, $0.91.7; and for trains earning revenue, $1.10. The interest expense per revenue earning train per mile, was 39 cents; or a total of train per mile expense of $1.49.

The interest liability of these roads for the year was (approximately) $10,904,490.46, of which $2,231,044.76 remained unpaid. Eight companies failed to pay any part of their interest, and seven companies paid but part of their interest.

The operating expenses and interest of twenty-three companies exceeded their gross earnings by a total of $2,469,977.26.

The net earnings for all the roads show a total of $15,356,040.61, or $2,737.42 per mile of road operated.

The above amount is equal to $5\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. on the total cost of roads and equipment, and $5\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. on the investment represented by the paid-up stock and debt.

But one company paid any dividends during the year—the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern having paid one of 10 per cent. on their preferred stock, and one of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the common stock.

The train mileage for the year was 9,352,272 miles for passenger-trains, 18,119,684 miles for freight-trains, 257,173 for mixed trains, and 6,068,199 miles for construction and other trains: a total train mileage of 33,824,000, or of trains earning revenue, 27,155,802 miles.

The number of passengers carried was 10,-268,373; and the passengers carried one mile were 430,392,230.

The aggregate tons of freight moved were 14,318,317, and the tons carried one mile, as reported by twenty-two roads, were 1,932,955,-796.

The character of the business done may be seen from the following table:

CLASSES OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

	Per Cent.
Cereals	15.15
Agricultural products, except grain	1.94
Flour	3.93
Provisions	2.37
Manufactures	2.18
Animals	5.17
Lumber and forest products	17.17
Coal	6.61
Iron and other ores	9.77
Stone and brick	1.46
Merchandise and other articles	29.54

There were in the State 759 stations, or one for each $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles of road. The thirty-four companies employ in the State 15,608 persons—an average of four men to each mile of road.

Mr. Samuel H. Row, the State Insurance Commissioner, furnishes the following abstract of the insurance within the State for the last five years preceding 1875, the returns for that year not being yet received.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The mutual fire-insurance companies of the State are limited in territory to two counties, contiguous to each other; said companies numbered, December 31, 1874, thirty-five separate organizations. Abstracts of annual reports show (December 31st):

TOTALS.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Amount at risk	$63,261,456	$69,666,180	$75,503,263	$80,525,893	$85,618,781
Memberships	32,051	35,876	39,278	41,587	44,068
Assessments	$112,211	$111,247	$140,719	$118,450	$135,678
Losses paid	$90,647 00	$85,164 88	$104,096 56	$95,925 69	$109,330 55

The aggregate Michigan business of stock, fire, and fire-marine insurance companies for the same term of years is as follows:

YEAR.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	LOSSES.	
			Paid.	Incurred.
1870	$131,607,188 00	$1,613,241 53	$978,589 08	$989,049 68
1871	136,469,945 00	1,647,507 94	942,946 92	1,033,951 54
1872	158,304,755 00	2,208,735 00	1,266,517 76	1,335,407 91
1873	164,478,795 00	2,505,333 23	1,336,806 47	1,436,461 81
1874	162,258,056 78	2,570,687 63	1,225,872 68	1,273,252 66
Totals	$753,118,637 78	$10,545,504 63	$5,750,732 91	$6,068,123 60

The number of Michigan stock, fire, and fire-marine insurance companies is three; the companies of other States, and foreign governments, reporting to the Insurance Bureau during the years above given, varied from 96 to 109.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The following is a compilation of the new business done in Michigan, embracing policies issued and the amount and claims paid, for the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874:

YEAR.	No. of Companies.	NEW POLICIES ISSUED.		Total Premiums. (Old and New Business.)	Losses paid.
		Number.	Amount.		
1871	56	10,156	$17,389,265 00	$1,924,975 30	$482,190 00
1872	45	7,852	15,472,579 00	1,966,492 91	432,206 00
1873	44	7,075	15,164,597 00	1,844,262 92	542,867 00
1874	37	5,485	10,786,043 00	1,730,357 23	568,622 35

The amounts stated above as losses paid for the years mentioned are very largely below the actual sums returned to policy-holders, as they do not include any return-premiums or dividends. The total of premium receipts is the actual amount of nominal premium charged, but in the mutual dividend-paying companies a large rebate is really made, which, properly separated, would decrease the premiums or add to the amount received by the policy-holders.

SYNOPSIS OF NUMBER OF LIFE COMPANIES IN MICHIGAN AND PREMIUM RECEIPTS FROM 1861 TO 1874, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
No. of companies	12	15	20	20	24	34	43
Premiums	$63,335 00	$97,730 00	$215,191 00	$365,362 00	$542,356 83	$800,207 00	$1,005,613 68

YEAR.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
No. of companies	47	54	66	56	45	44	37
Premiums	$1,186,820 90	$1,388,389 76	$1,690,577 08	$1,824,975 30	$1,966,492 91	$1,843,206 49	$1,730,357 23

The following shows the number and amount of policies *in force* in this State at the close (December 31st) of the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874:

YEAR.	No. of Policies.	Amount in Force.
1871	29,212	$59,498,951 00
1872	29,192	59,641,984 00
1873	29,421	61,548,167 00
1874	25,049	54,165,454 00

Only one of the life-insurance companies is a Michigan corporation. The decrease in the number of foreign companies doing business in the State is due in part to the depression of business affecting insurance everywhere, and in part to the caution taken by the Insurance Commissioner to exclude all companies whose exhibits do not promise adequate indemnity to policy-holders.

The following is a summary exhibit of the financial transactions of the State Treasury during the fiscal twelve months closing on September 30, 1875:

Gross receipts into the State Treasury		$2,208,929 55
Balance in Treasury October 1, 1874		1,070,274 32
Total for period		$3,279,203 87
Gross expenditure during the same time		2,050,097 87
Balance September 30, 1875		$1,229,106 00
Showing an increase in balance, and also an excess of receipts over expenditures during the period, of		$156,832 18
As stated above, the gross Treasury receipts were		$2,208,929 55
This covers the price of State swamp-land, expended in the construction of swamp-land State roads, being—not cash		73,382 23
Leaving for net cash receipts during the period		$2,135,547 32
Of cash there was received as not revenue	$435,141 64	
And from refunding and reimbursements	48,095 75	
		483,237 39
Leaving for net cash receipts from legitimate sources of revenue		$1,652,309 93
To this amount should be added amount received to general fund, being a reimbursement of prior expenditure therefrom		15,416 19
Giving for entire receipts available for general purposes		$1,668,726 12

The net cash revenue receipts were:

From direct taxes	$970,504 99	
From specific taxes	536,480 98	
From trust funds	61,967 05	
		$1,568,952 97
Miscellaneous		84,856 96
Total ordinary revenue receipts		$1,653,809 93
To which add reimbursements as above		15,416 19
Giving for receipts for the fiscal period available for general purposes		$1,668,726 12

The amount of copper and iron ore reported from the Upper Peninsula for taxation in 1875 was:

Copper—tons, 15,219; lbs., 1,011; tax, 75c. per ton	$11,414 62
Iron—tons, 798,158; lbs., 1,480; tax, 1c. per ton..	$7,981 58

The tax is based on the reports of production in 1874.

The salt inspection for the year was 1,080,-365 barrels. The business increases steadily, mainly in Saginaw Valley.

In Headley & McCall's annual statement of the business of that valley for the year, the following estimate is made of the pine-lumber:

Lumber cut in the State	2,691,965,888	feet
Shingles cut	1,388,870,000	"
Lumber on hand	804,286,858	"
Old logs on hand	695,194,871	"

The lumber business was greatly depressed for the year, and prices ruled low.

The report of the State-prison Inspectors for the year ending September 30, 1875, shows a balance of net earnings for the year of $10,-209.65. Number of convicts at beginning of year, 703; received, 391; discharged, 259; pardoned, 26; escaped, 5; died, 10; sentences reversed, 6; sentence commuted, 1; number remaining, 788. Average term of sentences, 5.15 years; life-sentences, 3. Since 1847 seventy persons have been sentenced to solitary confinement in the State-prison for life. Of these convicts the report says:

> Of these, 26 have died; 7 were discharged for new trial and not reconvicted; 8 were pardoned; 2 have escaped; 2 have been commuted to House of Correction; 3 are insane, and 22 have been commuted from solitary confinement to imprisonment for life, leaving now in prison 24 whose sentence was solitary confinement for life.
>
> Of the insane solitary convicts, one was convicted in 1848, and, with one or two intervals, has been in solitary confinement since his committal; was partially insane when he came, and has continued in about the same condition.
>
> One was committed in 1854; was partially insane when committed, and for the last ten years has been hopelessly and totally insane.
>
> The third one was convicted in 1866; seemed to be partially insane when committed, and his insanity has continued to grow upon him since his arrival here.
>
> Since 1847—the year in which the death-penalty was abolished—there have been 39 convicts sentenced to this prison to hard labor for life, and these were convicted of murder in second degree, rape, arson, robbery, etc., 16 of whom are now in prison.

And referring to certain tables accompanying the report, it is added:

> It will be seen that a period of twenty-eight years has elapsed since the change in the law abolishing the death-penalty; and it will also be seen, upon examination, the same number were sentenced to solitary confinement during the first half of this period as during the last half; while during the same time the convictions for other and lesser crimes increased nearly one-half, and the population of the State in the same ratio.

MIGNE, Jacques Paul Abbé, a French writer and publisher, born at Saint-Flour, October 25, 1800; died in November, 1875. He studied theology at Orleans, was for a time professor at the College of Chateaudun, and was ordained as priest in 1824. Long misunderstandings with the bishop of his diocese caused him to resign his position as curate in Puiseaux. In 1833 he went to Paris and founded the *Univers religieux*, afterward *l'Univers*, which, in a short time, became the leading Catholic organ. He soon possessed a large printing establishment, from which he published editions of the Latin and Greek Church fathers, and other collections of theological works, comprising many hundreds of volumes. In 1868 his printing establishment was destroyed by fire; the losses, which were covered by insurance, amounting to more than 6,000,000 francs.

MINNESOTA. One of the most important public matters to be noted in this State, for 1875, is the census, which shows the total population, on May 1st, to have been 597,278, being an increase of 57,572 since 1870. The population by counties was as follows:

COUNTIES.	Number of Families.	Males.	Females.	Total Population.
Aitken	29	144	89	205
Anoka	1,093	2,773	2,681	5,709
Becker	587	1,246	999	2,256
Benton	384	1,066	908	1,974
Big Stone	85	171	128	305
Blue Earth	3,899	10,908	9,900	20,942
Brown	1,866	5,113	4,698	9,815
Carlton	109	285	199	495
Carver	2,219	6,953	6,080	13,033
Cass	68	73	56	289
Chippewa	674	1,608	1,367	2,977
Chisago	1,184	3,224	2,815	6,046
Clay	307	880	593	1,451
Cook	41	15	10	215
Cottonwood	655	1,582	1,288	2,870
Crow Wing	199	541	444	1,031
Dakota	2,946	9,191	8,010	17,360
Dodge	1,853	5,403	4,635	10,045
Douglas	1,308	3,350	2,969	6,319
Faribault	2,062	5,804	5,321	11,131
Fillmore	5,095	14,884	13,446	28,337
Freeborn	2,419	6,996	6,191	13,189
Goodhue	5,170	15,224	13,229	28,500
Grant	261	653	538	1,191
Hennepin	8,692	25,833	22,620	48,275
Houston	2,914	8,594	7,966	16,566
Isanti	824	2,099	1,795	3,901
Jackson	787	1,845	1,661	3,506
Kanabec	59	161	150	311
Kandiyohi	1,599	4,307	3,776	8,083
Lac Qui Parle	277	747	678	1,428
Lake	30	50	37	161

COUNTIES.	Number of Families.	Males.	Females.	Total Population.
Le Sueur	2,274	6,966	6,266	13,237
Lincoln	89	231	173	413
Lyon	561	1,382	1,161	2,543
McLeod	1,615	4,531	4,120	8,651
Martin	756	2,002	1,736	3,738
Meeker	1,734	4,522	4,104	8,626
Mille Lacs	238	693	607	1,300
Morrison	527	1,438	1,278	2,723
Mower	2,478	7,270	6,412	13,682
Murray	312	704	625	1,329
Nicollet	1,923	5,961	5,541	11,525
Nobles	615	1,433	1,317	2,750
Olmsted	3,740	11,152	9,784	20,946
Otter Tail	2,021	4,895	4,278	9,174
Pembina	89	10	4	202
Pine	180	434	272	705
Polk	251	541	372	937
Pope	794	2,098	1,980	4,078
Ramsey	6,730	18,043	17,377	36,204
Redwood	678	1,598	1,384	2,982
Renville	1,407	3,660	3,216	6,876
Rice	3,772	10,746	9,817	20,623
Rock	444	999	862	1,861
St. Louis	766	1,794	1,613	3,517
Scott	2,119	6,481	5,854	12,394
Sherburne	598	1,626	1,392	3,018
Sibley	1,602	4,658	4,229	8,884
Stearns	3,241	9,427	8,361	17,797
Steele	1,933	5,698	5,033	10,739
Stevens	168	427	359	786
Swift	469	1,233	1,036	2,269
Todd	766	2,065	1,753	3,818
Traverse	27	51	34	100
Wabasha	3,103	9,088	8,181	17,296
Wadena	43	118	90	210
Waseca	1,831	5,256	4,737	9,994
Washington	2,547	8,065	6,571	14,751
Watonwan	1,040	2,141	1,883	4,024
Wilkin	114	305	196	528
Winona	4,962	14,158	13,128	27,385
Wright	2,599	7,289	6,486	13,775
Yellow Medicine	530	1,324	1,156	2,484

The following are the totals of the above, together with the number of blacks, mulattoes, Indians, and half-breeds, not there included:

Number of white families	111,207
Number of males	314,742
Number of females	280,005
Total population	597,278
Males over twenty-one years	150,908
Persons between five and twenty-one	224,858
Number of negroes	506
Number of mulattoes	309
Number of Indians	319
Number of half-breeds	1,252

Of the total population, 376,000 were of native, and 217,429 of foreign birth; the nativity of the remainder was reported to be unknown. The States and foreign countries in which they were born were as follows:

Native born.		Foreign born.	
Minnesota	205,949	Canada	19,831
Connecticut	2,597	England	7,054
Illinois	12,574	Ireland	22,888
Indiana	7,170	Scotland	2,655
Iowa	6,849	Wales	1,057
Kentucky	1,727	Sweden	30,507
Maine	10,764	Norway	53,766
Massachusetts	5,880	Denmark	4,052
Michigan	4,512	Holland	1,738
Missouri	1,580	France	1,268
New Hampshire	3,388	Switzerland	2,183
New Jersey	1,241	Austria	3,158
New York	41,344	Bohemia	4,270
Ohio	13,320	Baden	1,700
Pennsylvania	12,044	Bavaria	2,131
Vermont	7,080	Hanover	2,117
Virginia and W. Va.	2,030	Prussia	29,216
Wisconsin	30,834	Würtemberg	937
Other States	5,669	Germany	23,501
		Other countries	3,938

Among the foreign-born people the Scandinavians take the lead, the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes, numbering 88,325. Germany follows with 59,602, and Ireland comes next with 22,838. The Dominion of Canada sent over 19,331 of her people. The nativity of the German-speaking people has not been satisfactorily settled by the assessors. The instructions of the Secretary of State required the German population to be registered under the different countries; but these instructions were disregarded in many counties, and since the unification of the German Empire there was a general disposition to ignore the old lines, and nearly all were anxious to put themselves down as hailing from "Germany." It is obvious, therefore, that the number of persons set down as having been born in Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Baden, and Würtemberg, does not by any means cover all the immigrants from these divisions of the Fatherland.

In regard to agricultural productions the last has been one of the most prosperous years in the history of the State. The following statement exhibits the progress of the State in population and agriculture since 1860:

POPULATION AND CROPS.	1860.	1875.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Population	172,022	597,279	425,257	247 00
No. of farms	18,081	60,000	41,919	232 00
Tilled acres	345,000	2,816,413	2,471,413	716 00
Wheat, acres	115,000	1,764,109	1,649,109	1,434 00
Wheat, bush.	2,186,993	31,475,000	29,288,007	1,339 00
Corn, acres	112,000	364,663	251,663	225 00
Corn, bushels	2,941,952	9,500,000	6,558,048	222 00
Oats, acres	64,000	441,102	377,102	589 00
Oats, bushels	2,176,000	15,775,000	13,600,000	625 00
Six principal grain acres	305,500	2,622,324	2,316,824	758 00
Six principal grain bush.	7,564,000	57,436,500	49,872,500	659 00
Val. of wheat-crop	$1,192,845	$27,753,750	$26,560,905	2,226 00
Value of six principal cr's.	$2,740,950	$36,588,450	$33,847,500	1,234 00

The area of the State in acres is 51,701,769, of which 14,106,269 have not been surveyed by the United States. In the 37,595,491 acres surveyed are 60,000 farms, of which, as above stated, 2,816,413 acres are under tillage.

The reports of the Surveyor-General show that 177,816,829 feet of lumber were scaled in the first or Stillwater district; 149,350,820 in the second or Minneapolis district; and 955,76[illegible] in the third or Duluth district.

The three State Fish Commissioners have made a report, showing that Minnesota has no less than 1,601,840 acres of inland lake surface, exclusive of rivers and parts of Lakes Superior and Pepin; which is nearly three and a third acres of water to every hundred acres of land. In France 493,750 acres of lakes and ponds yield an annual rental of $2,000,000. The commissioners are of opinion that if Minnesota should cultivate its lakes as France has done, the annual income would be not less than $6,488,465. "It is capable of demonstration," they say, "that ten acres of water well cultivated with fish will produce a greater ann-

nual yield than a like amount of land cultivated with its usual products. Both white-fish and lake-trout are natives of our waters, but those with which the trade is supplied here have been brought to us from outside of our own State, and might just as well have been produced and harvested in our own waters, giving employment to many of our own citizens, and being a source of considerable revenue."

White-fish is regarded as one of the best kinds with which to stock the lakes. This fish is a native in Minnesota waters, north of a line drawn through Lake Osakis in Douglas County; all the lakes and ponds of Michigan are stocked with it. It can be domesticated in all the lakes of Minnesota, where a depth of fifty or seventy-five feet can be found. Salmon is also an excellent fish for cultivation. Experiments with lake herring, fresh-water smelts, eels, and many other fish, are recommended. The plan proposed by the commissioners contemplates an expenditure of $5,000 a year for three or four years. After the waters have become stocked, it will require about $1,500 or $2,000 a year to protect them.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 9, 1875, a Board of Commissioners was constituted and named in the act for the following purposes: 1. To examine the country, rivers, and lakes, lying between the head of steamboat navigation on the St. Croix River and the waters of Lake Superior at the head of that lake, to determine the most feasible route for a canal connecting those points. 2. To make a careful and correct survey of the route which promises most for the future development of the country. 3. To make to the Legislature a report accompanied with maps and drawings, showing as nearly as practicable the features of the country over which such survey may pass, and a careful estimate of the cost for the construction of such water-channel or canal. They were also required to extend their survey so as to be able to include in their report a correct statement regarding the feasibility of a canal from Duluth to some point on the Mississippi River near Sandy Lake in Minnesota. In making their first report the commissioners stated that they had not had time or sufficient means to make a survey, and that they had performed only the first of the duties prescribed by the Legislature, viz., that of making a preliminary examination.

Three routes were examined, and the conclusion at which the board arrived is that the preferable one is *via* the Bois Brule and St. Croix Rivers, noting as the greatest and only objection to this route the fact that there is no natural harbor at the mouth of the Brule River —an objection which, without explanation, would seem decisive against the conclusion of the board—the report stating that this stream enters the lake where it has a straight line of shore for many miles, affording no natural harbor whatever.

Another route examined was from the Dalles, at Taylor's Falls, to the mouth of the Nameogon River, thence up that river and across the summit to the waters of White River, or some stream to be ascertained to be most feasible to connect with the waters of Lake Superior. This line is two hundred and fifty miles long. The report does not state explicitly how many miles of canal excavation will be required. It does state that it will involve the construction of nineteen dams and nineteen locks, and indeterminately speaks of "several more."

The third route examined lies *via* the St. Croix, Kettle, Black Hoof, and Left Hand Rivers, a distance of about two hundred miles. There is a fall of forty-five feet in nine miles above the mouth of Kettle River, to overcome which dams will be manifestly necessary, though how many the report does not state. The falls of Kettle River make a descent of nearly eighteen feet, and from the head of Lower Falls, so called, to the head of Upper Falls, a distance of four and one-half miles, the river falls a distance of twenty-five feet. How many dams or locks will be found necessary to overcome these obstacles is not stated.

"It is to be regretted," says the Governor, "that the board had not time and means to come to more explicit results. It is for the Legislature to consider whether the conclusions of the commission warrant further appropriations."

The finances of the State are reported to be in a sound condition. The Auditor states the actual value of taxable property to be at least $300,000,000, making allowance for all exemptions. Finding that the special State tax of one-half mill, imposed by the act of last winter, would probably be unnecessary, he assumed the responsibility, with the approval of the Governor, of certifying to the county auditors two and one-tenth mills only. The amount which this will yield will be found sufficient, with delinquent taxes to be collected, and other sources of revenue, to meet all deferred appropriations, the expenses of the State government, and all other necessary public disbursements.

The question relating to the financial obligations of the State, arising out of the "Minnesota State railroad bonds," has been brought prominently before the public by the extended discussion of this subject in the recent messages to the Legislature of the retiring and the incoming Governor. "This subject," said Governor Davis, "has been a topic of reproach by our creditors, and recrimination, excuse, and defense, by many of our citizens, for more than fifteen years." The amount of the bonds outstanding against the State, the validity of which has been disputed, is about $2,275,000. They are held by persons in all parts of the country, who are debarred from the ordinary remedy provided by the courts of justice, and are forced to rely wholly upon the power of

the State. A brief history of this question becomes important at this time.

By the constitution of Minnesota, as framed by the convention, it was prescribed that the credit of the State should never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation; and that the public debt of the State should never, in the aggregate, exceed $250,000. When these provisions were framed, in 1857, the Territory had been invested by the United States with grants of lands in trust, to build certain specified railroads. These lands were granted to four companies. In consequence of the general panic which soon after occurred, no capital could be secured for the construction of the roads for which these munificent grants had been made. The lands were given to aid in the construction of about 1,300 miles of railroad, and the statute which conferred them provided for a reversion to the United States of a large part of them, unless the roads were completed within ten years. So strong was the desire of the people for the construction of the roads that the constitutional obstacles above referred to were removed by the adoption, in 1858, of an amendment to the constitution. It provided, in substance, that the credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, except for the purpose of expediting the construction of the railroads for which these lands had been granted. In other words, this amendment authorized the State to loan or give its credit in aid of these particular enterprises, and it limited the amount for which the State was authorized to become responsible to $5,000,000. The amendment also provided, with great precision of direction, when and how the aid or loan was to be given, which provision was, that whenever either of the companies produced to the Governor satisfactory evidence, by affidavit of the chief-engineer, treasurer, and two directors of the company, that any ten miles of the road were actually completed and ready for placing the superstructure thereon, then the Governor should cause to be issued and delivered to the company the special bond of the State, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in New York, as a loan of public credit, to the amount of $100,000. Issues in the same amount were also required to be made upon the furnishing of like evidence that any ten miles had been actually completed and cars running thereon. By this amendment the faith and credit of the State were expressly pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the bonds.

As this was merely a loan of the credit of the State, the amendment providently prescribed by what security the State should be indemnified in case the companies should default in payment. It was therefore provided that each company should make provision for the punctual payment and redemption of these bonds, and for the punctual payment of the interest which should accrue thereon, in such manner as to exonerate the State from any advances of money for that purpose, and as security therefor the Governor was required to demand and receive from each of the companies, before issuing any of the bonds, a mortgage of the net profits of the road and a conveyance of the first 240 sections of land, free from prior incumbrances, in trust, to secure the State from loss on the bonds; and, as further security, the Governor was directed to exact of the companies an amount of first-mortgage bonds on their roads, lands, and franchises, corresponding to the State bonds issued, to be transferred to the Treasurer of the State at the time of the issue of the State bonds. It was also provided that in case the companies made default in payment of interest or principal due on the bonds issued to them, no more State bonds should be issued, and the Governor was required to sell the bonds of the defaulting companies, or to sell the said 240 sections of land, or to require a foreclosure of the mortgage which covered all the roads, lands, and franchises.

The companies accepted these provisions, and work upon the roads was begun immediately.

After the companies had earned a large amount of these securities, a warfare was made upon them, which was so far successful that distrust was excited; the companies were unable to negotiate them and obtain funds to carry on construction, and they ceased to be marketable. Work was therefore stopped, and the companies made default in the payment of interest. They have become insolvent. The State then proceeded to foreclose its securities. By these foreclosure proceedings it acquired about 250 miles of graded road, the franchises of the companies, the lands of the companies—in fact, it acquired the title to all the securities which it had taken for its indemnity, including nearly five million acres of land, as security for its liability upon $2,275,000 of bonds with interest. Here, then, the State—a surety—became the owner of assets enough to satisfy all this claim over and over again.

In 1860 another amendment to the constitution was adopted, "expunging" the amendment of 1858, and providing that "no law levying a tax or making other provisions for the payment of principal or interest of the bonds denominated Minnesota State railroad bonds shall take effect or be in force until such law shall have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, and adopted by a majority of the electors of the State voting upon the same." "The duty of the state at this stage," said Governor Davis, "was an obvious one. It was to make provision for an adjustment of the question by means of the securities which it held for that purpose. But this duty was wholly neglected. The lands and road-bed and franchises which it held for its indemnity

were granted by it to existing companies free and clear, and the result has been the development of our railway system to its present proportions."

In May, 1871, a popular vote was taken on a proposition for a settlement by arbitration of these claims, when 21,499 votes were cast against and 9,293 in favor of the proposition, the total vote being less than half the average vote of the State. Ex-Governor Davis is of opinion that the questions involved might be settled by a board of arbitrators. He says:

If a board of commissioners, composed of men of or not of this State, eminent for integrity and judicial wisdom, could be invested with jurisdiction to hear and determine the questions involved, by a consideration of every equity, legal or moral, existing on either side of the controversy, it cannot be presumed that our people would hesitate to perform the award. If these bonds were void in their inception for any reason; or if they were procured by fraudulent representations or unfaithful performance of conditions precedent; or if there is a class of unfortunate persons who invested in good faith, for value, without notice so that the last-named defense is not applicable to them; or if they are wholly due—let us meet each responsibility as becomes a great State, holding its honor dearer than anything else.

The political canvass was opened with the assembling of the State Reform Convention in St. Paul, on June 16th. In the call for this convention it was declared that "the time has come for the formation of a political party, including among other reformatory measures in its platform the suppression of the liquor-traffic, with its burden of taxation, the adjustment of the relations existing between capital and labor, and the honest and economical administration of government."

The following platform of principles was adopted:

1. We recognize the existence, power, and providence of Almighty God, and that without his blessing they who build do labor in vain. We would therefore be radically right in everything pertaining to good government, that we may consistently invoke and may confidently expect his blessing upon our endeavors.

2. In calling upon all good citizens to forsake their present political affiliations, and unite in a movement for the putting away of corruption and wrong, we would herein distinctly set forth the objects to be attained and the evils to be overcome.

3. History teaches us that corrupt political parties are never reformed, but must die, and make way for new parties with new issues, who can justly appeal to the moral conscience of the people for support.

4. In making this issue we demand competency, honesty, and sobriety, as indispensable qualifications for holding public office, and believe that rewards from public service for men of difference of political opinion is a practice opposed to sound policy and just principles.

5. That fixed and moderate salaries should take the place of official fees and perquisites, and every possible means be employed to prevent corruption and venality in office, and that the utmost economy should be practised and enforced in every department of the Government, to the material reduction of the expense of the same.

6. That we favor the election of President, Vice-President, and U. S. Senator, by direct vote of the people.

7. That we are in favor of a sound national currency adequate to the demands of business, and convertible into gold and silver at the will of the holder; and the adoption of every measure, compatible with justice and public safety, to appreciate our present currency to the gold standard.

8. That the producing, commercial, and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible; and while capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable and just compensation, all abuse in management, excessive rates of toll, and all unjust discriminations against localities, persons, or interests, practised by them, should be prohibited by law, and the people should be protected from the improper and arbitrary use of the vast powers possessed by railroad and other transportation companies.

9. That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may be properly raised by import duties and an equitable assessment upon the property and legitimate business of the country; nevertheless we are opposed to any discrimination of capital against labor, as well as to all monopoly and class legislation, and to the policy of sustaining the Government by a tax upon the sorrow, shame, misery, and crime of our people, resulting from the licensed sale of intoxicating liquors for that purpose.

10. Believing that the Sabbath is not only of divine origin, but also eminently beneficial to man, having a great power to restrain and to morally educate the people, it is therefore the duty of the Government to see that on that day quiet and good order are maintained.

11. We believe the enactment and execution of laws against the importation, manufacture, sale, and use of poisoned and intoxicating liquors, are distinctively the work of the Government in its organized capacity.

12. That the only consistent attitude for all temperance people to maintain toward this destructive business is that of a thoroughly organized and perpetual hostility.

A democratic or republican form of government necessarily involves the agency of political parties.

A political party is either strong or weak for handling a radical question according as its members are united or divided on such question.

ARGUMENT.

1. When members of the same political party are radically divided on any question it becomes impossible for that party to give positive and effective legislation on that question.

2. The members of the Republican and Democratic parties are radically divided on all questions concerning the liquor-traffic.

3. Therefore it is impossible for these parties to give positive and effective legislation on that question.

We therefore reach this

CONCLUSION.

That whereas, The allowed public traffic in alcoholic beverages sustains the relation of an efficient cause to intemperance, and all its direful concomitants, acting as a powerful counter-educating force to all temperance agencies, the entire business being not only intolerably immoral, producing ignorance, idleness, debauchery, and crime, but is also a political wrong of unequaled enormity, in violation of the bound principles of political economy, as it represents only fictitious wealth, and supplies no real demand of society, and hence is prejudicial to every object of good government; and—

Whereas, Complete legal prohibition of the aforesaid useless and harmful branch of trade is the only proper and adequate remedy for the manifold and serious evils which it inflicts upon society, and to secure such legislation and to render it effective in-

volves the responsible agency of a political party united and distinctly committed to the prohibitory policy; and—

Whereas, Neither of the other political organizations either can or will accept this question as an issue: therefore—

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to give their moral and political support to the Reform party, forsaking all others and working zealously for it only until its victory is complete in all parts of our State and nation.

The convention then nominated R. F. Humiston for Governor, J. B. Tuttle for Lieutenant-Governor, John H. Stevens for Secretary of State, H. D. Brown for Treasurer, Asa B. Hutchinson for Auditor, C. M. McCarthy for Attorney-General, and Sherman Page for Chief-Justice.

The Democratic Convention assembled in St. Paul, July 7th, and nominated D. L. Buell for Governor, E. W. Durant for Lieutenant-Governor, Adolphus Bierman for Secretary of State, Michael Doran for Auditor, Albert Scheffer for Treasurer, L. Emmett for Chief-Justice, and R. A. Jones for Attorney-General. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Democratic-Republican party of Minnesota, in convention assembled, invite our follow-citizens to consider whether the widely-prevailing corruption in the conduct of public affairs, in both State and nation, has not made it evident that the dominant party should be deprived of the powers which its leaders have of late years so prostituted and abused.

Believing that reform can only be inaugurated by selecting candidates and representatives not heretofore connected with any of these abuses, and who are known to be both honest and capable, we present to the people of Minnesota, as candidates for their suffrages, the gentlemen nominated to-day; and declare the following to be the principles they represent:

Resolved, 1. That the adoption of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution closed a great era in our politics, and marked the end forever of human slavery, and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. Hereafter all parties must stand upon them, and our politics must turn upon the questions of the present and the future, and not upon those of the settled and final past.

2. That the national Government is a government of limited and delegated powers, supreme within its sphere; while the great bulk of the rights of the people must find their safeguard in the States and the people themselves.

3. That we are opposed to all attempts to limit the freedom of the press of the country.

4. A return to gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country, with immediate preparation and effective measures to secure the resumption of specie payments.

5. A tariff for revenue only—consistent with an honest administration. None for protection. No government partnership with protected monopolies.

6. Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

7. Free men; uniform excise laws; no sumptuary laws.

8. Official accountability, enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers, and the strictest economy in all public affairs.

9. The party in power responsible for the administration of the government while in power.

10. That all corporations chartered or recognized by the State should be at all times supervisable by the State in the interests and for the protection of the people against unjust discriminations and extortionate demands.

The Republican State Convention was held in St. Paul on the 28th of July. John S. Pillsbury was nominated for Governor, John B. Wakefield for Lieutenant-Governor, John S. Irgens for Secretary of State, O. P. Whitcomb for Auditor, William Pfaender for Treasurer, and George P. Wilson for Attorney-General.

The convention made no nomination for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, but instead adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, believing it a duty to elevate the choice of judges above whatever is debasing in party contests, this convention will make no formal nomination for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, but, in recognition of the unanimous voice of the legal profession of the State, as well as the general judgment of men of all classes, which has found expression in executive appointments, we commend for election to that office the present incumbent, Judge James Gilfillan, a man preëminently qualified for the high position.

The following platform was adopted:

1. The Republicans of Minnesota reaffirm the cardinal principles of their party, which have become the established policy of both State and national Governments—the unity and insolubility of the nation, the equal rights and just protection of all men before the law.

2. That on the prominent questions of the day we favor that policy of finance which shall steadily keep in view a return to specie payments.

3. A tariff strictly for revenue, yet so adjusted as to be the least burdensome and the most favorable to the interests of home industry and labor.

4. We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power constitutionally exercised.

5. That we cordially indorse the progressive and liberal policy of the Republican party in its well-defined and clearly-announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, having for their object the enlargement of the facilities and a reduction in the cost of transportation for inter-State commerce.

6. That to the Republican party are justly due the honor and credit of securing, for the first time, the recognition by foreign governments of the full and complete rights of citizenship, in reversal of the monarchical doctrine that a subject cannot absolve himself from allegiance to his sovereign by naturalization under our laws.

7. We heartily commend the honesty and efficiency of the present State administration, and point with satisfaction to the fact that it has reduced the aggregate of State taxes twenty per cent. within the last two years.

8. That the example of Washington in refusing to be a candidate for a third presidential term, and the affirmance by President Grant of it as a principle, we sacredly cherish, and we should regard a departure from it a dangerous innovation.

9. That we approve of the present Republican national Administration, and especially the earnest efforts to collect the revenue, to prevent and punish fraud, to expose past violations and to guard against their recurrence in the future.

10. That we indorse the policy of adjusting difficulties between this and foreign nations by arbitration instead of war, and, as friends of justice, peace, and humanity, we shall hail the day when this policy shall be adopted throughout the world.

11. A grateful people can never forget the services of her soldiers, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should be exercised in matters of back-pay, bounties, and pensions.

12. That since the purity and permanency of free institutions of government depend upon the universal diffusion of knowledge and virtue among the people, the Republican party of Minnesota reaffirms its convictions that it is the duty of the State, not only to maintain the integrity of the common-school system, but to do all that is needful so to increase its efficiency as to secure the blessings of a wise and generous education to any child within its borders.

The election was held on the 2d of November, and resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, the vote being as follows:

	Total Vote.	Majorities.
FOR GOVERNOR.		
Pillsbury	46,175	10,802
Ensli	35,373	.....
Hamiston	1,669	
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.		
Wakefield	43,874	9,784
Durant	34,090	.....
Tuttle	2,905	
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.		
Irgens	44,840	10,851
Bierman	33,969	.....
Stevens	1,591	
FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.		
Marshall	45,044	9,866
Bonniwell	35,178	.....
Greeley	1,544	
FOR STATE AUDITOR.		
Whitcomb	45,831	9,837
Rahilly	39,994	.....
Hatchinson	1,493	
FOR STATE TREASURER.		
Pfaender	41,743	4,835
Scheffer	36,908	.....
Dyke	2,005	
Brown, H. D.	1,544	
Scattering	97	
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.		
Wilson	45,091	10,408
Jones	34,683	
McCarthy	2,749	
FOR CHIEF-JUSTICE.		
Gilfillan	47,010	12,387
Emmett	34,623	.....
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.		
Nichols	46,682	11,398
McLeod	35,284	.....
Jewell	1,564	.....
Hough	708	.....
FOR JUDGE—EIGHTH DISTRICT.		
Baxter	4,102	849
Macdonald	3,253	.....
Brown	2,347	.....

At the same time four amendments to the constitution were submitted to the people; three were ratified and one rejected. The latter was intended to extend to the stockholders of other corporations the privilege of exemption from personal liability, which by a previous amendment had been granted to the stockholders of manufacturing and mechanical corporations. Owing to erroneous phraseology the new amendment was made virtually to repeal the one last referred to, and to except manufacturing corporations from the exemption intended, simply to be extended to others. This error is said to have caused the defeat of the amendment. The other amendments are: That which empowers the Legislature to increase the number of judges in any judicial district; that which provides that any woman of twenty-one years of age and upward may vote at any election for school-officers, or on any measure relating to schools, and may be eligible to any office pertaining to the management of schools; and that which requires the Legislature to provide for the investment of the principal of the school-fund, in bonds of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota of a date subsequent to 1860, or of any other State, as the Legislature may direct. The constitution has hitherto contained no provision in regard to the investment of the school-funds further than the general requirement that the principal should forever remain inviolate.

The present State government is as follows: Governor, J. S. Pillsbury; Lieutenant-Governor, J. B. Wakefield; Secretary of State, J. S. Irgens; State Treasurer, William Pfaender; State Auditor, O. P. Whitcomb; Attorney-General, George P. Wilson; Railroad Commissioner, W. R. Marshall; Insurance Commissioner, A. R. McGill; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Burt. All of the above are Republicans.

The Legislature is classified as follows:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	24	65	89
Democrats	17	41	58
Republican majority	7	24	31

The State is represented in Congress by Senators William Windom, whose term expires March 3, 1877, and Samuel J. R. McMillan, whose term will expire March 3, 1881; and by Representatives Mark H. Dunnell, Horace B. Strait, and William S. King. All of these are Republicans.

Mr. McMillan was elected in February, 1875, after a protracted contest in the Legislature. He was born near Pittsburg, Pa., was graduated at Du Quesne College in that city, in 1849, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In the summer of 1852 he emigrated to Minnesota, and settled in Stillwater, where he commenced the practice of his profession with much success. In 1857 he was elected Judge of the District Court of the First District, and after the admission of the State (May 11, 1858) took his seat on that bench. He served in that position almost one full term, and on July 1, 1864, was appointed by Governor Miller as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, *vice* Flandrau, who had removed from the State. In the fall of the same year he was elected Supreme Judge for a term of seven years. In the fall of 1871 he was reëlected for another term. In April, 1874, Chief-Justice Ripley having resigned, Judge McMillan was appointed in his place until the election last fall, when he was elected to that position, his opponent being Judge Wilkins, of St. Paul. He removed

to St. Paul after being appointed to the Supreme bench, and for ten years was a resident of that city. He has been a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church in Minnesota for over twenty-three years, and has taken a prominent part in the various bodies and societies of that Church.

MISSISSIPPI. An organization of tax-payers was formed in Hinds County, in the latter part of 1874, and a general convention was called to meet at Jackson on the 4th of January, 1875. At this gathering, resolutions were adopted in favor of issuing an address to the people of the United States, "setting forth such trustworthy and indubitable information as shall be deemed right and proper to a just and impartial conclusion respecting the material interests and general prosperity of the State." A committee was appointed to prepare this address, consisting of three citizens of Jackson, and three from each of the congressional districts of the State. The tax-payers were called upon to form organizations in the various counties, "to secure thorough concert of action in all movements looking to a reduction of taxes, and the exposure of all peculations and frauds by public officers," and to appoint a committee in each county "to investigate and keep under constant watch the official acts of all county officers." A committee was also appointed "to confer with the Governor and Legislature in reference to the reforms recommended by this convention, and to assist in preparing bills to be submitted to the Legislature." A formal "petition and appeal" to the Legislature was adopted. This set out by declaring that "by reason of the general poverty of the people, and the greatly depressed values of all property, and especially of our great staple, the present rate of taxation is an intolerable burden and much beyond their ability to pay. To say nothing of the very large expenditures for common schools, the present rates of public expenditure greatly exceed the amounts deemed sufficient in former days of abounding wealth. To-day the masses of our people are very poor, and they naturally feel, as they may well demand, that all public expenditures should be greatly reduced and limited by the strictest rules of economy to the plain republican system made necessary by their impoverished condition." It was stated that the people had been constantly growing poorer, lands had diminished in value, wages had grown less, and industries had become more and more paralyzed. The results were attributed to extravagant expenditures and increasing taxation. It was shown that the tax-levy, which in 1869 was ten cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of lands, was four times as great in 1871, eight and a half times as great in 1872, twelve and a half times as great in 1873, and fourteen times as great in 1874. At the same time the assessment of property greatly exceeded its market value, and the public debt had been increased over $664,000 annually. It was further declared that a similar extravagance had been displayed in local expenditures in many of the counties. These statements were followed by an appeal for retrenchment and reform. It was shown that the public printing for five years had cost $73,000 a year, while in 1861 it did not exceed $8,000, and in Georgia in 1872 and 1873 it did not exceed $10,000, and that a large saving could be effected in this matter. It was claimed that the number of circuit judges and chancellors was far greater than was required. The expenses of the Legislature were larger than was necessary, and could be reduced by having shorter sessions, and only one in two years. It was asked that the salaries of State and district officers be reduced to the rate of compensation paid before the war. The cost of collecting the revenue was unnecessarily great, the compensation of county treasurers too high, the fees of circuit and chancery clerks and sheriffs exorbitant, and jail-fees were a "great burden on the people." The fees and salaries of inspectors and trustees of public institutions were condemned as too large or altogether unnecessary, and it was demanded that State scholarships in the universities and normal school be abolished and the appropriations in this behalf greatly reduced. The free common-school system was commended, but it was claimed that the "present legislation in that respect is radically defective in theory, and in its practical working is a great wrong rather than benefit" to the citizens. It was said that the appropriations for educational purposes, amounting to the "enormous sum of $675,000 annually," were "greatly more than is necessary for carrying on the State government." It was suggested that the tax for educational purposes be reduced, free education restricted to elementary grammar-schools, the pay of county superintendents cut down, and that "effort be directed to the gradual and economical building up of a common-school system which shall not by its enormous exactions excite the hostility of the citizen, but will rather attract to itself his support and affection." The Commissioner of Immigration was declared to be an unnecessary officer; the duties of county superintendents of education, it was said, might be united with those of sheriffs; the salaries of teachers should be diminished; sessions of the Legislature should be biennial and shorter, and there should be less legislation; and the boards of county supervisors should be restricted in their powers and their facilities for using the people's money. The conclusion of the petition was as follows:

In conclusion, we beg to assure your honorable bodies that in thus exercising the sacred right of petition we have not intended to cast any reflection upon this or former Legislatures, nor have we been influenced by any motive of gaining a party advantage. The members of the convention which presents this petition belong to all parties. We regard

the great interests of the State and her people, so much impoverished by the abuses we complain of, as too high and sacred to be made the subject of party contests. Mississippi has a soil unequaled in fertility and in the variety of its products. Our climate is genial and healthy. Every element of high prosperity and of material and moral advancement exists. But, notwithstanding all this, every business is depressed, the people discontented and paralyzed. We have the benumbing influence of despair and threatened ruin in lieu of the healthy and vigorous activity and energy of hopeful progress. And there yet remains the saddest truth of all. There are distrust and a want of mutual confidence between the different classes of our population, and a deep and wide gulf separating the rulers and the ruled. The tax-payers do not desire this, and they now make this respectful petition and appeal to the Legislature, in the hope that that body may receive it in the spirit in which it is made, and that such action may result as will speedily put Mississippi on the high-road to prosperity which shall bless all classes and conditions and extend to every section of the State.

The session of the Legislature, which began on the 5th of January, came to a close on the 6th of March. Numerous bills, intended to effect retrenchment of expenses, were introduced, but several of them were defeated, the colored members generally voting solidly against them. A strong effort was made to secure the adoption of a resolution providing for the amendment of the constitution so as to make elections and legislative sessions biennial, but it was defeated. An amendment reducing the number of chancellors was carried through. A bill making changes in the school law, and reducing the tax for educational purposes from four to two mills, passed both Houses, but was vetoed by the Governor. A bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Immigration failed to pass. Every effort to reduce the compensation of members of the Legislature, which is $500 a session and twenty cents for every mile of travel, was defeated. Bills to reduce the number of circuit judges, and to diminish salaries of county treasurers and school superintendents, failed to pass. Several measures modifying the salaries of State officials were discussed and variously amended. Finally, in the appropriation act, the salary of the Governor was fixed at $4,-750, that of Lieutenant-Governor at $1,585, Secretary of State $2,500, Auditor $2,500, Treasurer $2,500, Attorney-General $2,700, Superintendent of Instruction $2,500, and Commissioner of Immigration $2,000. Various other appropriations were materially reduced from the sums formerly devoted to the same purposes. A bill making Treasury warrants receivable for taxes was vetoed by the Governor. A new registration act was passed, which required a complete registration of all the voters in each county before the election. Resolutions were adopted in both Houses approving of the conduct of General Sheridan in New Orleans, and sustaining the Federal Administration in its interference with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana. A bill which occupied a large share of attention, and excited bitter opposition on the part of most of the white members, provided for the establishment of a metropolitan police-force, under the control of the Governor, stationed in the city of Vicksburg but liable to be called on for service in other parts of the State. This passed the Lower House, but was finally defeated in the Senate. A new militia bill was then introduced and passed, making each congressional district a militia division and authorizing the organization of a considerable force, under the command of the Governor. It provides that there shall be no parade or rendezvous of the militia on any election-day or for five days preceding, "except in case of invasion, riot, insurrection, or imminent danger thereof." It also gives the commander-in-chief "full power to order into active service the militia force of this State, or any part thereof, and order them to any part of the State, when he is advised or deems it necessary to prevent or suppress riot or insurrection, or to aid the civil officers in the execution of the law."

An investigation into the affairs of Alcorn University was made, and it was found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. There had been serious difficulties between the students and the officers and faculty, and many of the former had left the institution. The trustees had been very negligent, and there was no harmony between the superintendent and the president and faculty. The investigating committee recommended the abolition of the office of superintendent and treasurer, the duties of the latter being transferred to the State Treasurer, and the reorganization of the whole institution. A bill was passed removing all the officers and trustees, and providing for the appointment of new ones, and for the complete reorganization of the institution on a more economical and efficient basis.

According to the statement of Governor Ames to the Legislature of 1876, which is lacking in definiteness, "the condition of the State's finances is unprecedentedly favorable. . . . The real debt of the State," he says, "that is, its outstanding obligations beyond its ability to pay at once, with its current and available funds (the taxes received for 1875), amounts to about $500,000. The common and Chickasaw school-funds, debts upon which the interest only is to be paid, amount to $1,530,620. The expenses of the State government, during the past year, amounted to $618,259.18. The amount paid to the two universities of the State, to normal schools, and interest on the Chickasaw school-fund, was $136,896.37. The Mississippi State bonds paid amounted to $250,-000. Interest on bonds, $37,664. Extra improvements, State buildings, $56,017.44. The progress made during the past three years, in reducing the expenses of the State government, is found in the comparison of such expenses, to wit: the expenses in 1873 were $953,030.13; in 1874, $908,330.72; in 1875, $618,259.18.

"The successful administration of State finan-

ces will be seen in the comparison of receipts and disbursements during the past five years: disbursements over receipts, for 1871, $390,-895.86; for 1872, $347,552.36; for 1873, $674,-128.50: while, on the other hand, the receipts over disbursements were, for 1874, $49,114.17; for 1875 (based on moderate estimate of taxes already received and due, over), $400,000."

The charitable institutions of the State are represented to be in a prosperous and well-managed condition. A new wing has been added to the Insane Asylum, at a cost of $25,000. The State Penitentiary is entirely inadequate for the accommodation of the convicts. With 513 on its register at the end of the year, it had only 175 cells, and 378 of the prisoners were leased out, working on railroads, levees, and buildings, and living altogether outside of the prison-walls. Scarcely any provision has been made for the employment of convicts at the penitentiary itself. A new building, designed for a factory or workshop, has been erected, but no machinery has been placed in it.

There was a very warm political canvass carried on during the fall, although the only State office to be filled was that of Treasurer, made vacant by the death of G. H. Holland. Members of the Legislature and of Congress were, however, chosen at the same election. The Democratic Convention was held at Jackson, on the 3d of August. There were over 250 delegates present, representing more than sixty counties. A stirring address was made by the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, and letters were read from A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and B. H. Hill, of Georgia, expressing sympathy and encouragement. W. L. Hemenway, of Carroll County, was nominated for State Treasurer, and the following platform was adopted:

The Democratic and Conservative people of the State of Mississippi in convention assembled, invoking the blessing of Almighty God on their efforts, and inviting the coöperation of all citizens of the State who favor an honest, impartial, and economical administration, do adopt the following declaration of their aims and principles:

1. We recognize and will maintain the civil and political equality of all men as established by the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

2. We are in favor of the education of all the children of the State in public schools, sustained by adequate taxation, but we are opposed to extravagant or partisan administration of said schools.

3. The selection only of honest, faithful, and competent men, for all offices, from the highest to the lowest.

4. Economy in the administration of the government, the abolition of useless and unnecessary offices, and a reduction in the fees and salaries of those that are retained, and a strict and rigid accountability of all officers having the custody of public moneys, or charged with their collection.

5. Biennial sessions of the Legislature, and a reduction in the expenses of that department of the government; and we denounce the Republican party of the State for their violated pledges on this subject.

6. The selection of an able and competent judiciary, and a confining of the judges to judicial functions purely, so that all temptation to partisanship on the bench shall be removed.

7. A discontinuance of the enormous evil of special and local legislation, and in its stead the enactment of general laws under which local and private interests will be fully protected.

8. The encouragement of agriculture, by securing the farmer and the laborer the just rewards of their toil and capital, and by relief from the burdensome taxation which now consumes their substance.

9. The encouragement of manufactures in our midst.

10. The elevation of the standard of official character, so as to infuse into official life a sense of public duty, the spirit of patriotism and integrity, to the end that government, law, and public authority, may be invested with the moral influence and dignity which will insure respect and obedience.

11. We favor immediate action of the General Government for the protection of the Mississippi River lowlands against inundation.

12. The building up of partisan newspapers by legislation, the arming of the militia in time of peace, the unconstitutional attempt to take from the people the election of tax-collectors, the attempted passage of the Metropolitan Police bill, the attempted corruption of the judiciary by the use of Executive patronage, we denounce as gross outrages upon constitutional liberty; while, as evidence of the utter incapacity of our present rulers to administer the affairs of the State, we point to the mass of confusion in which the revenue and registration laws of the State have become involved; the necessity of extraordinary sessions of the Legislature to cure the blunders and follies of the regular sessions, and to the repeated Executive and Legislative acts which have been, by the Supreme Court, declared unconstitutional and void.

13. That we cordially invite the voters of all the people of both races to unite vigorously with us in the approaching canvass in a determined effort to give success to the foregoing principles, and thus to secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of an honest, economical government, administered by able, efficient, and competent public officers.

The Republican Convention was held at Jackson, on the 25th of August, and had a predominance of colored delegates. G. M. Buchanan was nominated for State Treasurer, and the following platform was adopted:

The Republican party of the State of Mississippi in convention assembled, thankful to an all-wise and bountiful Providence for a continuance of his kindly care and protection, do reassert our adhesion to, and confidence in, those well-tried and time-honored principles to which alone we can look for the preservation of our liberties, and for all the blessings of civil government:

1. The preservation of the national Union.

2. The maintenance of the Constitution and the strict enforcement of the laws.

3. Equal rights and privileges to all.

4. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of the ballot, and legal protection to the voter.

5. Universal education and free schools, presenting the benefits of education to every child in the State.

6. The most decided and emphatic opposition to the formation of political parties based upon race, color, or religious belief.

7. Rigid economy, equal and uniform taxation.

8. Opposition to fostering monopolies at the expense of the masses.

9. Honesty, capacity, and fidelity, the test of political preferment.

10. That we congratulate the party of the State on the successful and economical administration of Governor Ames, and we pledge him our earnest support in his efforts in the reduction of taxes and enforcement of the law.

11. We renew our advocacy of biennial sessions of

the Legislature, while we express our regrets that the acts of certain lawless persons, as well as other unfortunate circumstances, have served to thwart our purpose in this matter—thus demonstrating that it is much easier to destroy than it is to restore civil government.

12. We are most earnestly in favor of, and insist upon, the General Government extending its fostering care and protection to the vast agricultural interests of the Mississippi Valley, as it does to the commercial and mercantile interests of the country, by immediately taking charge of the levees.

13. We favor biennial elections, and to this end we advocate such amendments to the constitution and the enactment of such laws as will provide for the holding of all general elections at the same time that Representatives are elected to Congress.

14. We are opposed to loaning to railroads or other corporations the funds donated by Congress to this State for educational purposes, and we demand the repeal by the next Legislature of the law by which the Agricultural Scrip and the Chickasaw school funds have been diverted from the sacred object contemplated by the donors.

15. We are opposed to burdening the reconstructed State of Mississippi with the payment of the old repudiated Union and Planters' Bank bonds, a debt (if debt it can be called) contracted by the Locofoco Democracy, and by them repudiated, and we pledge ourselves by every lawful means in our power to resist the assumption, by the State government, of any and all such pretended debts, and for this purpose we commend for ratification by the people, at the polls at the ensuing election, the following proposed amendment to the constitution of this State: Add to section 5 of Article XII. the following words, to wit: Nor shall the State assume, redeem, secure, or pay indebtedness, or pretended indebtedness, claimed to be due by the State of Mississippi, to any person, association, or incorporation, whatsoever, claiming the same as owners, holders, or assignees, of any bond or bonds now generally known as the Union Bank or Planters' Bank bonds.

16. We also favor the ratification of the amendment proposed to section 6, Article VIII. of the constitution, relating to fines, forfeitures, etc., in the support of public schools; and the proposed amendment to section 17, Article VI. of the constitution, relating to a division of the State into a convenient number of chancery districts.

17. One of the prime wants of our State is a greater population, for population is wealth. Through their accessions from foreign nations the North and West have become great, rich, and powerful. The State, as well as societies and individuals, should lend its aid to induce immigration from all parts of the world. We have millions of acres of unoccupied lands of unsurpassed fertility; our manufacturing interests are in their infancy; the trades, professions, and mechanic arts offer the most inviting attractions; and we favor immigration without regard to nativity, race, religion, or politics. There are room and welcome for all, with a soil capable of supporting a population of ten millions.

18. "Let us have peace." The war closed more than ten years ago, yet turmoil and violence keep from us the blessings of peace; they turn to the congenial prairies of the far West the great tide of immigration which would enrich Mississippi, as it has other States; and for the languishing condition of our commonwealth we arraign the Democratic elements, notoriously including the Ku-klux and White-Liners—as capital, like immigrants, shuns communities where Peace does not spread her wings.

19. In the maintenance of the principles above set forth, as well as to put into practical operation the purposes indicated, we extend an earnest invitation to all persons, without regard to race, color, or former political affiliation, in good faith, to unite with us.

There were several disturbances of the peace growing out of political hostility between white and colored citizens during the canvass. A disturbance occurred at a meeting in Yazoo City on the evening of September 1st, resulting in the death of one man, the severe wounding of another, and the slight wounding of three or four more. The speaker of the evening was Colonel A. T. Morgan, Sheriff of Yazoo County, and in the excitement which followed he left the county, and professed to believe that his life was in danger.

At Clinton, Hinds County, September 4th, a Republican barbecue was held, at which there was a discussion between a prominent Republican and a Democratic speaker. There was a great crowd present, consisting largely of negroes. A fight occurred on the outskirts, growing out of some trivial personal insult, and two negroes were shot. This was the signal for a general attack upon the whites, and in the course of the *mêlée* three white men were killed and several wounded. An alarm was given, and armed white men from Vicksburg, Jackson, and other quarters, concentrated at Clinton in anticipation of a general assault upon the place. In the course of the night seven or eight negroes were killed, but it was soon found that no serious conflict was likely to occur, and the armed men dispersed and quiet was restored. On the 7th of September Governor Ames sent the following communication to the President of the United States:

JACKSON, MISS., *September* 7, 1875.

To His Excellency U. S. GRANT, *President, Washington.*

SIR: Domestic violence, in its most aggravated form, exists in certain parts of this State. On the evening of the 1st instant unauthorized and illegal armed bodies overthrew the civil authorities of Yazoo County, and took forcible possession of said county, from which the sheriff, the peace-officer of the county, was compelled to flee for safety, and is still a refugee. The sheriff of this (Hinds) county reports that since the 4th instant he has been unable, after every effort, to maintain the peace and protect rights. He reports various murders by unauthorized armed bodies, who are scouring the county. Warren County is also reported as being in a state of terrorism, from the demonstrations of still other unauthorized armed bodies, and a feeling of insecurity pervades the other counties of the State.

After a careful examination of all the reports I find myself compelled to appeal to the General Government for the means of giving that protection to which every American citizen is entitled. I do not now make formal application under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, but telegraph you to know if you can and will regard the proclamation issued by you in December last, on the application of the Legistature of this State, as still in force. The necessity of immediate action cannot be overstated. If your proclamation of December last is not in force, I will at once make a formal application in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

ADELBERT AMES.

This dispatch was submitted to the Attorney-General, and an answer given that the proclamation of December was not in force. The following dispatch was received next day:

JACKSON, MISS., *September* 8, 1875—5.30 P. M.
To President U. S. GRANT, *Washington, D. C.*

Domestic violence prevails in various parts of this State, beyond the power of the State authorities to suppress. The Legislature cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency. I therefore, in accordance with section 4, Article IV. of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence, make this my application for such aid from the Federal Government as may be necessary to restore peace to the State and protect its citizens.

ADELBERT AMES, Governor.

On the 9th, General J. Z. George, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, telegraphed to Attorney-General Pierrepont, declaring that there were no disturbances in the State, and no obstruction to the execution of the law. "Peace prevails throughout the State," he said, "and the employment of United States troops would but increase the distrust of the people in the good faith of the present State government." W. H. Harney, Sheriff of Hinds County, signed a dispatch to the Attorney-General, declaring that perfect peace prevailed, and that the officers were not prevented from executing legal processes. This was immediately followed by another, saying that there was "no protection for life to colored men" in the county, and that the previous dispatch had been extorted from him by the captain of a military organization. This captain denied the statement, declaring that when the dispatch was signed he was the only white man present and was not armed, and had assured Sheriff Harney that he would be protected in not signing it if he could not do so conscientiously. General George also testified that the sheriff was under no duress when he signed his first dispatch. Ex-Senator Pease added his testimony, to the effect that the peace-officers were amply competent to prevent violence, and that Federal interference was unnecessary and would be unwise.

Governor Ames, having been asked for further information, made reply, under date of September 11th, in which he said:

The necessity which called forth my dispatch of the 8th inst. to the President still exists. Your question of yesterday asks for information, which I gladly give. The violence is incident to a political contest preceding the pending election. Unfortunately, the question of race, which has been prominent in the South since the war, has assumed magnified importance at this time in certain localities. In fact, the race feeling is so intense that protection for the colored people by white organizations is despaired of. A political contest made on the white line forbids it.

On September 14th Attorney-General Pierrepont sent the following letter to Governor Ames:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 14, 1875.
To Governor AMES, *Jackson, Miss.*

This hour I have had dispatches from the President. I can best convey to you his ideas by extracts from his dispatches:

The whole public are tired out with these annual autum outbreaks in the South, and the great majority are ready to condemn any interference on the part of the Governm I heartily wish that peace and good order may be rest without issuing the proclamation, but if it is not the proclam tion must be issued. But if it is, I shall instruct the c mander of the forces to have no child's play. If there necessity for military interference there is justice in such terference, to deter evil-doers. I would suggest the sen of a dispatch or letter, by means of a private messenge Governor Ames, urging him to strengthen his own posi by exhausting his own resources in restoring order befor receives Government aid. He might accept the assista offered by the citizens of Jackson and elsewhere. Gover Ames and his advisers can be made perfectly secure, a many of the troops now in Mississippi as he deems necess may be sent to Jackson. If he is betrayed by those w offer assistance he will be in a position to defeat their e and punish them.

You see by this the mind of the President—w which I, and every member of the cabinet who been consulted, are in full accord. You see the di culties, you see the responsibilities which you assum We cannot understand why you do not strength yourself in the way the President suggests. Nor we see why you do not call the Legislature toged and obtain from them whatever power, and mon and arms, you need. The Constitution is expli that the Executive of the State can call upon t President for aid in suppressing domestic violen only when the Legislature cannot be convened, a the law expressly says, "In case of an insurrecti in any State against the government thereof, it sh be lawful for the President, on application of t Legislature of such State, or of the Executive wh the Legislature cannot be convened," etc. It plain that the meaning of the Constitution and law when taken together, is that the Executive of a Sta may call upon the President for military aid to qu domestic violence only in case of an insurrection any State against the government thereof when t Legislature cannot be called together.

You make no suggestions, even, that there is a insurrection against the government of the State, that the Legislature would not support you in a measures you might propose to preserve the publi order. I suggest that you take all lawful means a all needed measures to preserve the peace by th forces in your own State, and let that country s that citizens of Mississippi, who are largely favorab to good order, and who are largely Republican, ha the courage and the manhood to fight for their rights and to destroy the bloody ruffians who murder th innocent and unoffending freedmen. Everything in readiness. Be careful to bring yourself strict within the Constitution and the laws, and if there such resistance to your State authorities as you can not by all the means at your command suppress, th President will quickly aid you in crushing the lawless traitors to human rights.

Telegraph me on receipt of this, and state exp itly what you need.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Another political outbreak occurred at Fri ar's Point, on the 5th of October, which wa evidently incited by the colored Sheriff of Co homa County, who had called together a bo of armed negroes for the purpose of support his action in the county convention. Th were dispersed by the whites, who rallied u der General Chalmers, and Sheriff Brown driven out of the county. On this subject following dispatch was sent to Attorney-Ge eral Pierrepont by Senator Alcorn:

Having read several incorrect and sensational d patches touching the recent race troubles at Fri Point, I beg to assure you there need be no a for the peace of this country. Several hundred ar

negroes, who had been incited by an ill-tempered sheriff, marched on our town, and were readily repulsed by the whites under the lead of the most prudent citizens, who have been following up the armed bands of negroes, and dispersing them with as little violence as possible, and urging them to go home. The mob has been dispersed, and I think will remain quiet. There is no question of politics in this excitement. The whites are to a man for defense. Those of the negroes who have been misled are fast being reconciled. A community of planters may be relied on for kind treatment of laborers. The whites have made no demonstration of hostility to the negroes of this county, but are anxious to cultivate the most friendly relations. My name has been most ridiculously associated in the matter. I trust you will not give credence to the share given me in this affair by telegrams. Respectfully,

(Signed) J. L. ALCORN, U. S. Senator.

Governor Ames, having failed to obtain aid from the Federal authorities, began organizing companies of militia to aid the sheriffs and other local officials. This action was strongly objected to by his political opponents, and the Democratic committee issued an address, remonstrating against it, in which they said:

There can be no other reason for this than a wish, on the part of the Chief-Magistrate of the State, to incite that war which he said would be developed, and to bring disorder and confusion. For it is well known to all of you that there has not been the slightest disorder, not the pretense of a riot or insurrection, since the disturbance at Clinton, nor has there been any obstruction to the execution of the laws at any time, except such as may exist in the incompetency and willful neglect of Republican officials to discharge their duties. That there is crime in the State is true, but there is not more than exists in our sister-States, and there is nothing that looks like insurrection, or an attempt on the part of our people to obstruct the enforcement of the laws. In fact, we can safely say that in no part of the Union does there prevail a more perfect peace, or a greater respect for law, or a greater desire to preserve order, than in Mississippi, and this is well known to the State Executive, if he knows anything of the disposition of the people over whom he rules. It is a subject of congratulation and of just pride to the people of the State that, cursed as we are with rulers alien to us in sympathy and interest, and utterly impotent to perform any good function of government, and with ability only to commit mischief, we have been able to preserve order and to hold society together. Under these circumstances we can regard the present efforts of the Chief-Magistrate of the State to put into active service the militia, and thus, in a time of profound peace, to organize a standing army in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of this State, in no other light than as a deliberate attempt to incite disturbances, so that there may be an imaginary insurrection, which he may suppress in blood. We deem it our duty to warn you against these machinations of the Chief-Magistrate of the State, and to urge you not to be betrayed, in a moment of passion and just resentment, into acts of violence not necessary for self-defense.

The Governor justified his course on the ground that he feared that there would be violence and intimidation for the purpose of preventing a fair election. Finally an agreement was entered into between him and a committee of the citizens, whereby he promised to disarm and disband the militia; and the committee, on behalf of white citizens, bound themselves to use their utmost influence to prevent disturbances and preserve peace and good order, and to insure a fair election.

The election took place on the 2d of November, and resulted in a general defeat of the Republicans. The total vote for State Treasurer was 162,751, of which Hemenway received 96,596, and Buchanan 66,155, making the majority of the former 30,441. Six members of Congress were chosen at the same time. In the first district, L. Q. C. Lamar, Democrat, was elected without opposition; in the second, G. Wiley Wells, Democrat, received 19,250, to 13,149 for A. R. Howe, Republican; in the third, H. D. Money, Democrat, received 13,774, to 5,883 for R. C. Powers, and 5,114 for F. H. Little; in the fourth, O. R. Singleton, Democrat, received 19,890, to 9,914 for Jason Niles; in the fifth, Charles E. Hooker, Democrat, received 16,539, to 10,653 for James Hill; and in the sixth, John R. Lynch, Republican, was elected, receiving 13,741 votes, to 13,510 for Roderick Seal. The Legislature, elected at the same time, consists of 26 Democrats and 11 Republicans in the Senate, and 97 Democrats and 20 Republicans in the House, making the Democratic majority 15 in the Senate, and 77 in the House, or 92 on a joint ballot. As soon as the result was known, the Democratic State Executive Committee issued an address to the people congratulating them on the "glorious and decisive victory," and urging moderation and magnanimity.

We have gained (said the committee), by the election, the power and opportunity of reforming the administration of the government; retrenching in expenditures in State and county affairs; reducing the taxes; securing an honest, impartial, and able judiciary; enforcing accountability and responsibility on all who hold public trusts; elevating the character of all officials; redressing the enormous evil of special and local legislation, and of crude and unintelligible statutes, and a consequent shortening of the sessions of the Legislature; removing the prejudice of race against race, and providing for the administration of justice fairly and impartially to all; improving the common-school system, so that it may be at the same time more economical and less burdensome to the tax-payers, and yet more efficient; placing Mississippi, by a just and wise policy, in her normal relations with the other States of the Union, and with the Federal Government, whereby she may contribute her full share to the common prosperity and glory of the nation, and receive the equal protection of the Constitution and laws.

Regarding the result of the election, Senator H. R. Revels, colored, wrote to the President as follows:

Since reconstruction, the masses of my people have been, as it were, enslaved in mind by unprincipled adventurers, who, caring nothing for the country, were willing to stoop to anything, no matter how infamous, to secure power to themselves and perpetuate it. My people are naturally Republicans, but as they grow older in freedom so do they in wisdom. A great portion of them have learned that they were being used as mere tools, and, as in the late election, not being able to correct the existing evil among themselves, they determined by casting their ballots against these unprincipled adventurers to overthrow them. My people have been told by

these schemers, when men were placed upon the ticket who were notoriously corrupt and dishonest, that they must vote for them; that the salvation of the party depended upon it; that the man who scratched a ticket was not a Republican. This is only one of the many means these malignant demagogues have devised to perpetuate the intellectual bondage of my people. To defeat this policy at the late election, men, irrespective of race or party affiliation, united and voted together against men known to be incompetent and dishonest. I cannot recognize, nor do the masses of my people who read recognize, the majority of the officials who have been in power for the last two years as Republicans. We do not believe that republicanism means corruption, theft, and embezzlement. These three offenses have been prevalent among a great portion of our office-holders; to them must be attributed the defeat of the Republican party in the State, if defeat there was; but I, with all the lights before me, look upon it as an uprising of the people, the whole people, to crush out corrupt rings and men from power. The bitterness and hate created by the late civil strife have, in my opinion, been obliterated in this State, except, perhaps, in some localities, and would have long since been entirely effaced were it not for some unprincipled men who would keep alive the bitterness of the past and inculcate a hatred between the races, in order that they may aggrandize themselves by office and its emoluments to control my people, the effect of which is to degrade them. I give you my opinion that had our State administration adhered to Republican principles, and stood by the platform upon which it was elected, the State to-day would have been on the highway to prosperity. If the State administration had advanced patriotic measures, appointed only honest and competent men to office, and sought to restore confidence between the races, bloodshed would have been unknown, peace would have prevailed, Federal interference been unthought of, and harmony, friendship, and mutual confidence, would have taken the place of the bayonet.

Testimony to the same effect was given by other prominent Republicans, both white and colored; but Governor Ames, in his message to the Legislature of 1876, claimed that the election was carried by fraud and intimidation. After alluding in general terms to various instances, he said:

That the great evil which has befallen the State may be remedied, it first becomes necessary to inquire into its causes. The happy financial condition of the State, and the comparatively small amount needed for its support, preclude the possibility of a financial cause. Intimidation was not proportioned to counties in accordance with their indebtedness. Thorough intimidation was effected in some counties whose finances were in the most flourishing condition. The character of the events which have transpired compels the conclusion that the evil is to be attributed to a race question. It did not have its origin at this time. The inhabitants of the State are somewhat equally divided between the two races. They have, until recent years, borne the relations of master and slave. By a power external to the State, the slave has been made the civil and political equal of the master. The withdrawal of this restraining force leaves the formerly dominant race to reassert its supremacy. Though the complete supremacy of former days may not be possible, still the tendency is toward supremacy. The effort in this direction has heretofore and elsewhere resulted, as in this election, in violence, loss of life, and intimidation. How far this effort has resulted in the virtual disfranchisement of the one race, and revolutionized the State government, is a question worthy the most patient and careful inquiry. Unless every class of citizens be thoroughly protected in the exercise of all their rights and privileges, our government proves unequal to its pretensions. The nation, recognizing race antagonisms, has anticipated them in the interests of liberty and equality by modifications of the fundamental law of the land, and I recommend, as both right and expedient, action in harmony with such modifications.

The following amendments to the constitution were ratified at the election. As an addition to section 5, of Article XII.:

Nor shall the State assume, redeem, secure, or pay, any indebtedness, or pretended indebtedness, claimed to be due by the State of Mississippi to any person, association, or corporation whatsoever, claiming the same as owners, holders, or signers of any bond or bonds, now generally known as Union Bank bonds or Planters' Bank bonds.

In amendment of section 6, Article VIII.:

All proceeds of lands now or hereafter vested in this State by escheat or purchase, for forfeiture, for taxes, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys received for licenses granted under the laws of the State for the sale of intoxicating liquor, or keeping of dram-shops, shall be collected in legal currency of the United States, and to be paid into the Treasury, to be distributed, *pro rata*, among the educable children of the State, in the manner to be provided for by law.

As a substitute for section 17, Article VI.:

The Legislature shall divide the State into a convenient number of chancery districts. Chancellors shall be appointed in the same manner as the Judges of the Circuit Courts. Their qualifications shall be regulated by law, and they shall hold their office for the term of four years. They shall hold a court in each county at least twice in each year, and shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law.

A proposition to investigate the election and occurrences connected with it has been introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Morton, of Indiana, but with a very slight prospect of success.

MISSOURI. The twenty-eighth General Assembly of Missouri, which began its regular session on the 28th of December, 1874, brought it to a close on the 29th of March, but an extra session was called immediately by the Governor to complete certain unfinished business of importance, which adjourned *sine die* on the 1st of April. There were 166 acts and concurrent resolutions of a public nature passed, but only a very small number have any general interest or importance. A resolution of impeachment, presenting thirteen charges of misdemeanor against Judge Samuel A. Richardson, was referred to a committee, which made a report entirely exonerating the accused and showing that the charges were intended as a scheme of political persecution. The question of paying or renewing State bonds falling due in 1875, 1876, and 1877, occupied a large share of attention. The amount of such bonds was $5,335,000, of which $2,691,000 was payable immediately on maturity, and $2,644,000 at the pleasure of the Legislature after maturity. Accruing interest to the amount of $223,680 was also to be provided for. A funding bill was

finally passed by a vote of 23 to 4 in the Senate, and 83 to 10 in the House, authorizing the issue of $5,000,000 new five-twenty bonds, to be made payable in gold or currency at the option of the funding commissioners, with interest at five per cent. if gold, and six per cent. if currency. These were to be used to take up the maturing bonds, or furnish funds for their payment. An act was passed providing for the appointment of three Railroad Commissioners, and fixing maximum rates for passenger fares and freight-charges.

The subject which occupied the largest share of attention related to the State Penitentiary. This institution was in the hands of lessees, and there was a strong opposition to the policy of leasing. A bill in the interest of the lessees was introduced, which authorized them to employ the convicts outside of the prison, in any part of the State not within ten miles of a city of 25,000 inhabitants or more, provided permission was first granted by the county court of the county in which it is desired to employ them. This bill passed, but was vetoed by the Governor. His objections were stated as follows:

1. It is contrary to popular sense, as may be judged from the expressions already given. The whole framework of the bill furnishes evidence that the Legislature itself doubted the propriety of the act by giving counties, cities, and corporated towns power to exclude convicts from their midst.

2. Cruel and inhuman treatment would be visited on convicts, not intentionally, perhaps, but incidentally from the want of permanent structures in which to house them.

3. Large numbers would undoubtedly escape and many perhaps be shot in attempts to gain their liberty.

4. Competition with mining and other labors in districts where the convicts should be carried.

5. Close confinement within the penitentiary has been observed by the States generally as being the best system of prison management, and this is confirmed by our own experience.

6. The preservation of the present leasing contract no doubt led to the passage of the bill.

In my judgment, it will not effect the purpose, but prove fatally disastrous to the lessees. The same capital that will enable them to transfer convicts to distant points and provide for their employment and for housing them could be much more profitably used in applying the labor that would be withdrawn from the prison in manufacturing employments there. Such employments have proved lucrative in other States, and could and ought to be made so here.

An attempt to pass the bill over the veto failed. A bill appropriating $300,000 for the construction of a new penitentiary in the vicinity of St. Louis was then introduced, also one providing for the erection of a hospital and workshops in connection with the old institution. It was also provided in the latter that $6,000 a month be appropriated to support the penitentiary in case it reverted to the State. The proposition to provide for a branch institution was defeated after considerable discussion, and nothing had been done on the subject when the date fixed for adjournment was reached. In calling the extra session the Governor stated, as the objects for which it was summoned:

Providing for the management of the penitentiary and the extension of the system either by establishing a branch of the present one or increasing the capacity of both, and making appropriations for payment for the same, and making an appropriation for the support of the Industrial Home of the Orphans and Indigent Children of Missouri for the next two years and for heating the buildings thereof; and also for the support of the School of Mines and Metals at Rolla; and also for publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and also appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Superintendent of Public Schools, and also for making appropriations for a suitable representation of the interests of the State at the Centennial at Philadelphia, and amending laws regarding assessment and collecting of tax on railroads and individual property; and also establishing a tariff for services rendered in the office of Adjutant-General and Paymaster-General, and payment of the same.

The penitentiary question occupied nearly all the time of the extra session, which lasted only three days. A bill was finally agreed to, appropriating $90,000 for the enlargement of the female prison, and the construction of a hospital and such other buildings as the inspectors might deem necessary. A separate bill allowing $6,000 a month to the Governor to carry on the institution in case the lease was thrown up was defeated, $4,000 a month being already allowed by existing laws. The Governor sent in a message insisting on the $6,000, but the committee to which it was referred reported against the additional allowance. A commission, consisting of the Governor and Inspectors of the Penitentiary, who are the State Treasurer, Auditor, and Attorney-General, was authorized to examine into the claims of the lessees for certain work and improvements. This commission made its report on the 12th of April, allowing $42,906.50 to the original lessees, and to the St. Louis Manufacturing Company, which had been the sub-lessee since April 17, 1874.

Among the other acts of the Legislature was one prohibiting under penalty of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or fine not less than $10 or more than $100, or both, the carrying of any deadly weapons "into any church or place where people have assembled for religious worship, or into any schoolroom, or into any place where people are assembled for educational, literary, or social purposes, or to any election precinct on any election-day, or into any court-room during the sitting of court, or into any other public assemblage of persons, and for other than militia drill or meetings called under the militia law of this State."

A bill abolishing the Geological Bureau, and transferring the collection in its possession to the School of Mines at Rolla, became a law without the Governor's approval.

A bill to repeal the act of the preceding session renewing the bonds for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad failed to pass.

The Railroad Commissioners appointed under the new law were Mortimer McIlhany, John Walker, and John S. Marmaduke. They met on the 8th of June and made the classification

required, and designated the maximum rates of charges. Railroads were classified into class A, including through or trunk lines; class B, including branch roads owned, leased, or occupied, by the trunk-line companies; and class C, including all other railroads or parts of railroads owned, leased, or occupied in the State. Freight was divided into seven special classes and four general classes, the latter including all merchandise not comprised in the special classes. The special classes were as follows:

Class D—All grain in car-loads.

Class E—Flour in lots of 50 barrels or more, and lime in lots of 24 barrels or more.

Class F—Salt in lots of 60 barrels or more, and cement, water-lime, and stucco, in lots of 24 barrels or more.

Class G—Lumber, lath, and shingles, in car-loads.

Class H—Live-stock in car-loads.

Class I—Agricultural implements, furniture, and wagons.

Class J—Coal, brick, sand, stone, railroad-ties, and cordwood, and all heavy fourth-class articles, in car-loads.

The rates for passengers were limited to three cents a mile on roads of class A, and four cents a mile on roads of classes B and C, with half-price for children twelve years old and under. The table of freight-charges fixed upon for the seven special classes was as follows:

Distance—Miles.	All Grain in Car-loads.	Flour, in Lots of 50 Barrels or more. Lime, 24 Barrels or more.	Salt, 60 Barrels. Cement, Water-lime, and Stucco, 24 Barrels.	Lumber, Lath, and Shingles, in Car-loads.	Live-stock in Car-loads.	Agricultural Implements, Furniture, and Wagons.	Coal, Brick, Sand, Stone, Ties, Cordwood, and Heavy Fourth-class Articles in Car-loads.
	100 lbs.	Bbl.	Bbl.	Car.	Car.	Car.	Car.
25	.06	.12	.15	8.00	10.00	11.00	8.00
50	.10	.20	.21	13.00	17.00	17.00	14.00
63	.11	.22	.22½	14.50	19.00	18.50	15.00
75	.12	.24	.24½	15.00	21.00	20.00	16.50
88	.13	.26	.26	16.50	23.00	21.50	17.50
100	.14	.28	.28	17.00	25.00	23.00	19·00
113	.15	.30	.29½	18.50	27.00	24.50	20.00
125	.16	.32	.31½	19.00	29.00	26.00	21.50
138	.17	.34	.33	20.50	31.00	27.50	22.50
150	.18	.36	.35	21.00	33.00	29.00	24.00
163	.19	.38	.36½	22.50	35.00	30.50	25.00
175	.20	.40	.38½	23.00	37.00	32.00	26.50
188	.21	.42	.40	24.50	39.00	33.50	27.50
200	.22	.44	.42	25.00	41.00	35.00	29.00
213	.....	.....	.43½	26.50	43.00	36.50	30.00
225	.22½	.45	.45½	27.00	45.00	38.00	31.50
238	.....	.....	.47	28.50	47.00	39.50	32.50
250	.23	.46	.49	29.00	49.00	41.00	34.00
263	.....	.....	.50½	30.50	51.00	42.50	35.00
275	.23½	.47	.52½	31.00	53.00	44.00	36.50
288	.....	.....	.54	32.50	55.00	45.50	37.50
300	.24	.48	.56	33.00	57.00	47.00	39.00

When rates are not shown in the above table for the exact distances, the rates given for the next greater distance should be used. In fixing rates the distance is to be computed from the point where the freight is received in this State, notwithstanding it may pass from one road to another.

The law provides penalties in case of its violation, and gives justices of the peace concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in all cases of prosecution for a violation of this act, with full power and authority to impose fines, and to the same extent as the Circuit Court in all cases where the amount claimed does not exceed two hundred dollars.

In 1874 the question of holding a convention to revise the constitution of the State was submitted to a vote of the people, and decided in the affirmative. During the spring of this year delegates to this convention were elected in all the counties. They assembled at Jefferson City on the 5th of May, and Waldo P. Johnson was chosen to preside over their deliberations. The following standing committees were appointed: on executive and ministerial department; officers of the county and municipal government; judicial department; boundaries and political subdivisions; representation; organization of the militia; legislative department; printing and binding; education; banks and corporations; preamble and Bill of Rights, and future mode of amendment. The work proceeded very harmoniously, and was completed on the 2d of August. The only important subject which the convention took occasion to investigate was one which had previously been brought up in the Legislature regarding 1,918 $1,000 bonds which were alleged to have disappeared from the Treasury, but had not been duly canceled or destroyed after payment. The committee reached the conclusion that these bonds were probably in existence somewhere, and submitted an ordinance prohibiting the Legislature from ever providing for their payment—the numbers and dates of issue being designated—on the ground that they had "been redeemed by the State of Missouri, deposited as securities available to the State in dealing with the Pacific Railroad in the vault of the Treasury, and while the same were in said vault, withdrawn from circulation as negotiable instruments, were criminally taken therefrom."

Provision was made for submitting the constitution to the people for ratification on the 30th of October. The result was its adoption by a vote of about six to one.

The preamble is as follows:

We, the people of Missouri, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and grateful for his goodness, do, for the better government of the State, establish this constitution.

Article I. confirms the boundaries of the State as previously established, and declares that the Mississippi River and the navigable waters leading to it shall be a free highway for the citizens of the State and the United States without tax or toll. Article II. is the Bill of Rights, and comprises thirty-two sections. All the proscriptive features of the old Bill of Rights were abolished. On the subject of State rights the following declarations were made:

SEC. 2. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and to alter and abolish their constitution and form of govern-

ment whenever they may deem it necessary to their safety and happiness: *Provided*, Such change be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. That Missouri is a free and independent State, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and as the preservation of the States and the maintenance of their governments are necessary to an indestructible Union, and were intended to coexist with it, the Legislature is not authorized to adopt, nor will the people of this State ever assent to any amendment or change of the Constitution of the United States which may in any wise impair the right of local self-government belonging to the people of this State.

Complete religious freedom and equality are guaranteed, and it is declared that no one shall be compelled to attend any place of worship or contribute to the maintenance of any form of religion. On the use of public funds for religious purposes the following declaration is made:

SEC. 7. That no money shall ever be taken from the public Treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect, or denomination of religion, or in aid of any priest, minister, or teacher thereof, as such; and that no preference shall be given to, nor any discrimination made against, any church, sect, or creed of religion, or any form of religious faith or worship.

On the subject of freedom of speech it is declared—

SEC. 14. That no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to say, write, or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the fact.

The usual guarantees regarding personal rights, privileges, and immunities, are set forth without any discriminations, and the following prohibition of slavery is included:

SEC. 31. That there cannot be in this State either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Article III. distributes the powers of government into legislative, executive, and judicial, and declares their independence of each other.

Article IV. deals with the legislative department, and consists of fifty-six sections. The official style of the legislative body is "The General Assembly of the State of Missouri." The regular sessions are to begin on the first Wednesday after the first day of January in 1877, and every second year thereafter, and adjourned sessions are prohibited. The Senate consists of thirty-four members, chosen for a term of four years, one-half to go out of office every two years. The State is to be divided into "convenient" senatorial districts according to population as shown in the last decennial census of the United States. Until such division is made, the districts are to be as designated in the constitution itself. Representatives in the Lower House are to be apportioned as follows: The ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants as shown by the last United States census by two hundred; a county having one ratio or less shall be entitled to one representative; a county having two and a half ratios shall be entitled to two representatives; a county having four ratios shall be entitled to three representatives; a county having six ratios shall be entitled to four representatives; and one additional representative shall be allowed for every two and a half ratios above six. Counties entitled to more than one representative must be divided into districts. Until the apportionment is made, the House of Representatives is to consist of 143 members, seventeen from the county of St. Louis, four from the county of Jackson, three from the county of Buchanan, two each from the counties of Franklin, Greene, Johnson, Lafayette, Macon, Marion, Pike, and Saline, and one from each of the others. A new apportionment is to be made at the first session after each Federal census. The following oath is prescribed for all members of the General Assembly:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and faithfully perform the duties of my office; and that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money, or other valuable thing, for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.

The compensation of members is limited to $5 a day for the first seventy days of the session and $1 per day thereafter, with allowance for travel not greater than that already fixed by law, and $30 per session for stationery, postage, and incidental expenses. Sections 24 to 42 inclusive prescribe the form and method of legislative proceedings. A revision of the statutes is required within five years after the adoption of the constitution, and every ten years thereafter. If a bill is returned by the Governor without his approval within ten days from the time he receives it, a two-thirds vote of both branches is necessary to make it a law. If it is not returned at all within ten days, it becomes a law without the Governor's approval. Sections 43 to 56 inclusive lay down the limitations of legislative power. The General Assembly can authorize no money to be drawn from the Treasury except to meet regular appropriations made by law. It is prohibited from contracting or authorizing any debt except in the following cases:

1. In the renewal of existing bonds when they cannot be paid at maturity out of the sinking-fund or other resources.

2. On the occurring of an unforeseen emergency, or casual deficiency of the revenue, when the temporary liability incurred, upon the recommendation of the Governor first had, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, to be paid in not more than two years from and after its creation.

3. On the occurring of any unforeseen emergency, or casual deficiency of the revenue, when the temporary liability incurred or to be incurred shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dol-

lars for any one year, the General Assembly may submit an act providing for the loan, or for the contracting of the liability, and containing a provision for levying a tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal when they become due (the latter in not more than thirteen years from the date of its creation), to the qualified voters of the State, and when the act so submitted shall have been ratified by a two-thirds majority, at an election held for that purpose, due publication having been made of the provisions of the act for at least three months before such election. The act thus ratified shall be irrepealable until the debt thereby incurred shall be paid, principal and interest.

It is prohibited from giving or lending or pledging the credit of the State in any manner to any person, association, or corporation, municipal or other, and from making any grant of public money to any individual, association, or corporation, unless in case of public calamity. It is likewise forbidden to authorize any county, city, town, or other political subdivision of the State, to lend its credit in like cases. Subscriptions to stock in corporations on behalf of the State are also prohibited. Local and special legislation in a multitude of specified matters is prohibited, and no special or local law of any kind can be passed unless notice is published in the locality affected thirty days before the bill is introduced. The seat of government cannot be removed from Jefferson City.

Article V. relates to the executive department, which consists of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Schools, all elected for terms of four years, beginning on the first Monday in January after their election. All but the Superintendent of Schools are to be chosen in 1876, and every four years thereafter; that officer in 1878, and every four years thereafter. The customary duties for such officers are prescribed in the twenty-five sections of this article.

Article VI. relates to the judicial department, and consists of forty-four sections. It establishes a Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction throughout the State, to consist of five judges elected for a term of ten years, the oldest in commission being Chief-Justice; the St. Louis Court of Appeals, with appellate jurisdiction in the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Lincoln, and Warren, with control over the lower courts of those counties, but itself subordinate to the Supreme Court of the State, to consist of three judges, elected in those counties for a term of twelve years; circuit courts with civil and criminal jurisdiction; one circuit judge being elected in each circuit for a term of six years, except that the Circuit Court of St. Louis County shall consist of five judges, the State being divided into such circuits as shall be deemed most convenient; criminal courts may be established in counties having more than 50,000 inhabitants; a probate court must be established in each county, with one judge elected by the people; a county court must also be established in each county, with one or more judges, but not more than three, elected by the people; and in each county as many justices of the peace may be elected or appointed as the public good may require. The Supreme Court and St. Louis Court of Appeals appoint their own clerks, but other clerks are to be elected. The compensation of judges and clerks is left to be fixed by law.

Article VII., consisting of two sections, provides for the impeachment of public officers before the Senate, through the action of the House of Representatives.

Article VIII., twelve sections, relates to suffrage and elections. The general elections are to occur biennially, on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November. All male citizens or male persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens not less than one year or more than five years before an election, who are twenty-one years of age, shall be allowed to vote if they have resided in the State one year and in the county, city, or town, sixty days preceding the election. The following provision is made regarding the process of voting:

SEC. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the voter who presents the ballot. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any voter shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding: *Provided*, That in all cases of contested elections the ballots cast may be counted, compared with the list of voters, and examined under such safeguards and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

The General Assembly is authorized to provide for the registration of voters in cities and counties having more than 100,000 inhabitants, and in cities having more than 25,000 and less than 100,000, but not otherwise. No person loses his residence for the purpose of voting by absence in the civil, military, or naval service, or while a student at any institution of learning, or kept at a poor-house, asylum, or prison. No person can vote while kept at the public expense in a poor-house or asylum, or confined in prison, and the Legislature may enact laws excluding altogether from the right to vote persons convicted of felony, or other infamous crime, or misdemeanors connected with the right of suffrage. Contested election cases, except of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, must be tried by the courts of law according to provisions to be established by the General Assembly.

Article IX., consisting of twenty-five sections, relates to counties, cities, and towns. With the exception of a sheriff and coroner, who must be elected in each county for the term of two years, the county organizations are left to be provided for by a general law. Cities and towns are to be classified into not more than four classes, and provision made by general laws for the organization and government

of those of each class. Cities of over 100,000 inhabitants may frame their own charters of government and submit them to the people for ratification, but all such charters shall provide for a mayor and two houses of legislation, one of which shall be elected on a general ticket. The city of St. Louis is authorized to extend its limits and frame a new charter of government under certain restrictions. Counties, towns, and cities, are prohibited from subscribing to the capital stock of corporations, or loaning their credit by making grants or donations to them.

Article X., of twenty-one sections, relates to revenue and taxation. It is declared that the power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended, and that railroad corporations doing business in the State shall be subject to taxation for State, county, school, municipal, and other purposes, on the real and personal property owned or used by them, and on their gross earnings, their net earnings, their franchises, and their capital stock. The State tax on property, exclusive of that necessary to pay the bonded debt, is limited to twenty cents on a hundred dollars, and, whenever the taxable property amounts to $900,000,000, to fifteen cents on a hundred dollars. Limits are also fixed for county taxes. Counties, cities, and towns, and other political divisions of the State, are prohibited from incurring debt exceeding in any year the revenue of that year, without the assent of two-thirds of the voters at an election held for the purpose; and in no case shall indebtedness be incurred exceeding five per cent. of the value of taxable property, unless for the erection of a court-house or jail; and a sinking-fund shall be provided for the full payment of all indebtedness incurred within twenty years. A special tax is required sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt and reduce the principal not less than $25,000 each year. The making of profit out of public funds or using them for any purpose not authorized by law is made a felony. The Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, are constituted a Board of Equalization, to adjust and equalize the valuations of property among the several counties.

Article XI. relates to education, and contains eleven sections. The Legislature is required to establish and maintain free schools for the instruction of all persons between the ages of six and twenty years, but separate schools must be established for children of African descent. The last section of the article is as follows:

SEC. 11. Neither the General Assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall ever make an appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever anything in aid of any religious creed, church, or sectarian purpose; or to help to support or sustain any private or public school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other institution of learning, controlled by any religious creed, church, or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by the State or any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, for any religious creed, church, or sectarian purpose whatever.

Article XII. contains twenty-seven sections, and relates to corporations. It requires all corporations to be organized under general laws. Railroads are declared to be public highways and railroad companies common carriers, and the General Assembly is required to "pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State; and shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on said railroads, and enforce all such laws by adequate penalties." Consolidation of parallel or competing lines, and discrimination in charges or facilities, are prohibited. The following is a section relating to free passes:

SEC. 24. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes or tickets, or passes or tickets at a discount, to members of the General Assembly, or members of the Board of Equalization, or any State, or county, or municipal officers; and the acceptance of any such pass or ticket, by a member of the General Assembly, or any such officer, shall be a forfeiture of his office.

The establishment of a State bank is forbidden, and no act authorizing or creating associations with banking powers can go into effect without the approval of a majority of the voters obtained at the next general election after its passage.

Article XIII., containing seven sections, provides for the organization, equipment, and discipline of a militia force.

Article XIV., twelve sections, consists of miscellaneous provisions, among which are the following:

SEC. 3. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of this State to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this State.

SEC. 4. No person holding an office of profit under the United States shall, during his continuance in such office, hold any office of profit under this State.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the grand-jury in each county at least once a year to investigate the official acts of all officers having charge of public funds, and report the result of their investigations in writing to the court.

Article XV. and last, consisting of three sections, provides for future amendments of the constitution. The General Assembly may propose amendments any time, which shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election, and, if ratified, shall become part of the constitution; and it may also authorize a vote to be taken on the question of holding a convention for the revision of the constitution, and provide for it in case the vote shall be in the affirmative.

The State debt on the 1st of January was $17,839,000, of which $300,000 was paid dur-

ing the year. Other bonds falling due in 1875 and 1876 are to be refunded, under the act of the last session of the Legislature, by a new loan of $5,000,000. The $701,000 falling due in 1877, and $37,000 in 1878, will be paid out of the surplus revenues. The new constitution, in designating the order in which appropriations shall be made, makes it the first duty of the Legislature to provide for the "payment of all interest on the bonded debt of the State that may become due during the term for which each General Assembly is elected," and requires it in the next place to provide for an addition of not less than $250,000 yearly to the sinking-fund. These objects must be provided for before any other appropriations are made.

The Supreme Court of the State decided in June that a railroad could not claim exemption from taxation beyond the amount provided for in its charter. In the act of incorporation of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, in 1852, provision was made for its taxation. In 1871 a law was passed, constituting a Board of Equalization for the assessment of railroad property, and requiring the president, or chief officer, of each company to make an annual report of the value of its property. In 1872 the Board of Equalization assessed the taxes of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road at $30,648, of which it paid $25,326, and refused to pay the rest on the ground that the assessment was illegal. It claimed that the charter constituted a contract with the State, under which it could be subject to no other mode of taxation than that provided for therein. The Circuit Court of Buchanan County sustained this view, and gave judgment for the company, but this was reversed by the Supreme Court, which held that the method of assessing the property of the railroad, provided for in the charter, was not a contract or franchise, but merely one method of taxation, which might at any time be changed for another. The supreme right of the State to lay taxes could not be surrendered by inference or implication, and the property of railroads, like all other property, was subject to taxation at all times under the general revenue laws.

The United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, in January, decided that securities taken in good faith by a creditor from a debtor may be held by the creditor, or one to whom he has assigned them, as against the assignee in bankruptcy of the debtor, in bankruptcy proceedings subsequently commenced. In this case, a bank in St. Louis held notes indorsed by the bankrupt and secured by a pledge of bonds. The assignee in bankruptcy brought suit to recover the securities on the ground that a fraudulent preference had been made within four months prior to the bankruptcy proceedings; but proof was given that neither the bank-officers nor the debtor believed the latter to be insolvent at the time of the transaction, and on this ground it was held that there was no fraudulent preference.

A convention, composed of 869 delegates from thirty-one States and Territories, gathered at St. Louis in the latter part of November, for the purpose of promoting the enterprise known as the Southern Pacific Railroad. A paper was read by Thos. A. Scott, President of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and a long series of resolutions was adopted, stating the grounds on which "a Southern transcontinental railway, from the waters of the Mississippi *via* El Paso to the Pacific Ocean, on or near the thirty-second parallel of latitude, is imperatively demanded," and should receive the aid of the Government. (*See* RAILROADS.)

Early in the year a conspiracy to defraud the Government of revenue on whiskey was discovered in St. Louis, and on the 10th of May thirty-two distilleries and rectifying-houses were seized by officers representing the Treasury Department of the United States. Subsequent developments showed that systematic frauds had long been carried on there and at other points, in which not only manufacturers and dealers in whiskey, but revenue officials and agents of the Government, were implicated. Numerous prosecutions followed, including those of John A. Joyce, special agent in the revenue service, and John McDonald, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, who were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. Indictments were also found against Wm. O. Avery, Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, and General O. A. Babcock, private secretary of the President, for complicity in the frauds. Avery was convicted in December, and Babcock was acquitted in February, 1876. (*See* PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.)

MITCHEL, JOHN, an Irish revolutionist, born November 3, 1815; died March 20, 1875. He graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1836, practised law for six years, and then assumed the editorship of the *Nation*. In this capacity, as well as editor of the *United Irishman*, he came in direct collision with the Government. After an existence of three months, the latter paper was suppressed and its editor sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. After passing ten months in the island of Bermuda, he was deported to Tasmania, where he met his former companions, Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, and others. They were allowed almost entire liberty, upon their parol not to escape. Mitchel resigned his parol in 1854, and escaped to America. Here he edited various newspapers, and in 1874 made a visit to Ireland, returning to the United States in October. On February 16, 1875, he was elected without opposition to the House of Commons from Tipperary County, Ireland. He landed at Queenstown on the 17th, and was enthusiastically received. On the 18th the House, by a large majority, declared him ineligible for a seat, as he had been adjudged guilty of felony and sentenced to transportation, and had neither endured the penalty nor received a pardon,

and ordered a new election. He was again elected by a large majority. But his death, occurring a few days after, disposed of the question entirely.

MOHL, ROBERT VON, a German jurist, born at Stuttgart, August 17, 1799; died November 4, 1875. In 1824 he was appointed Extraordinary Professor of Law, and in 1827 Ordinary Professor of Political Economy in Tübingen, to which position was added that of Librarian-in-chief of the University in 1836. Owing to difficulties with the Government he was deprived of these positions, and left the service of the state. Soon after he was elected to the Lower House of the Diet of Würtemberg. He went to Heidelberg as professor in 1847, was elected to the National Assembly in 1848, and in August of the same year was appointed Minister of Justice in the Imperial Ministry. He resigned in 1849, and went back to Heidelberg. Here he was soon after elected a representative of the university to the Upper House of Baden, and was particularly active in procuring the repeal of the concordat in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed embassador of Baden to the Bundestag, and retained that position until the dissolution of the German Confederacy in 1866. In 1874 he was elected a member of the German Reichstag. He was always a strong advocate of German unity, to which end he devoted his best talents. He was a brother of Julius, Moritz, and Hugo von Mohl, all of whom rose to great eminence in their respective positions. He wrote "Staatsrecht des Königreichs Würtemberg" (1829; second edition, 1840–'46); "Die Ministerverantwortlichkeit in Einherrschaften mit Volksvertretung" (1837); "Die Polizeiwissenschaft nach den Grundsätzen des Rechtsstaates" (3 vols., third edition, 1866); "Geschichte und Literatur der Staatswissenschaft" (3 vols., 1855–'58); "Staatsrecht, Völkerrecht und Politik" (2 vols., 1860–'62; third vol., 1869); "Wider die Gleichstellung der Juden" (1869); and "Das deutsche Reichsstaatsrecht" (1873).

MORAVIANS. The statistics of the *Unitas Fratrum* for 1874 give the following details of the Moravian churches throughout the world:

German Province, 5,418 communicants, and 7,613 souls, besides 170 members engaged in various work in Germany; British Province, 3,289 communicants, and 5,646 souls; American Province, 8,705 communicants, and 15,308 souls; Bohemian Mission, 115 communicants, and 168 souls. Whole number of communicants in the three Home Provinces, 17,527; whole number of souls, 28,905. Converts in the Foreign Missionary Provinces, 69,322; missionaries and their children, about 400. Total membership of the *Unitas Fratrum*, 98,227 souls. Besides these, there are claimed as attached to the Moravian Church about 80,000 souls connected with the German Diaspora Mission, who are not counted among the members, because they mostly belong, as yet, to the state churches, in the midst of which the Diaspora is carried on.

The Church annually educates in the boarding-schools of its three provinces about 2,850 young people who are not of its own communion.

It is claimed on behalf of the Moravians that the statistics show that theirs is not a large church, but, at the same time, that it exerts a very great influence both in the Christian and heathen world. It is scattered over the whole earth, from Greenland to Australia, and from Thibet to South America, and yet constitutes one organic whole, with the same general ecclesiastical government. It is claimed that this is the only Protestant Church which keeps up such a unity.

Certain exclusive features in the constitution of the American Province were done away with in 1855. At that time the number of churches was forty-three; of communicants, 4,460; and of souls, 8,831. In 1875 the number of churches had increased to seventy-three, the number of communicants had been doubled, and the whole number of souls had been increased by nearly 6,900.

The receipts for the *Moravian Foreign Missions* for the year ending July 1, 1875, were as follows:

1. *Collections in Congregations:*—*a*, Germany and the Diaspora, $13,000; *b*, England, $9,800; *c*, North America, $1,000: total, $23,800.

2. *Other Contributions:*—German Province, $15,600; British Province, $34,500; American Province, $13,000: total, $63,100.

3. *Legacies:*—German Province, $11,000; British Province, $6,000: total, $17,000. Grand total, $103,900.

(The report foots it up to $106,900.)

The disbursements for the year amounted to about $103,500.

There were also collected, for extinguishing the debt of the former year, the following sums: In the German Province, $3,600; in the British Province, $22,300; in the American Province, $45; in the West Indies, $20: total, $25,965.

The whole number of missionaries was 336, or three more than were employed the previous year. Number of stations, 92; of out-stations, 15; of persons under the care of the missionaries, 67,795.

MÖRIKE, EDUARD, a German poet, born at Ludwigsburg, September 8, 1804; died June 4, 1875. He studied at the Gymnasium of Stuttgart, prepared himself for the study of theology at the Evangelical Seminary at Urach, and in 1822 entered the University of Tübingen, where, however, he devoted more time to belles-lettres than to theology. Having become pastor in a small town in 1834, he was forced to resign this position on account of ill-health. He was then for a time teacher in Stuttgart. Although his poems are known to few only, they are still prized as among the

finest productions of German poetry. He wrote: "Maler Nolten," a novel (1832); "Das Stuttgarter Hutzelmännlein" (1853); "Vier Erzählungen" (1856); and "Mozart auf der Reise nach Prag" (1856). His opera, "Die Regenbrüder" (1839), was set to music by Lachner; many of his songs and ballads by Kaufmann and Hetsch. He also published translations of Anacreon and Theocritus.

MOROCCO, a country in Northern Africa. Sultan, Muley Hassan, born 1831, eldest son of Sidi-Muley-Mohammed, ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 20, 1873. The crown was formerly hereditary in the male line, after the custom of succession obeyed in the Ottoman Empire, under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the surviving eldest member of the reigning family. The custom, however, was set aside at the death of the late Sultan, Sidi-Muley-Mohammed, when the succession was secured not to either of his two surviving brothers, but to his eldest son, the present Sultan. The form of government is that of absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws civil or religious. The authority of the Sultan as spiritual ruler is not limited, as in Turkey and other Mohammedan countries, by the expounders of the Koran. The Sultan has no regular ministers, but receives advice from and carries on the executive usually through special favorites near his person, the principal of whom is generally invested with the title of Mula-el-tesserâd, or steward of the imperial household. The armed force consists of about 8,000 men, 5,000 of whom constitute the imperial body-guard, one half infantry and the other half cavalry. The country is divided into twenty-eight provinces, each of which is governed by a *kaid*, or governor, who holds absolute power within his own district. The revenue of the Sultan is estimated at about $2,500,000.

The western frontier of the country, toward the Sahara, is not fixed, and the claims of the Sultan are disputed by a number of nomad tribes. The area is estimated by Behm and Wagner ("Bevölkerung der Erde," vol. iii., 1875) at about 250,000 square miles; the estimates of population vary from 2,500,000 to 8,000,000. In accordance with the statements of G. Rohlfs ("Mein erster Aufenthalt in Morocco," Bremen, 1873), Behm and Wagner assume it to be about 5,500,000. More than two-thirds of the population belong to the race commonly called Moors, the remaining third consisting mainly of Bedouin Arabs, Jews, estimated at 340,000, and negroes. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 500.

The trade of Morocco, though not yet considerable, has greatly increased since the year 1856, when a treaty of commerce was concluded between Great Britain and Morocco. The value of imports and exports in 1871 was as follows (in francs):

COUNTRIES AND COIN.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	20,650,000	15,950,000
France	5,420,000	10,420,000
Spain	90,000	900,000
Other countries	40,000	170,000
Foreign coin	5,750,000	2,400,000
Total, 1873	31,950,000	29,250,000
" 1872	24,990,000	32,750,000

The value of the principal articles of import and export in 1874 was as follows:

IMPORTS.

	Francs.		Francs.
Textures	16,320,000	Tea	750,000
Sugar	2,730,000	Cloths	920,000
Raw silk	1,580,000	Iron	420,000

EXPORTS.

	Francs.		Francs.
Wool	7,060,000	Gums	610,000
Hides and skins	3,380,000	Ostrich-feathers	500,000
Corn	3,200,000	Dates	290,000
Peas and beans	2,270,000	Beeves	1,000,000
Almonds	1,950,000	Wax	500,000
Olive-oil	1,690,000	Shoes	1,500,000
Hemp-seed	710,000	Woolen stuffs	290,000

The movement of shipping was as follows in 1874:

SHIPPING.	LADEN.		IN BALLAST.		Total Tons.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Entered	1,811	166,215	575	88,129	254,344
Cleared	1,309	192,919	215	62,276	255,195

The movement of shipping, arranged according to nationalities and ports, was as follows:

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.		PORTS.	ENTERED.		VALUE OF CARGOES (IN FRANCS).	
	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.	Entered.	Cleared.
English	652	165,658	Tangier	459	58,581	8,810,000	5,200,000
French	221	73,588	Larache	55	4,329	510,000	2,590,000
Spanish	323	5,527	Rabat	41	8,561	2,860,000	1,290,000
Portuguese	74	3,871	Casablanca	148	50,194	4,220,000	4,450,000
German	18	2,157	Mazagan	161	50,813	1,930,000	4,140,000
Danish	9	1,117	Saffi	110	24,560	1,990,000	2,370,000
Italian	7	1,563	Mogador	121	54,765	6,050,000	6,700,000
Others	7	863	Tetuan	215	2,571	700,000	210,000

The following countries were represented in Morocco, in 1875, by consuls and diplomatic agents: United States, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Austro-Hungary, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, and Spain. The consul-general of the United States is Hon. F. Mathews.

In January, 1875, serious disturbances occurred on the frontier, between Morocco and Algeria, caused by the appointment of Sheik

Hadj Mohammed as commander of the Kabyles of Beni Suasen, an appointment said to be obtained by influence over the counselor of the Emperor of Morocco, when the latter with the army came to the frontier to settle existing disputes. Sheik Hadj was then appointed governor of the town of Oudjdah, and on proceeding to take possession of his post the conflict arose. Oudjdah submitted to him on compulsion, but the tribes of Anjad and Mahia revolted. Fighting went on for a week, in which one hundred and fifty of the Beni Suasen tribe and forty-eight of the Anjad and Mahia tribes were killed, and a great many wounded. The Sheik Hadj Mohammed and his column were compelled to retreat. The Anjad and Mahia tribes captured about 51,000 sheep and 18,000 camels, which were grazing on the plain. The Spahis and Turcos among the French troops, who belonged to the combatant tribes, were only restrained from taking part in the conflict by the French commander ordering all who left the ranks to be fired upon.

The mountain tribes in the province of Tangier not having paid any taxes for the last five years, the Government, in June, 1875, appointed Kaid Gelaley Ben Hamo, the chief officer of the Sultan's court, as governor of the province, and gave him a force of 2,000 to chastise the mountaineers. The new governor is upward of eighty years of age, but a man of great energy of character, and whenever the inhabitants of any province of importance have shown disaffection, Kaid Gelaley has been dispatched by the Sultan to rule the turbulent population with a rod of iron. In 1874, when the people of Fez rebelled against the authority of the Sultan Mulai Hassan, Kaid Gelaley was appointed governor of that city —a post which he held up to the time of his appointment as Governor of Tangier. Later accounts stated that Kaid Gelaley had seized several chiefs of rebellious tribes, and imposed a heavy fine upon the inhabitants.

The Government seemed to be inclined to take some steps toward establishing more friendly relations with foreign countries. Intelligence received from Tangier in July stated that the Moroccan Minister for Foreign Affairs had called a meeting of foreign representatives to communicate to them orders received from the Sultan. The minister was reported to have brought to the notice of the representatives proposals for the building of a mole at Tangier, and a breakwater at Casablanca; also for establishing telegraphic communication between Tangier and Europe. It was also stated that the Sultan intended to send a number of young Moors to be educated in Europe.

MORTON, Oliver Perry, the senior United States Senator from Indiana, was born in Wayne County, August 4, 1823. The original family name was Throckmorton, the first syllable having been dropped by the Senator's father. He received his education chiefly at the Wayne County Seminary and Miami University at Oxford, O., which he entered in 1843, and left two years after. He studied law at Centreville, and began practice there in 1847. During the next ten years he rose to a leading position at the bar of Indiana. He was elected a circuit judge in 1852, but remained on the bench only one year. He was a Democrat in early life, but, having strong antislavery sympathies, left the party after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Governor, and made a brilliant canvass of the State with his opponent, Ashbel P. Willard. He was defeated, and returned to his law-practice at Centreville. In 1860 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and during the canvass that followed took strong ground in favor of the coercion of the Southern States into obedience to the Constitution. He was elected, and took his seat as President of the Senate on the 14th of January, 1861, but two days afterward he took the oath of office as Governor, Henry S. Lane, who was elected to that position, having been chosen United States Senator. During the war Governor Morton was very active and zealous in raising troops and supporting the efforts of the Government for the suppression of the Southern resistance. In 1863 he was opposed by a Democratic Legislature, which contemplated taking the military power out of his hands and placing it in those of four Democrats. These efforts were defeated by the withdrawal of all the Republican members, leaving both Houses without a quorum. The Governor then borrowed money on his own responsibility to carry on the government of the State. The Democratic Attorney-General gave an opinion that there was no authority for drawing money from the Treasury to pay State bonds, and that a special appropriation was necessary, and this position was sustained by the Supreme Court. The object was to compel a calling of the Legislature, but the Governor raised the needed funds for meeting the obligations of the State on his own personal responsibility. The obligations which he incurred were afterward assumed by the State. Through them he was enabled to carry on the government and continue his support of the Federal authorities, in spite of the opposition of Democratic Legislature and courts. In 1866 he was elected to the United States Senate, and reëlected in 1872. In that body he has taken a leading position in support of the Administration, and the policy of reconstruction and coercion in the South.

MÜLLER, Johann Heinrich Jakob von, a German physicist, born at Cassel, April 30, 1809; died October 8, 1875. He studied at the Gymnasium of Darmstadt, and the Universities of Bonn and Giessen, devoting himself particularly to the study of mathematics and natural philosophy. Having been assistant teacher at the Gymnasium at Darmstadt for some time, he was appointed teacher of

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Realschule of Giessen in 1839, and in 1844 became Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Freiburg. His principal work is "Lehrbuch der Physik und Meteorologie" (2 vols., 1842; seventh edition, 1868–'69); the third volume of this work was published separately under the title of "Lehrbuch der kosmischen Physik" (fourth edition, 1875). Of his other works, the best known are: "Grundzüge der Krystallographie" (second edition, 1868); "Anfangsgründe der geometrischen Disciplin für Gymnasien," etc. (thirteenth edition, 1869); "Grundriss der Physik und Meteorologie für Lyceen und Gymnasien," etc. (twelfth edition, 1875); and "Die Schule der Physik" (1874).

MUNZINGER, WERNER, a celebrated African explorer, born at Olten, Switzerland, in 1832; died in November, 1875. He studied Oriental langnages at Münich and Paris, went to Cairo in 1852, entered a business in Alexandria in 1853, was chief of a commercial expedition to the Red Sea in 1854, lived for some time in Massowah and then in Keren, the principal town of the Bogos, and joined the German Expedition to Central Africa in 1861; but when Heuglin, the leader, went to Abyssinia, he left the expedition and went to Obi by way of Khartoom in order to reach Wadaï through Darfoor. As he was refused permission to travel through Darfoor, he returned to Europe. In 1864 he again went to Africa, had charge of the British consulate at Massowah in October, 1865, and took an active part in preparing the way for the British army in the Abyssinian War of 1867. In June, 1868, he became French consul in Massowah, went to Aden in 1870, and with Captain Miles explored the countries on the southeastern coast of Arabia. Returning to Massowah, he was appointed governor of that town, with the title of bey, by the Viceroy of Egypt, and continued his explorations in the Bogos country. In 1872 he was appointed to the chief command of the army against the Abyssinians. From that time he was continually engaged in subduing the border tribes of Abyssinia, in which undertakings he was eminently successful. In October, 1875, he again started on an expedition against the Gallas of Shoa. On this expedition he was accompanied by his wife, a native Abyssinian. One night, in November, they were attacked by a party of Gallas near Lake Assal, and Munzinger, his wife, and a large number of his soldiers, were murdered. Of the three thousand men of which the expedition originally consisted, only one hundred and twenty returned. He wrote, besides a number of articles for geographical journals, the following works: "Ueber die Sitten und das Recht der Bogos" (1859); "Ostafrikanische Studien" (1864); "Die Deutsche Expedition in Ostafrika" (1865); "Vocabulaire de la Langue Tigré" (1865); "Routes in Abyssinia, presented to the House of Lords" (1867). He left the manuscript of "Skizze einer Geographie des Sudan," extracts from which are given by Behm and Wagner, in their periodical, "Die Bevölkerung der Erde" (vol. iii.).

MUSTAPHA FAZYL PASHA, a Turkish statesman, born in 1830; died December 2, 1875. He was the son of Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, and only forty days younger than his brother Ismaïl Pasha, the present Viceroy of Egypt. According to the law of succession of the Osman dynasty, which had also been in force in Egypt since 1841, Mustapha Pasha was the heir-presumptive to the vice-regal throne. But in 1865 Ismaïl Pasha obtained a firman from the Sultan altering the law of succession of Egypt and making it similar to that of European countries. The brothers had always been opposed to each other, and this action completed the rupture. Mustapha had early gone to Turkey, where, in 1861, he was for a short time Minister of Finance. Short as his administration was, it was nevertheless one of the best that Turkey had enjoyed for many years. He introduced economy and order into the department, and did not burden the country with any new debts. When the firman appeared, excluding him from the succession to the Egyptian throne, he entered a protest, and in consequence was banished. In Paris, where he took up his residence, he was met by the Sultan in 1867, who invited him to return. After his return he was for a time Minister of Justice, and then of Finance, and upon the death of Mahmoud Pasha he was appointed Grand-Vizier, which position, however, he held for a short time only. In 1873 he tried to effect a reconciliation with his brother, but was unsuccessful.

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NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. The Navy is now reported to be in a stronger and more efficient condition than it has been at any other time during the present Administration.

The number of vessels of every class and description now on the Navy Register is 147; these carry 1,195 guns and are of 152,492 tons measurement. Of these 26, carrying nominally 266 guns, are sailing-vessels without steam-power, of which 4 are in use as training and practice ships, 2 are assigned to States as school-ships, 3 are in use as hospital-ships, or as quarters, 6 as coal, store, and supply ships at the various stations and for the several squadrons, 6 are in commission as receiving-ships, 2 are laid up as useless for any present purpose, and 1 is on the stocks at Sackett's Harbor.

The steam-vessels, as distinguished from iron-clads and torpedo-ships, number 95, of which, however, 25 are tugs employed as towing, ferry, or torpedo boats at the various navy-yards or stations, or are in use as surveying-vessels, or in the service of the Fish Commission. Twenty-nine of all classes are in ordinary at the yards on the Atlantic or at Mare Island; 3 are used as freight and dispatch vessels; 3 are in commission as training and receiving ships, at all times ready for service, and the remainder are in commission on the several stations or at the various navy-yards, ready for use when required. Of these wooden ships 18 are substantially new.

The iron-clad fleet comprises 26 vessels. Three are of a class and in a condition to be of no service. The remaining 23, consisting of 21 vessels of the monitor type and 2 iron torpedo-ships, are all efficient vessels of their class, and very powerful in both defensive and offensive operations near our shores.

There are, therefore, 80 available ships, including 16 iron-clads and 2 torpedo-boats.

The cruising-stations remain the same in number and designation as last year, there being six separate stations, each commanded by a rear-admiral, and designated respectively the European, the Asiatic, the South Pacific, the North Pacific, the South Atlantic, and the North Atlantic stations. They comprise within their limits the whole field of naval operation in every part of the world.

The appropriations applicable to the year ending June 30, 1875, aggregated $19,273,731, and the expenditures from these appropriations to $18,825,526, or about $450,000 less than the whole amount. The appropriations made available for the year ending June 30, 1876, amount to $18,301,306. The following estimates have been submitted for the next year:

Pay of officers and seamen of the Navy	$7,600,000 00
Pay of civil establishment in navy-yards	210,000 00
Ordnance and torpedo corps	502,000 00
Coal, hemp, and equipments	1,500,000 00
Navigation and navigation supplies	115,000 00
Hydrographic work	67,800 00
Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, etc.	46,000 00
Repairs and preservation of vessels, etc	3,305,000 00
Steam-machinery, tools, etc	1,800,000 00
Provisions	1,279,000 00
Repairs of hospitals and laboratories	20,000 00
Surgeons' necessaries	40,000 00
Contingent expenses of various departments and bureaus	365,000 00
Naval Academy	198,882 40
Support of Marine Corps	924,807 00
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia	58,177 00
Maintenance of yards and docks	860,000 00
Total	$18,891,166 40

The cost of the new buildings asked for, and the current expenses for repairs at navy-yards and stations, are estimated to require in addition the sum of $1,755,000.

The amount paid for pensions during the year ended June 30, 1875, was $520,348, including $185,675 to invalids and $334,672 to widows and others.

The Torpedo-School at Newport continues in a high state of efficiency, and the knowledge obtained by the officers in the manufacture and use of every description of this terrible means of warfare is reported to be of inestimable value to the service.

The department has deemed it advisable to resume the enlistment of boys to serve till reaching twenty-one years of age, under the existing laws enacted for that purpose. The sole object of the system is to make the boys good and intelligent sailors for the Navy, without attempting to prepare them for any higher grade. The great want of intelligent native-born seamen to man the vessels of the Navy has been seriously felt of late years, and it becomes a matter of national importance to remedy this evil. Other nations have felt the growing scarcity of good seamen to man their navies, and are attempting, by establishing schools and training-ships in their ports, to provide for the education and training of boys to become sailors. It is said that England turns out yearly 3,000 boys from her training-ships for her Navy. Some efforts were formerly made under the laws of Congress to enlist boys as apprentices, but without success, owing partly to the very elaborate system of education and training adopted, and partly to the fact that inducements were held out to the boys which could not be realized. Under the present system, which is purely experimental, about 250 boys have been enlisted and placed on board training-vessels, where they receive an elementary English education, and are initiated in all the duties of sailors on a man-of-war.

Two expeditions were sent out during the year to complete the survey for an interoceanic canal across the great Isthmus. One, an expedition under the command of Lieutenant Frederick Collins, was sent in January, with instructions to make a careful survey of the proposed Napipi Canal route, and to determine the character of the line in that vicinity found best suited to the construction of a ship-canal.

This expedition was transported to the gulf of Urabá by the United States steamer Canandaigua, and thence up the Atrato to the field of operations in the boats of that ship. They arrived and commenced regular operations in the field on the 8th of February, and work was continued without interruption till the 28th of April. During this time a careful line of levels was run from the Atrato, near the mouth of the Napipi, to the Pacific, and the country along the line elaborately reconnoitred to develop its topographical features.

For the first five miles of the route swamps and morasses were encountered. From the swampy region to the Pacific the country was found to be extremely hilly. As long as the line followed the valley of the Napipi, however, it was found possible to avoid the greater part of the hills, but in the valley of the Doguado they could not be avoided, and in this section of the canal very deep cutting would be required.

The length of tunnel necessary to carry the canal under the dividing ridge, which attains a height of 778 feet, was found to be 3.5 miles. The total length of the canal line by this route, as determined by Lieutenant Collins, is 32.2 miles, and his estimates of the probable cost of the construction of a suitable canal, with all the works necessary for its preservation and successful operation, amount to $98,000,000.

The other expedition was under the charge of Commander Edward P. Lull, and was directed to make surveys near the line of the Panama Railroad. This expedition sailed from New York on the 5th of January, and arrived at Aspinwall, United States of Colombia, on the 16th. Operations were at once begun and continued until the 3d of April, when the surveys were concluded.

The results obtained by the expedition are the location of a practicable line for an inter-oceanic ship-canal, 26 feet deep, from the bay of Aspinwall on the Caribbean Sea to Panama on the Pacific. The total length of the line is 41.7 statute miles. Twelve lift-locks on each side will be required, and one tide-lock at Panama, or 25 in all. The lift of the locks will be 10.3 feet each; that of the tide-lock 10 feet. It is proposed to cross the river Chagres by means of a viaduct 1,800 feet in length.

The water-supply is to be drawn from the river Chagres, and to be conveyed to the canal by a feeder 10.22 miles in length. The Chagres was found, by careful gauging, to discharge at an unusually low stage 55,900,800 cubic feet per day, a quantity considerably in excess of the maximum possible demand of the canal. Ample culverts are provided for the passage under the viaduct of all the superabundant waters of the Chagres in times of freshets.

The total estimated cost of opening a canal for ship-navigation through the Isthmus of Panama is, after adding, to provide for contingencies, 25 per cent. to the computed cost, $94,911,360.

The commission appointed to consider the whole subject of communication by canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, over the Isthmus, after a careful examination of all the routes proposed, have unanimously reported that the one known as the "Nicaraguan Route," beginning at or near Greytown on the Atlantic side, and ending north of the Rio del Brito on the Pacific, affords more advantages and presents fewer difficulties than any other route yet found across the Isthmus.

NEBRASKA. The Legislature of this State assembled at Lincoln, in the first week of January, for the regular session of 1875, and closed it by final adjournment on the 25th of February ensuing. Of the fifty-three members composing that body, thirty-eight were Republicans, and fifteen Democrats and Independents, or Conservatives.

Among the first matters acted upon at this session was the election of a United States Senator, in the place of Thomas W. Tipton, whose term was about to expire. The two Houses met in joint convention more than once for that purpose, and many ballots were taken, but finally A. S. Paddock received thirty-eight votes and was declared elected. Mr. Paddock was born at Glens Falls, in the county of Warren, State of New York.

Among the bills of a public character passed at this first session, the one most generally important was that "calling a convention to revise, alter, or amend the constitution of the State." By the provisions of the act, the number of the delegates to the convention was fixed at sixty-nine, and the time for their election on the first Tuesday in April, 1875. The time for the convention to assemble was on the second Tuesday in May following. The act ordained that the amendments, alterations, or revision of the existing constitution agreed to by the convention, should be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

For the relief of the large number of citizens inhabiting those sections of Nebraska which were devastated by the locusts in 1874, especially to assist them in providing seed-grain for the crops in 1875, the Legislature passed an act empowering the Governor and Secretary of State to issue State bonds of one thousand dollars each, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand. The act created also a Board of Relief and appoints its members, whose duty it is to carry that purpose into execution, and report the result of their operations to the next Legislature.

The principal of the said bonds is redeemable within ten years from the date of their issue, and in the mean time they bear interest at the rate of ten per cent., payable semi-annually in the city of New York. To provide for the payment of both principal and interest, the act ordained that a tax of one-tenth of one mill should be levied by the Board of Equalization annually, in addition to all other taxes levied for State purposes.

Among the numerous other acts and joint resolutions passed were the following:

To aid in the construction of a railroad on the west bank of the Missouri River from Omaha to the south-line of the State of Nebraska.

An act to provide for the numeration of the population, and registration of the births and deaths, in the State of Nebraska.

To create and provide for a State Board of Immigration.

To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction in the State of Nebraska."

To erect and maintain an Institution for the Blind.

To provide for the government of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and for other purposes.

The Constitutional Convention assembled in Lincoln, on the second Tuesday in May, and organized by electing John Lee Webster for president, and also the other officers. It finished the work of framing a new constitution within about a month from their first meeting, and on June 12th closed the session by final adjournment.

The number of officers in the three departments of the State government is generally increased by the new constitution. Among its chief provisions are the following: The House of Representatives shall consist of eighty-four members, the Senate of thirty, until 1880. After that year the number of members of each House shall be regulated by law, but never exceed one hundred Representatives nor thirty-three Senators. The compensation to be given each member of the Legislature is fixed at three dollars for every day's attendance, the number of days not to exceed forty at any one session, and one mileage at the rate of ten cents for every mile in going and returning on the most usual route.

The session of the Legislature shall commence at noon on the first Tuesday in January next following the election of its members, and at no other time, except as provided by this constitution; and their first election under it is to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1876.

In defining the powers of the Legislature the constitution forbids them to pass special laws for granting divorces, changing the names of persons, and in many other matters particularly enumerated; and generally enjoins that in all cases where a common law can be made applicable to particular cases, no special law shall be enacted.

No act of the Legislature shall take effect until three calendar months after the adjournment of the session at which it passed, except in case of emergency, which is to be expressed in the title and body of the act, and concurred in by two-thirds of all the members elected to each House.

In the third section of the article on miscellaneous provisions the new constitution ordains that "drunkenness shall be cause of impeachment and removal from office."

The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, who shall each hold his office for the term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next after his election. The first election of the said officers shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1876, and each succeeding election shall be held at the same relative time in each even year thereafter.

The State Treasurer is declared ineligible to his office for two years next succeeding the expiration of his second term after the first consecutively.

The salary of the Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer, is fixed at twenty-five hundred dollars per annum each. The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive twice the compensation of a Senator, and all of the other State officers two thousand dollars each per annum.

The officers of the Executive Department, "after the adoption of this constitution, shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interest upon public moneys in their hands, or under their control, perquisites of office, or other compensation; and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution shall be paid in advance into the State Treasury."

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, composed of three judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction; in six District Courts, the whole State being divided for that purpose into six Judicial Districts, with one judge in each, having chancery and common-law jurisdiction; in County Courts, one court being allowed in every county, with one judge each, they being courts of record, having original jurisdiction in all matters of probate and others, specified; in justices of the peace, police magistrates, and such other courts, inferior to District Courts, as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns, having proportionately limited jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases respectively.

The judges of the six District Courts are empowered to hold courts for one another, and bound to do so when required by law.

The terms of office of the judges of the several courts are fixed at six years for the justices of the Supreme Court, four years for the judges of the District Courts, and two years for all the others. Their respective terms are to begin on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January next succeeding their election. Their first election shall, exceptionally, take place on the second Tuesday in October, 1875. The judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the qualified voters of the State at large; each of the others by those residing in the locality wherein he is to exercise his functions.

The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall each receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

No judge of the Supreme Court, or District Court, shall receive any other compensation, perquisite, or benefit, for, or on account of, his office in any form whatever; nor act as attorney or counselor at law in any manner whatever.

The new constitution declares all property belonging to the State, counties, and municipal corporations, both real and personal, exempt from taxation. It also empowers the Legislature to exempt from taxation such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural or horticultural societies, for schools, religious, cemetery, or charitable purposes; but the Legislature must do so by general law.

Amendments to this constitution may be proposed by either House of the Legislature. They must be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each House, entered on the journals with the yeas and nays of the vote cast, and published once a week in at least one newspaper in each county for three months immediately preceding the next election of

Senators and Representatives, at which election such amendments shall be submitted to the people for approval or rejection, and, if adopted by a majority of votes, they shall become a part of this constitution.

To the constitution the convention appended two independent articles, to be voted upon at the same time with it, but separately. They were as follows:

I. The Legislature may provide that at the general election immediately preceding the expiration of term of a United States Senator from this State, the electors may express their preference for some person for the office of United States Senator. The votes cast for such candidates shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as for State officers.

II. The seat of government of this State shall not be removed, or relocated, without the assent of a majority of the electors of the State voting thereupon at a general election, or elections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, The question of removal may be submitted at such other general elections as may be provided by law.

The new constitution appointed the second Tuesday in October, 1875, for a general election upon it, as also upon the independent articles recited above.

By special provisions inserted in the schedule it was ordained that the judges of the Supreme and District Courts, the Regents of the State University, and some other officers created by the new constitution, should be elected on the same day in which that instrument was to be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, and that, in the event of its being adopted, they should be installed in their several offices on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, 1876.

The State Convention of the Democratic party assembled at Tremont on September 16th, and was very numerously attended. A motion was made "to nominate one candidate for the Supreme bench," which was finally carried by a vote of fifty-three to thirty. A further motion that instead of making the nomination by ballot, a special committee of five should be appointed "to report a name for a candidate for the Supreme bench," was also carried, and the committee appointed. This committee recommended E. A. Thomas, of Brownville, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and their report was adopted by the convention unanimously.

The nomination of six candidates for Regents of the State University was, on motion, remitted to the delegates from each district on consultation among themselves, respectively. The following candidates were then nominated: Tobias Castor, of Saline County; James Thorn, of Otoe; D. O. Olin, of Washington; J. Houghton, of Seward; T. J. Foley, of Lincoln County; and Alexander Bear, of Madison.

The following platform was unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of this State is in favor of retrenchment and reform in the administration of all departments of the Government, both State and national.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a sound currency, coin or its equivalent, as essential to stability in business and the restoration of prosperity; of steps toward specie payments, and no step backward.

Resolved, That we deprecate all attempts to commit the Democratic party to a system of paper-money, based upon an unconstitutional exercise of Federal power, as a crime against the common welfare, and in violation of a cardinal article of the Democratic creed.

The Republican party assembled in State Convention at Kearney Junction, on September 15th. The nominations of candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court were George B. Lake, Daniel Gantt, and Samuel Maxwell.

At the general election of October 12, 1875, the new State constitution and the two independent articles were adopted by very great though unequal majorities; the vote, as officially canvassed and announced, having stood thus: On the new constitution, 30,202 for, 5,474 against; on the proposition allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senator, 25,059 for, 6,270 against; on the seat of government, 20,042 for, 12,517 against.

The election of judges and Regents of the State University resulted in favor of the Republican candidates, the vote having been as follows: For the three Judges of the Supreme Court, George B. Lake, Daniel Gantt, and Samuel Maxwell, nominees of the Republican Convention, received 31,226, 29,072, and 27,767 votes, respectively; while E. W. Thomas, the only nominee of the Democratic Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court, received 15,091 votes; for Regents of the State University the number of votes given to the six Democratic candidates in their several districts ranged from 11,684, the lowest, to 13,947, the highest; and the votes given to the Republican candidates ranged from 27,053 to 29,744.

The financial condition of Nebraska appears to be remarkably prosperous. Upon a request by the Constitutional Convention, the State Auditor transmitted to that body the following "statement of the indebtedness and resources of the State of Nebraska, to May 21, 1875:"

GENERAL FUND.

Certificate of indebtedness held by the Permanent School Fund, dated March 10, 1873—issued under provision of an act approved February 27, 1873	$158,327 67
Certificates of indebtedness held by the Permanent School Fund, dated May 21, 1874—issued under an act for the relief of the State Treasury, approved February 21, 1875	184,129 62
Warrants outstanding to May 21, 1875, $86,589.55 — interest on warrants registered, $3,000 —less amount of warrants paid from the 1st to the 21st of May, $15,588.96	74,000 59
Warrants held in the Permanent University Fund	588 00
Total indebtedness	$417,044 38

RESOURCES.

Cash in State Treasury, held in trust for notified holders of registered warrants	$4,953 15
Delinquent State taxes, as per last report, $193,115 79—tax of 1874, now due, $200,995.77, less taxes paid from date of last report, November 30th, 1874, to May 21, 1875, inclusive, $33,908.99	360,907 60
Total resources	$365,780 75

PENITENTIARY BUILDING FUND.

Warrants outstanding	$47,694 76
Interest on warrants registered	3,500 83
Total liabilities	$51,195 59

RESOURCES.

Cash in State Treasury, held in trust for notified holders of registered warrants	$2,862 56
Delinquent State taxes as per last report	12,629 81
Tax of 1874, now due	40,376 94
Total	$56,869 31
Less taxes paid from date of last report	3,373 26
Total resources	$53,496 05

STATE BUILDING FUND.

Warrants outstanding	$43,812 19
Interest on warrants registered	19,976 37
Total indebtedness	$63,788 56

The report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, dated December 26, 1874, states the number of children of school age in the State to be 72,991, and the whole amount of school-moneys in the hands of the State Treasurer, and subject to apportionment on December 19, 1874, to have been $184,758.76. All of this sum, except $3.65, was then distributed among the several counties in proportion to their respective number of children, the rate of apportionment having been a little more than two dollars and a half for each scholar. The school-moneys were derived from the following sources:

Private securities	$2,810 00
Unpaid principal, school-lands	52,547 34
Rent of school-lands	13,263 67
Two-mill tax	102,437 08
Other sources	14,198 10
Fractional remainder	6 22
Total	$184,762 41

The crops of Nebraska in 1875, though deficient in some localities, were generally reported fair, and considered on the whole as rather exceeding an average crop.

To help in supplying the wants of a large number of people inhabiting the sections devastated by the locusts in 1874, several prominent citizens of Nebraska formed themselves into a body called "The Nebraska State Aid and Relief Society," whose object it was to solicit, from all benevolent people in the State and abroad, contributions in money as well as food or clothing, and distribute them where most needed among the sufferers. Their appeal was liberally responded to by individuals as well as corporate bodies of Nebraska and other States. From the reports of the proper officers, it appears that the total of the operations of the society covered about half a million dollars. The whole number of cars of provisions and supplies of all sorts, moved by the society, was nine hundred and fifty. The value of supplies sent into the State from all sources was estimated at from $350,000 to $400,000. The donations in money which came into the hands of the society amounted to $67,612.31; of which sum $67,147.25 had been disbursed.

The following is a complete and correct abstract of census returns of Nebraska for 1875 as far as returned. When no returns were made, estimates were made by adding a fraction less than 9 per cent., which is the gain for the State over 1874:

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Adams	3,093	Keith	124
Antelope	1,289	Knox	1,524
Boone	966	Lancaster	15,224
Buffalo	2,861	Lincoln	2,855
Burt	4,041	Madison	3,170
Butler	4,440	Merrick	3,101
Cass	10,452	Nemaha	9,131
Cedar (estimated)	1,939	Nuckolls	1,104
Cheyenne	459	Otoe	13,270
Clay	4,183	Pawnee	4,831
Colfax	3,651	Phelps (estimated)	110
Cuming	6,152	Pierce (estimated)	606
Dakota	2,159	Platte	4,378
Dawson	1,040	Polk	3,031
Dixon	2,886	Red Willow	594
Dodge	9,584	Richardson (estim'd)	15,000
Douglas (estimated)	24,698	Saline	8,163
Fillmore	4,731	Sarpy	3,855
Franklin	1,807	Saunders	10,382
Frontier (estimated)	189	Seward	6,601
Furnas	1,482	Sherman	496
Gage	5,714	Stanton	1,157
Greeley (estimated)	229	Thayer	2,189
Gosper	261	Valley	287
Hall	4,414	Washington	6,114
Hamilton	3,526	Wayne	431
Harlan	2,027	Webster	2,590
Hitchcock	95	York	5,266
Howard	1,708	Unorganized Territ'y	3,000
Jefferson	3,814		
Johnson	4,862	Total	246,280
Kearney	560		

NETHERLANDS, THE, a kingdom in Europe. King, William III., born February 19, 1817; succeeded his father, March 17, 1849; sons: 1, William, Prince of Orange, and heir-apparent to the throne, born September 4, 1840; 2, Alexander, born August 25, 1851; brother of the King, Henry, governor of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg. The area of the kingdom is 12,679 square miles.*

The population was, in December, 1874, officially estimated at 3,767,263. The following table gives the population of the several provinces, and the percentage of Protestants and Catholics, leaving out of account the Israelites and the minor sects:

PROVINCES.	PERCENTAGE IN 1869 OF		Population, 1874.
	Protestants.	Catholics.	
Brabant	11.6	87.9	447,682
Gelderland	62.0	36.8	445,480
South Holland	78.8	24.6	735,815
North Holland	66.3	27.8	620,890
Zealand	73.5	25.9	184,215
Utrecht	62.1	37.0	181,957
Friesland	90.8	8.2	311,246
Overyssel	63.7	29.7	263,008
Groningen	90.8	8.2	236,308
Drenthe	92.3	5.2	111,098
Limburg	1.7	97.7	230,119
Total	61.3	36.7	3,767,263

The Israelites and the minor sects constitute two per cent. of the population. The Protestants are a majority in nine, and the Roman Catholics in two, provinces. The population of the larger cities in December, 1874, was as follows:

* For the area of the several provinces see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1872.

Cities.	Population.
Amsterdam	286,982
Rotterdam	129,189
Hague	97,565
Utrecht	64,371
Leyden	40,249
Groningen	39,885
Arnheim	36,004
Haarlem	33,364
Maestricht	28,650
Leeuwarden	27,008
Dort	25,928
Bois-le-Duc	24,747
Tilburg	24,190
Delft	23,365
Nimeguen	22,929
Zwolle	21,829
Schiedam	21,108
Helder	20,729

The colonies of the Netherlands are considerably larger and more populous than the country itself. The total area is estimated at 641,201 square miles; the population at 25,108,984, divided as follows:

1. Population of the Dutch Colonies in the East Indies in December, 1873		25,000,000
Residences.		
Java and Madura		17,786,119
Western Sumatra		1,020,918
Bencoolen		140,186
Lampong		112,774
Palembang		577,056
Riouw and Eastern coast of Sumatra		69,388
Banca		636,92
Billiton		82,682
Western Borneo		965,798
Southern and Eastern Borneo		869,629
Celebes		855,942
Menado		495,896
Moluccas Islands. Ternate		97,918
Moluccas Islands. Amboina		94,745
Moluccas Islands. Banda		155,458
Timor		Unknown
Bali, Lombok		79,574
New Guinea		Unknown
2. Population of the Dutch Colonies in the West Indies		89,150
Curaçoa Island		22,713
Aruba "		5,888
Bonaire, St. Martin, Saba and St. Eustache Islands		11,044
3. Surinam		69,834
Total		25,108,984

The foreign population of the colonies in 1873 included 13,245 Europeans in the army; 34,065 other Europeans (27,009 in Java and Madura); 1,252 descendants of Europeans; 295,406 Chinese; 12,943 Arabs; and 19,582 Hindoos.

The population of the principal cities was as follows: Batavia, 65,000; Surabaya, 90,000; Samarang, 50,000; Surakerta, 50,000; Djocjokerta, 45,000.

Education is provided for by a non-denominational primary instruction law, passed in 1857. Under its working there were in January, 1871, according to Government returns, 2,608 public schools, with 6,538 schoolmasters and 477 schoolmistresses, and 1,119 private schools, with 2,332 schoolmasters and 1,565 schoolmistresses. At the same date the pupils in the public schools numbered 390,129 (217,827 boys, and 72,302 girls), and the pupils in the private schools 111,762 (50,388 boys and 61,374 girls). The teachers appointed under the law of 1857 are superintended by 94 district-school inspectors, who act under 11 provincial superintendents. The inspectors grant licenses for the establishment of schools, and present to the Government, three times a year, an account of the state of the public instruction. In 81 schools of ordinary instruction, and 53 Latin schools, with 7,047 and 1,128 pupils respectively in 1871, a higher instruction is imparted than provided for in the primary schools. The three Universities of Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht, had 1,339 students in January, 1871, and the Polytechnical School at Delft, 171 pupils. The ecclesiastical training-schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. The proportion of attendance in the schools for primary instruction is one in eight of the entire population of the kingdom.

The system, although it has produced good results, each annual report showing a decreasing per cent. of untaught children and illiterates, has been for some time the subject of bitter attacks from the Orthodox Protestants and Catholics. Dr. Knyper, the leader of the Orthodox Protestants, during the past year, published a plan for paying back to the "clericals" taxes collected for school purposes, and this plan is supported by both Catholics and Protestants. As in the public schools no religion is taught, both parties demand their school-taxes refunded, that they may support schools consistent with their creed.

In the budget for the year 1875 the expenditures and revenue are estimated as follows:

EXPENDITURES.		Florins.
1. Royal house		750,000
2. Cabinet; supreme state authorities		589,[illegible]
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs		608,[illegible]
4. " of Justice		3,[illegible]
5. " of the Interior		21,[illegible]
a. Interior administration	13,052,567	
b. Railroads	8,000,000	
6. Ministry of the Navy		13,[illegible]
7. " of War		15,[illegible]
8. Public debt		271,[illegible]
9. Ministry of Finances		90,[illegible]
a. Finances	10,885,684	
b. Compensation to municipalities for abolition of local excise	7,419,000	
c. Public Worship	2,061,899	
10. Colonies		1,[illegible]
11. Unforeseen		54,[illegible]
Total		106,[illegible]

REVENUE.		Florins.
1. Direct taxes		22,[illegible]
Land-tax	10,388,438	
Poll-tax	8,652,000	
Patent-tax	3,750,400	
2. Excise		30,925,000
On spirits	17,000,000	
On other liquors	13,925,000	
3. Taxes on stamps, enregistrement, inheritances		17,457,[illegible]
4. Customs		5,[illegible]
5. Taxes on gold and silver wares		251,[illegible]
6. Domains		1,[illegible]
7. Post		2,[illegible]
8. Telegraphs		[illegible]
9. Lottery		[illegible]
10. Taxes on game and fisheries		[illegible]
11. Pilotages		[illegible]
12. Taxes on mines		[illegible]
13. State railroads		1,[illegible]
14. Miscellaneous		2,[illegible]
15. Receipts from the colonial administration		10,111,[illegible]
Total		98,[illegible]
Deficit		8,[illegible]

In 1875 the national debt was represented by a capital of 936,638,926 florins, divided as follows:

DIVISION OF DEBT.	Capital.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent	638,798,502	15,969,962
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent	92,631,924	2,778,957
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent	12,173,000	418,355
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent	183,030,500	7,100,855
Miscellaneous	.....	100,855
Total	926,638,926	26,589,849
Debt bearing no interest	10,000,000	.....
Amortisation	.....	574,000
Total debt, 1875	936,638,926	27,163,849
Total debt, 1874	937,020,076	27,109,869

The army of the Netherlands in Europe consisted, in 1875, of 2,057 officers and 60,014 men; the East Indian army numbered 1,342 officers and 29,803 men.

The navy of the Netherlands, on July 1, 1875, consisted of 88 steamers, with 474 guns, and 27 sailing-vessels, with 195 guns: total, 115 vessels, with 669 guns.

The merchant navy, on December 31, 1874, consisted of 1,747 sailing-vessels, of 440,880 tons, and 80 steamers, of 71,102 tons: total, 1,827 vessels, of 511,982 tons.

The aggregate length of railroads in operation was, on January 1, 1875, 1,586 kilometres (1 kilometre equals 0.62 English mile).

The aggregate length of the state telegraph lines was on January 1, 1875, 34,311 kilometres; the aggregate length of the wires, 12,365.4 kilometres.

On April 5th the First Chamber passed a bill providing for the amortization of 10,000,000 florins of the public debt. On April 22d the Government brought in a bill in the Second Chamber, providing for the resumption of gold coin by July 1, 1875. It also provides for the coining of gold-pieces of five and ten florins, and prohibits the issuing of silver coins on private account before 1877. The bill was adopted by the Second Chamber May 27th, and concurred in by the First Chamber on June 4th.

On April 25th General Weitzel resigned his position as Secretary of War, and was replaced by Colonel Enderlein of the Engineer Corps.

The imports and exports, in 1872 and 1873, were valued as follows (value expressed in florins):

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Great Britain	219,762,000	247,248,000	108,876,000	115,204,000
Zollverein	112,921,000	131,180,000	200,688,000	229,566,000
Hanse towns	9,914,000	7,106,000	18,852,000	8,914,000
Austro-Hungary	750,000	324,000	475,000	182,000
Belgium	96,539,000	91,210,000	73,545,000	76,223,000
Russia	23,273,000	26,776,000	5,765,000	3,426,000
Denmark	1,027,000	419,000	1,748,000	2,068,000
Sweden and Norway	8,812,000	7,088,000	2,271,000	3,666,000
France	14,249,000	12,408,000	5,934,000	6,755,000
Italy	3,549,000	2,919,000	13,621,000	9,154,000
Spain	1,396,000	1,900,000	68,000	114,000
Portugal	1,654,000	1,503,000	821,000	903,000
Other countries	3,475,000	3,859,000	4,605,000	3,615,000
1. EUROPE	497,227,000	533,390,000	437,269,000	459,799,000
United States of America	21,797,000	29,847,000	5,343,000	4,030,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	468,000	288,000	266,000	33,000
Brazil	305,000	569,000	.....	855,000
Rio de la Plata	640,000	1,555,000	3,754,000	2,000
Peru	3,375,000	5,298,000	.....	3,205,000
Other American countries	3,308,000	2,291,000	1,277,000	.....
2. AMERICA	29,888,000	39,888,000	10,639,000	8,125,000
British East Indies	19,474,000	21,969,000	651,000	357,000
China	1,261,000	255,000	388,000	77,000
Japan	511,000	983,000	6,000	1,000
3. ASIA	21,246,000	23,207,000	1,045,000	435,000
4. AFRICA	2,973,000	2,747,000	883,000	890,000
5. OTHER COUNTRIES	313,000	298,000	12,000	1,000
Total foreign countries	549,747,000	599,480,000	449,858,000	469,250,000
DUTCH COLONIES:				
Java	67,455,000	82,485,000	34,668,000	45,083,000
Dutch West Indies	599,000	119,000	322,000	302,000
Coast of Guiana	26,000	.....	137,000	.....
Total Dutch colonies	68,080,000	82,604,000	35,127,000	45,385,000
Grand total	617,827,000	682,084,000	484,980,000	514,635,000

The most important articles of import and export of the Netherlands are given in the following table:

ARTICLES.	Imports.	Exports.
Cereals	72,700,000	23,500,000
Seeds, fruits	15,600,000	17,200,000
Colonial produce	89,500,000	69,200,000
Tobacco	6,800,000	2,500,000
Beverages	7,000,000	42,800,000
Animals and animal provisions	4,700,000	8,700,000
a. Provisions, etc	195,800,000	163,900,000
Combustibles	20,800,000	2,300,000
Ores, stones	36,400,000	7,700,000
Raw metals	57,200,000	46,400,000
Wood, cork	27,400,000	16,900,000
Materials for spinning	45,000,000	48,100,000
Hides, leather	12,300,000	4,700,000
b. Raw materials	199,100,000	126,100,000
Pottery, glass-ware	1,600,000	2,800,000
Yarns	43,400,000	25,800,000
Textures	84,200,000	34,500,000
Paper	1,400,000	2,600,000
Goods from other materials	46,300,000	28,200,000
c. Manufactured articles	126,900,000	83,400,000
Manure, waste	3,300,000	1,500,000
Drugs, chemicals, and coloring materials	75,200,000	60,400,000
Resins, oils, grease	34,600,000	29,300,000
Other commodities	28,600,000	34,800,000
d. Miscellaneous	141,700,000	126,100,000
e. Precious metals	18,600,000	15,200,000
Total	682,100,000	514,600,000

The biennial elections for members of the Second Chamber took place on June 8th, in accordance with the constitution of the Netherlands, which provides that this body shall be renewed every alternate year, by the election of one-half of its members. Since the election of 1873 it was equally divided between the Liberals on one side, and Conservatives, Orthodox Protestants, and Catholics, on the other. The Orthodox Protestants and Catholics, though differing essentially on religious dogmas generally, are united in an effort to change the system of primary instruction. The result made the political complexion of the present Chamber as follows: 42 Liberals, 10 Conservatives, 12 Anti-Revolutionists, and 16 Ultramontanes, giving to the Liberals a very small majority over all the other parties combined.

The new States-General was opened by the King on September 20th. The King, in the speech from the throne, stated that the relations of the Netherlands with foreign powers continued to be very friendly. The condition of the country was prosperous. Bills would be introduced by Government for the definitive organization of the monetary system, the modification of the excise duty on sugar and on the import duties, the reform of the system of military training, the energetic prosecution of the system of national defense, and the amelioration of the condition of the forces in the colonies. "The war in Acheen," the King continued, "has not yet had a satisfactory result, but I am confident that the energetic efforts being made will shortly attain the end we have in view." The royal speech alluded, in conclusion, to the unfavorable influence upon the colony of Curaçoa of the difficulties arising from the constantly disturbed state of Venezuela, and the King hoped that the pending negotiations for the removal of these difficulties would be successful.

On September 24th the First Chamber passed a vote of censure against the Government. The Dutch Rhine Railroad Company, upon receiving its concession some fifteen years ago, agreed and gave bonds to make connection with the Rotterdam and Amsterdam line. This agreement it succeeded in evading up to the present time, and during the month of September it entered into a new agreement with M. Heemskirk, the Minister of the Interior, by which it was relieved from the obligation, and had its bonds returned. The resolution censuring the Government for this transaction was passed by a vote of 23 to 12.

The war with Acheen continued during the year. In the early part of January, the Dutch took nine forts near Longbattah. Their loss was 21 dead and 65 wounded, while the enemy lost 175 killed. Soon after the Rajah of Pedir offered submission to the Dutch. Another fort in the north of Longbattah was taken, subsequently, without any loss. In March the Dutch took possession of two points to the east of Lenboeng. In the same month the new Rajah of Pasangan acknowledged the sovereignty of the Netherlands, which was also recognized by the port of Ediketzil, where the blockade was consequently raised. In April, Pedawa Besar, on the northeastern coast, recognized the sovereignty of the Dutch. In May the Achinese elected a new Sultan. The name of the new ruler is Tockoe David. On September 7th a severe fight took place south of Longbattah, in which the Dutch had five killed and five wounded, while the natives lost a considerable number. Official dispatches of December 26th and 31st stated that the Government troops had taken several positions of the Achinese, without suffering any great loss. The results achieved during the year in Sumatra were very favorable to the Government. Although very few engagements with the natives took place, the Dutch extended their supremacy over the tribes of the coast, and fresh submissions occurred quite frequently. The health of the troops also was considerably improved. While they had suffered much from the cholera during the former years, this disease had pretty much disappeared during the past year. From a communication from the Colonial Minister to the Second Chamber, it appeared that the army in Acheen had been increased from April, 1874, to April, 1875, from 3,914 to 6,010 men. In 1873, 4,389 men were sent to India; in 1874, 1,819; and from January to May, 1875, 1,395 men.

A serious difficulty with Venezuela arose at the end of the year 1874, and remained unsettled in December, 1875. The President of Venezuela, Jesus M. Blanco, in June, 1875, in-

formed the foreign governments that he had appealed to the King of the Netherlands, claiming indemnity for the expenses which it was obliged to incur to reëstablish peace, disturbed in the republic by the last rebellion, promoted, organized, and sustained by Dutch subjects living on the island of Curaçoa, and asking the King, moreover, to direct measures to prevent the tranquillity of Venezuela from being at the mercy of some few speculators of Curaçoa. The President, at the same time, solicited the good offices of friendly governments in this affair, and to that end submitted a memorandum or recapitulation of the facts and reasons on which the Venezuela claim was founded. The Dutch Government emphatically denied the charges made by Venezuela. It stated that the first news of the Venezuela rebellion at Coro reached the authorities at Curaçoa October 26, 1874, and that on the next day the Governor prohibited the export of all munitions of war. It was also urged that the proofs of facts brought forward consisted chiefly of declarations, not sworn to, of persons mostly Venezuelans, made before the authorities of Venezuela, without the presence of any Netherlands authority. The Government of the Netherlands refused to enter into negotiations until Venezuela restored the Dutch ship Midas, which she had seized, and agreed to reopen her ports to Dutch commerce. Venezuela eventually agreed to restore the Midas, but desired the withdrawal by Holland of the second condition. Holland not having acceded to these terms within three days, diplomatic relations between the two countries were ruptured. On October 2d the Venezuela minister plenipotentiary left the Hague for Brussels, and the Dutch representative at Caracas was also recalled.

The third centennial celebration of the University of Leyden took place on February 7th. It was attended by the King and Queen, the Princes Frederick and Alexander, the Prince and Princess of Wied, and a large number of deputations from learned and art corporations, at home and abroad. The address was delivered by Prof. Hyensius. After the celebration the King gave a reception in the large hall of the university. On this occasion the university promoted a large number of persons to honorary degrees, among whom were Prof. Jewett, of Oxford, Doctor of Theology; Prof. Coyley of Cambridge, Huggins of London, Prescott and Joule of Manchester, Newcomb of Washington, and Odling of Oxford, Doctors of Mathematics; Prof. Darwin, of London, and Spencer Wells, of London, Doctors of Philosophy.

In August the International Law Conference was held at the Hague. It resolved to adopt, with a few modifications, the principles laid down at Geneva, Brussels, and Washington, and declared itself in favor of the principle that freighted merchant-ships, which do not take any part in a war, shall only be captured if they have contraband goods on board or if they attempt to run the blockade. An International Committee was nominated by the Conference to frame an International Code or *Projet de Loi*, to be laid before the Conference next year. The members of this committee are: For Austria, Dr. Jaques; Belgium, M. Guillery; Denmark, Prof. Klein; England, Sir Travers Twiss; France, M. Massé; Italy, Signor Vidari; Russia, Prof. Breverer; Spain, Señor Costieri; Switzerland, Prof. Koenig. The committee has power to add to its numbers, and the United States, Sweden, and Portugal, will be at once represented. Each representative has to form a sub-committee for the respective countries. In May, 1876, the members of the committee are to meet at Brussels, to settle the draught of a *Projet de Loi*, which will be translated into French and German, and copies sent to the chambers of commerce, to jurists, and men of note, in the different countries of Europe and America.

On October 5th the twenty-fifth anniversary of the rule of Prince Henry, the Governor of Luxemburg, was celebrated. The Emperor of Germany, the King of Belgium, the Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar, and President MacMahon, were represented at the celebration by special deputies. Besides these, a large number of other prominent persons were present.

An immense undertaking, which would give to Holland a new province, has been for several years under consideration. It is intended to drain the Zuyder Zee, an area of about 650 square miles. The Dutch are certainly the people best qualified to undertake this work. Since the earliest times they have always been at war with the ocean. The Zuyder Zee was, at the time of the Romans, dry land, and was covered by the ocean in 1282. It is very shallow. Alongside of channels of a depth of fifteen to twenty feet there are sand-banks of considerable extent, on which the water is not more than three or four feet deep. The draining of the Harlem Sea, from 1840 to 1853, gained for the Dutch about seventy square miles, on which there are now living over 7,000 persons. As early as 1849 the engineer, Van Diggelen, had prepared a plan of drainage, which, however, was rejected as impracticable. In 1865 M. Bochrussen, the former Governor-General of India, caused M. Beyerinck, who had conducted the drainage of the Harlem Sea, to prepare a plan by which to drain the southern part of the Zuyder Zee. The result was very satisfactory. The matter was next taken in hand by M. Hemskeerk, Minister of the Interior, who appointed a committee of eleven to examine into the feasibility of the plan; and in April, 1873, the committee, by a large majority, declared it possible and desirable. A sum was then granted by the Chambers to complete the preliminary work.

NEVADA. The results of the State census, taken in 1875, were as follows:

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		CHINESE.		1875.	1870.	GAIN.	LOSS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.		
Churchill	151	89	....	....	35	....	275	196	79	....
Douglas	1,217	420	12	10	56	3	1,718	1,215	503	....
Elko	2,394	1,007	15	6	179	1	3,602	3,447	155	....
Esmeralda	968	308	2	....	44	6	1,328	1,553	....	225
Eureka	3,502	800	50	17	600	60	5,029	....	5,029	....
Humboldt	1,515	641	8	3	272	18	2,457	1,916	541	....
Lander	1,618	700	8	8	51	5	2,390	2,815	....	425
Lincoln	1,795	805	19	5	90	39	2,753	2,985	....	232
Lyon	1,360	614	1	1	123	22	2,121	1,837	284	....
Nye	1,268	363	9	....	68	9	1,717	1,037	680	....
Ormsby	1,436	1,090	45	41	500	50	3,162	3,668	....	506
Roop	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	133	....	133
Storey	12,073	5,980	88	46	1,254	87	19,528	11,359	8,169	....
Washoe	2,507	1,165	10	4	250	17	3,953	3,091	862	....
White Pine	1,858	528	70	21	60	20	2,557	7,189	....	4,632
Totals	33,622	14,505	337	157	3,582	337	52,540	42,491	16,252	6,203
							42,491		6,203	
Gain in five years	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,049	....	10,049	....

The present State officers are as follows: Governor, Louis R. Bradley, Democrat; Lieutenant-Governor, Jewett Adams, Democrat; Attorney-General, John R. Kittrell, Democrat; Secretary of State, James D. Minor, Republican; Controller, W. W. Hobart, Republican; Treasurer, Jerry Schooling, Democrat; Surveyor, General John Day, Republican; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. P. Kelly, Republican.

The Legislature is classified as follows:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	17	32	49
Democrats	7	15	22
Independents	1	3	4
Republican majority	9	14	23

Prof. R. E. Rogers has made to H. R. Linderman, Director of the United States Mint, a report, dated November 15, 1875, of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines on the famous Comstock Lode, at Virginia City. Prof. Rogers explored the mines during two prolonged visits, and made a careful and laborious investigation, in which all the galleries and cross-cuts on the different accessible "levels" were critically inspected, with reference to the body of ore that might be within view, and its appearance in point of quality. According to the description given by Prof. Rogers—

The surface of the whole country around Virginia City is rough, broken, and hilly. At this immediate locality there is a long, lofty range extension of the Washoe Mountains, at places many hundred feet in elevation above the plain, whose steep slope to the valley below faces toward the east, and whose general trend is north and south. About midway up the slope the croppings of the ore of these and many other mines of the lode are visible.

The first excavations which were made in the early workings here were upon these croppings, but in due time it was discovered that the ore-body dipped toward the east in a measure parallel with the surface of the mountain-side, though having no physical nor geological relation to that superficial outline. As a consequence of this discovery the present shaft, known as that of the Consolidated Virginia mine, was sunk at a point down the slope many hundred feet to the east of its outcropping.

It is from this shaft that all the ore from the Consolidated Virginia and the California mines has been lifted, until the recent fire, which destroyed the hoisting-machinery.

The slope of the ore-body of these mines is from 40° to 47° toward the east, and its trend or line of length is nearly north and south, or in the direction of the line of the containing mountain-like range.

This being the relative position of the vertical shaft to the sloping body of ore, it is evident that no ore would be looked for in the descent until several hundred feet had been reached. In point of fact 1,300 feet of rock were passed through before any horizontal drifting was done to intercept the ore.

Ore of profitable richness having been met with in this level (the 1,300-feet level, as it is called), the shaft was sunk to the depth of one hundred feet more, and a similar horizontal drift run in to test the continuance of the ore. Finding that the ore-body on this (the 1,400-feet) level was undiminished in abundance, and richer than that on the 1,300-feet level, the shaft was carried down a second hundred feet, with a view to explore a 1,500-feet level; and finally, under the encouragement afforded in every successive foot of descent, a double "winze" has been put down recently in the California mine to a depth of 110 feet below the 1,550-feet level.

The shafts having been sunk successively to the depths here indicated, the principle adopted for exploring and probing the extent of ore on each level was to run galleries and cross-cuts.

The Consolidated Virginia and the California are two mines, belonging to two companies, but under one management. In both the ore is of the same character; the east and west walls of both are identical. The claim of the Consolidated Virginia mine is 710 feet long, and that of the California mine is 600 feet. The explored width of the ore-mass on the 1,500-feet level averages 250 feet. The west boundary-wall is that of the mountain-rock *syenite*. The east boundary, which can be scarcely termed a wall, is ferruginous clay. The ore-body itself consists of a semi-crystalline, somewhat granular matrix of quartz, sometimes compact, but more commonly friable and easily crushed, crossed and coated over with whitish clay, containing the precious metals, associated with several of the base metals and a variety of other substances. The nodular and rocky masses scattered through the lode—at times of magnitude to form what

is termed a "horse"—is a potash feldspar, and named by the miners porphyry. In the language of Prof. Rogers the following may be stated as the composition of the ore-mass:

Quartz, the largest constituent, constituting the matrix or "gangue."
Gold, metallic.
Silver, metallic.
Silver-glance, or sulphite of silver.
Polybasite (silver, copper, iron, zinc, antimony, arsenic, sulphur).
Stephenite (silver, copper, iron, antimony, sulphur).
Blende (zinc, sulphur).
Galena (silver, lead, sulphur).
Horn silver in small amount (silver chlorine).
Alumina (as clay).
Carbonate of lime.
Sulphate of lime.

In this ore the gold is in the metallic state. The silver is metallic, and also sulphide and chloride, and likewise in the complex mineral forms above named.

The iron, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, and arsenic, are in a condition of combination with sulphur as sulphides of those metals.

The silica and clay are simply in mechanical association with the above.

At the works of the mines, as well as at the mills, all the ore delivered is sampled as fairly as possible, that the averages may be obtained for assays, for the purpose of adjusting the accounts between the mines and the mills.

With the data in our possession, and the maps before us, I may venture upon the following calculations, and estimate the total ultimate product of the gold and silver of the ore-body of these two mines:

On an inspection of the official surveys exhibiting the galleries and cross-cuts, it would seem fair to conclude that, with proper allowances, the ore-body equals an amount which, taken at the actual assays, would give, as the ultimate yield of the two mines, $300,000,000; but to guard against a chance of overestimating, I take the assays at one-half that ascertained, which will place the production at not less than $150,000,000.

With a view to make due allowance for interruptions to the continuity of the body of ore which lies between the 1,500 and 1,400 feet levels, the whole of the ore contained between the 1,400 and 1,300 feet levels is thrown in, and not embraced in the estimate. It may also be stated that the very promising ore developments below the 1,550-feet level, the assays of which run very high, have also been omitted in the calculations.

In a report made in March to Director Linderman, Prof. Schirmer, of the Denver mine, estimated that the probable production of the Comstock Lode for 1875 would amount to $35,000,000, and for 1876 to $50,000,000; and that the yield of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines alone would be at the rate of $3,000,000 a month with the completion of the additional machinery in process of construction. The Belcher, Crown Point, and Consolidated Virginia, the three great mines of the Comstock Lode, have yielded during the forty-eight months ending March 31, 1875, $56,233.479. Prof. Schirmer's estimates of the yield of the Comstock Lode will increase the annual bullion product of the United States for this year to $85,000,000, and for the next year to $100,000,000. The bullion yielded by the Comstock is known to commerce as "dore silver," or silver containing sufficient gold to defray the expense of separating the metals. Its average weight is about nine-tenths, and its value about sixty per cent. silver. The weight of the bullion to be dissolved in acid in order to separate the two metals will be about 1,000 tons per annum, and will consume about 3,000 tons of acid.

The Consolidated Virginia is composed of two mines—the Sides, 500 feet, and the White & Murphy, 210 feet, in all 710 feet in length along the lead, the width being as far as it extends each way, the distance not having yet been determined, as the walls of the mine have not been found. The two companies named were organized separately in 1859. Their mines were worked with varying success till about 1872, to the depth of 500 feet. The stock was on the market at that time, and four men bought the majority of shares, and the mines were consolidated under the name they now bear. The four men who bought the controlling interest and yet hold it are John W. Mackay, James C. Flood, James G. Fair, and W. S. O'Brien. The firm in Virginia City is known as Mackay, Fair & Co., and in San Francisco as Flood & O'Brien.

The stock of the Consolidated Virginia consists of 108,000 shares, par value $100 each. Its market value is from $340 to $360 a share. Of these 108,000 shares, Mackay, Flood, Fair, and O'Brien, own 62,000. Between 3,000 and 4,000 men are employed in the Consolidated Virginia.

NEW BRUNSWICK. The population and land area by counties are as follows:

COUNTIES.	Area, Acres.	POPULATION.	
		1861.	1871.
St. John	374,810	48,922	52,120
Charlotte	847,000	23,663	25,882
King's	901,000	23,283	24,593
Queen's	947,000	13,359	13,847
Sunbury	770,000	6,057	6,824
York	2,222,000	23,393	27,140
Carleton	772,000	16,373	19,933
Victoria	2,234,000	7,701	11,641
Restigouche	1,849,000	4,874	5,575
Gloucester	1,077,960	15,076	18,810
Northumberland	3,046,640	18,801	20,116
Kent	1,101,000	15,854	19,101
Westmoreland	822,000	25,247	29,335
Albert	429,000	9,444	10,672
Total	17,393,410	252,047	285,594

The chief executive officer is the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion in Council for five years, assisted by an Executive Council of nine members (President of the Council, Secretary and Receiver-General, Attorney-General, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Surveyor-General, and four without office), appointed by himself and responsible to the Assembly. The legislative authority is exercised by a Legislative Council of fifteen members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for life, and a House of Assembly of forty-one members elected by districts. Voting is by ballot, and a small property qualification is required for

voters, who must also be male British subjects and twenty-one years of age. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief-Justice and four Associate Justices, who hold circuit courts in each county, county and probate courts, and justices of the peace. The court of divorce and matrimonial causes is held by a single judge, and there are a Vice-Admiralty Court with a judge and deputy judge, and a court for the trial and punishment of piracy and other offenses on the high-seas, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and other officials. The Provincial Lunatic Asylum at St. John has about two hundred and fifty inmates. The latest financial statement is as follows:

Balance in the Treasury on October 31, 1873, $151,400.38; receipts for the year 1873–'74, $591,464.59, including $516,155 from the Dominion Government; expenditures, $589,793.61, including $12,749 for agriculture, $60,607 for executive, legislative, and judicial departments, $22,000 for immigration, $25,000 for Lunatic Asylum, $7,208 for public health, $10,587 for public printing, $201,264 for roads, $8,844 for university, $20,000 for bridges, and $19,000 for steam-navigation; balance in Treasury October 31, 1874, $153,071.36.

The religious statistics, according to the census of 1871, are as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Adherents.	Churches.	Buildings.
Baptists	70,597	226	288
Episcopalians	45,481	115	150
Methodists	29,856	118	136
Presbyterians	38,852	80	87
Roman Catholics	96,016	103	161
Other denominations	4,792	19	23
Total	285,594	656	795

A system of free public schools was established by an act of 1871. These schools are under the general supervision of a Chief Superintendent of Education for the province, with a county inspector for each county and boards of trustees for the several districts, and are supported by a provincial grant and a county tax equal to thirty cents per head, supplemented by a local tax, which includes a poll-tax of one dollar per head. The expenditures from the provincial Treasury for school purposes during the year ending April 30, 1874, were $122,067.69. The number of schools in operation during the summer term ending October 31, 1874, was 1,049, with 1,077 teachers and 45,539 pupils; number in attendance some portion of the year ending on that date, 60,467; number of school-districts, 1,392; number of schoolhouses, 1,050.

There is a Provincial Training and Model School at Fredericton. The most important higher institutions of learning are the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, Mount Allison Wesleyan College at Sackville, and St. Joseph's College at Memramcook. There are 455 miles of railroad in operation in the province. The following table exhibits the yield of the fisheries in 1874:

Codfish	98,855 cwt.	$420,128 75
Herrings	100,376 brls.	404,504 00
" smoked	401,350 boxes.	100,337 00
Mackerel	4,248 brls.	42,430 00
" preserved	59,000 cans.	8,850 00
Haddock	247,658 lbs.	14,859 48
Pollock	10,589 cwt.	36,986 50
Hake	28,925 "	101,237 50
Halibut	17,165 lbs.	1,029 90
Salmon, pickled	1,387 brls.	24,966 00
" fresh in ice	1,424,722 lbs.	212,858 30
" smoked	110,420 boxes.	16,563 00
" preserved	1,402,440 cans.	350,610 00
Alewives	42,361 brls.	148,263 50
Trout	66,170 lbs.	3,970 20
Smelts	915,600 "	54,936 00
Shad	4,749 brls.	37,992 00
Eels	1,967 "	17,703 00
Bass	488,075 lbs.	26,284 30
Oysters	12,880 brls.	38,490 00
Lobsters	2,180,504 cans.	545,126 00
Fish-guano	2,482 tons.	37,230 00
Fish used as manure	2,400 brls.	1,200 00
Cod tongues and sounds	667 "	4,000 00
Fish-oils	56,406 gals.	36,663 90
Total	.....	$2,655,793 91

NEWFOUNDLAND, the only British North American colony not included in the Dominion of Canada, comprises the island of the same name, and the coast of Labrador from Blanc Sablon Bay (latitude 51° 25′ north, longitude 57° 9′ west), at the western entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle to Cape Chudleigh (latitude 60° 37′ north, longitude 65° west), at the eastern entrance of Hudson Strait, a distance of 800 miles. The island lies at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between latitudes 46° 37′ and 51° 40′ north, and longitudes 52° 40′ and 59° 31′ west, and is separated from Labrador on the northwest by the Strait of Belle Isle, 12 miles wide. Its length north and south, near the fifty-sixth meridian, is 325 miles, and near the fifty-fourth meridian 180 miles; its width varies from about 45 miles north of the fiftieth parallel to 310 miles between Cape Ray and St. John's; area, 40,200 square miles. The portion extending north from Cape St. John on the northeast coast around the northern extremity of the island, and thence south to Cape Ray, a distance of about 450 miles, on which the French under treaties have the right to fish, is known as the "French Shore;" the remainder, extending from Cape Ray east and north to Cape St. John, a distance of about 610 miles, is divided into electoral districts or divisions, each returning one or more members to the Assembly. The population nowhere extends far inland, and the greater portion of the inhabitants are settled on the peninsula of Avalon and in the adjacent districts at the southeastern extremity of the island. The permanent population in 1763 was about 7,500; in 1804, 20,000; since which time it has increased rapidly. The number of inhabitants in 1836 was 75,096; in 1845, 96,606; in 1857, 124,288. The inhabitants are chiefly immigrants, or the descendants of immigrants, from England and Ireland. The aborigines of Newfoundland, who called themselves Beoths, and

painted themselves with red ochre against the bites of mosquitoes, whence they were called Red Indians by the settlers, are supposed to have become extinct, or, should any exist, have retired into the remotest parts of Labrador. There are a few Micmac Indians from New Brunswick in the island.

The population by districts, according to the censuses of 1869 and 1874, except one section of the district of Twillingate and Fogo, for which no return was made in 1874, is as follows:

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.	
	1874.	1869.
ELECTORAL.		
St. John's, East	17,811	17,904
" West	12,763	11,646
Conception Bay. Southern Division	7,174	6,542
Conception Bay. Port de Grave "	7,919	7,536
Conception Bay. Harbor Grace "	13,055	12,740
Conception Bay. Carbonear "	5,488	5,683
Conception Bay. Bay de Verds "	7,434	7,057
Trinity	15,667	13,817
Bonavista	13,008	11,560
Twillingate and Fogo	13,643	13,067
Ferryland	6,419	5,991
Placentia and St. Mary's	9,974	8,794
Burin	7,678	6,731
Fortune Bay	5,788	5,283
Burgeo and La Poile	5,098	5,119
Total	148,919	138,670
NON-ELECTORAL.		
French Shore	8,651	5,387
Labrador	2,416	2,479
Total	11,067	7,866
Total population	159,986	146,536

Adding the estimated population of the missing section (1,469), the entire population of the colony in 1874 becomes 161,455. Of the inhabitants enumerated in 1874, 59,057 belonged to the Church of England; 64,018 to the Church of Rome; 35,099 to the Wesleyan Church; 470 to the Scotch Kirk; 697 to the Free Kirk; 480 were Congregationalists, and 165 Baptists and of other denominations. In 1869 there were 78,547 males, and 70,989 females. The places having more than 1,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1869, are as follows: St. John's, 22,553; Harbor Grace, 6,770; Carbonear, 4,556; Twillingate, 2,786; Bonavista, 2,617; Bay Roberts, 2,459; Burin, 2,077; Brigus, 1,876; Torbay, 1,281; Greenspond and Pondhead, 1,073. The island is rugged, and for the most part barren. The interior is an undulating plateau, interspersed at intervals of a few miles with low hills or ridges, marshes, and lakes. The coast is for the most part precipitous and lofty, and is broken into numerous headlands and peninsulas by deep bays, which in turn are indented by innumerable smaller inlets. The sinuosities measure several thousand miles. The west coast is the most regular. The interior of the island is so thickly strewed with lakes and ponds that it is estimated that a third of the surface is covered with water. Building-stones, including granite, sandstone, and limestone, are abundant in the island. Marble of various kinds occurs on Bay of Islands, and the fossiliferous limestone of Topsail Head on Conception Bay takes a high polish, and furnishes a handsome variegated marble. Gypsum is profusely distributed in the vicinity of the Codroy Rivers, and elsewhere in the southwest part of the island, and bituminous coal is found in the carboniferous formation, where also brine-springs frequently occur. Iron, copper, lead, and nickel ores have been found. A lead-mine was for some time worked at La Manche, at the head of Placentia Bay, but with little success, although the lode is a most promising one. Copper-mines have been opened at several points; but, with the exception of that at Tilt Cove on Notre-Dame Bay, they have nearly all been discontinued. The Tilt Cove mine has been in successful operation since 1865, and, in the five years from 1869 to 1873 inclusive, 22,404 tons of ore were exported. A vein of nickel has been discovered here, and a small quantity of ore has been extracted.

In the interior, so far as known, the summits, and sometimes the sides of the hills and ridges, are thinly covered with a stunted vegetation, consisting of berry-plants and dwarf bushes of various species, and are called the "Barrens." The sides of those hills that afford natural drainage, and the borders of the lakes and rivers, are clothed with forests, consisting chiefly of fir, birch, pine, juniper, larch, witch-hazel, mountain-ash, alder, aspen, and spruce. These trees are generally small and stunted, though the fir and birch sometimes attain considerable size. The largest and finest timber is in the valleys of the Humber, the Exploits, the Gander, and the Gambo, where the pine and spruce are of the finest description. All the best timber and best land is back from the coast. The ground is often covered with a creeping bush, a species of yew, called in Canada the ground-hemlock. The frequent peat marshes are covered with grasses, rushes, etc., while the other valleys and level tracts produce abundant pasturage. Much of the country is covered with lichens and reindeer-moss.

The climate, tempered on the one hand by the Gulf Stream, and on the other by the arctic current, is neither so hot in summer nor so cold in winter as on the adjacent portions of the continent. The weather is extremely variable, being often very mild in midwinter, and on the other hand raw and cold in midsummer. Dense fogs are prevalent, principally in summer, along the south and southwest shores of the island and the coast of the peninsula of Avalon, but they do not extend far inland. The north portion of the island is said to be quite free from them.

The mean temperature at St. John's, for the eight years from 1857 to 1864 inclusive, was 41¼°, the highest annual mean being 44° in 1863, and the lowest 37° in 1864; average annual fall of rain and melted snow, 59.94 inches, the greatest fall being 82.4 inches in 1860, and the least 42 in 1857. The highest temperature

observed was 89° in July, 1857, and the lowest 14° below zero in February, 1863.

The principal crops that may be successfully cultivated are barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, peas, beans, carrots, etc. Wheat will ripen in some places, but cannot in general be profitably cultivated. It has been tried only on the smallest possible scale, and then it succeeded. Hops thrive, and strawberries, currants, gooseberries, cherries, and some other fruits, grow in gardens, while numerous species of berries are found wild. The number of acres under cultivation in 1869 was 41,715. The chief productions were 747 bushels of wheat and barley, 11,050 of oats, 308,357 of potatoes, 17,100 of turnips, 8,857 of other root-crops, and 20,458 tons of hay. There were 3,764 horses, 13,721 horned cattle, 23,044 sheep, 19,081 swine, and 6,417 goats. Since that date considerable advance has been made in agriculture.

The fisheries are the chief wealth of the colony, employing directly or indirectly nine-tenths of the inhabitants. The number of fishermen is about 32,000. The principal fisheries, in the order of importance, are the cod, seal, herring, and salmon. The cod-fishery is pursued around the shores of the island and on the coast of Labrador, from June to October; the average annual catch is about 1,500,000 quintals. The seal-fishery begins about the first of March and terminates in May, and from 350,000 to 550,000 seals are taken yearly. The chief seats of the herring-fishery are Labrador, Bonne Bay, Bay of Islands, St. George's Bay, and Fortune Bay. In the Bay of Islands it is pursued during the winter. The average annual catch is about 175,000 barrels. The salmon-fishery is prosecuted to some extent in Labrador, but chiefly in the bays on the east coast of the island; the average quantity taken annually is about 6,500 tierces.

The average number and tonnage of vessels, and the average number of men employed in the seal-fishery, from 1870 to 1875 inclusive, have been as follows: 186 sailing-vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 18,520 tons and 8,093 men; and 22 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 6,483 tons and 4,214 men: total, 208 vessels of 25,003 tons, and 12,307 men. The exports in 1873 were 463,531 skins, worth $602,590.30, and 1,722,420 gallons of oil, worth $874,880; in 1874, 398,366 skins, worth $517,875.80, and 1,098,216 gallons of oil, worth $610,120. Besides the catch by steamers and sailing-vessels, a large number of seals are taken in nets along the western and northeastern coasts of the island, and when the seals are driven upon the coast with the ice a regular *battue* takes place from the points upon which the ice may be driven; this but very rarely occurs farther south than Bonavista Bay, upon the eastern coast, but to the north of that bay thousands of seals have been taken, some springs, by the sealing (or whelping) ice having become wedged in upon the land. The number of seal-nets owned in the island is about 5,300; of these 2,018 are owned by permanent residents upon what is usually termed the French Shore.

The following table gives the exports of the principal products of the fisheries for five recent years:

YEARS.	Cod, Quintals.	Herring, Barrels.	Cod-Oil, Gallons.	Seal-Oil, Gallons.	Seal-Skins, Number.
1868	1,169,948	186,168	830,592	1,263,460	332,[illegible]
1869	1,206,441	179,440	1,224,468	1,406,160	363,921
1870	1,215,644	146,709	1,071,756	1,604,988	355,429
1871	1,329,266	187,429	1,298,552	2,143,008	587,[illegible]
1872	1,222,248	147,771	1,097,208	1,066,456	27[illegible],[illegible]77

The commerce of Newfoundland is important. The value of exports and imports for a series of years has been as follows:

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1854	£618,757	£[illegible]
1854	964,527	1,019,572
1864	1,067,062	1,111,[illegible]
1870	1,395,685	1,297,974
1871	1,258,172	1,310,[illegible]
1872	1,399,180	1,168,[illegible]
1873	1,409,780	1,[illegible],[illegible]
1874	1,582,227	1,[illegible],[illegible]

The number of vessels entered at the various ports in 1873 was 1,146, with an aggregate tonnage of 218,122; cleared, 937; tonnage, 193,902; belonging to the colony, 1,301; tonnage, 68,185.

Newfoundland was the last of the North American colonies to which responsible government was conceded; it was fully established, however, in 1855. The government is at present administered by a Governor, aided by a responsible Executive Council not to exceed seven members, a Legislative Council not to exceed fifteen members, and a House of Assembly of thirty-one members, elected by householders, who have occupied a dwelling-house as owner or tenant for two years immediately preceding the day of election. There are fifteen districts, or subdivisions of districts, of which six return three members; four return two members, and five return one. The number of registered electors in 1873 was 20,759. There is a property qualification for the elected; viz., property exceeding £500 in amount or value, or a net annual income of £100. The ordinary duration of the session is about three months, and it generally meets at the end of January or beginning of February.

The revenue in 1874 was $889,602.24; expenditure, $951,792.49; public debt, $1,149,100.73. The revenue and expenditure for the ten previous years were as follows:

YEARS.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1864	£125,126	£117,[illegible]
1865	130,447	134,[illegible]
1866	150,289	139,[illegible]
1867	131,380	140,[illegible]
1868	179,341	173,[illegible]
1869	111,231	108,[illegible]
1870	188,299	147,[illegible]
1871	164,908	192,[illegible]
1872	177,042	172,[illegible]
1873	174,915	205,[illegible]

The following is a statement of the business at the General Post-Office, St. John's, for the year 1873: Letters received and dispatched, 348,693; registered, received and dispatched, 2,719; newspapers, over 1,000,000, besides books and magazines.

The amount expended by the Government for educational purposes in 1872 was $71,290.-24; in 1873, $73,515.62. The statistics of common schools for the last three years are as follows:

YEARS.	ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.		PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.	
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.
1872	126	8,097	191	11,201
1873	127	8,100	195	11,149
1874	186	5,792	157	7,905

Besides these there are grammar-schools at Harbor Grace and Carbonear; an Episcopal, a Wesleyan Methodist, and a general Protestant academy, at St. John's; and at the same place an Episcopal Theological Institute and St. Bonaventure College (Catholic).

The question of joining the Dominion of Canada as a province has several times come before the people of Newfoundland at elections for members of Assembly, but the proposition has been voted down by large majorities.

St. John's, the capital and commercial metropolis of Newfoundland, and the easternmost town in North America, is situated in the southeast part of the island, on the north side of a harbor of the same name on the east coast of the peninsula of Avalon, 65 miles north of Cape Race, and 18 miles south of Cape St. Francis, 550 miles east-northeast of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in latitude 47° 34′ north, and longitude 52° 42′ west. Its population in 1802 was 3,420; in 1836, 14,946; in 1845, about 19,000; in 1857, 24,851; in 1869, 22,553; in 1874, 23,890. The decrease in population between 1857 and 1869 was due to a considerable emigration to Canada and the United States, in consequence of several poor fishing-seasons.

The town consists of three streets nearly parallel with the harbor, and others crossing these at right angles. A fourth main street, on which are situated the Government-House, Colonial Building, skating-rinks, etc., is being rapidly built up. The streets are well drained and macadamized, and are lighted with gas. A supply of water was introduced in 1861, at a cost of $360,000, from a large lake five miles distant, and elevated 150 feet above the highest part of the town. The principal thoroughfare stretches along the water's edge about 1½ mile, and is well built up with brick and stone. From it the wharves project into the harbor. On the other streets the houses are mostly of wood. The Government-House (residence of the Governor) is a plain structure, erected at a cost of $240,000. The Colonial Lunatic Asylum is beautifully situated in wooded grounds about three miles out of town. Other public edifices are the Colonial Building (containing the public offices and legislative halls), Custom-House, Colonial Penitentiary, Post-Office, Court-House, General Hospital, Small-Pox Hospital, Market-House, and Poor-House (in the suburbs).

The harbor is landlocked and somewhat crescent-shaped; it is deep, and has good anchorage. The entrance is through the "Narrows," a gorge between two steep and rugged cliffs, 220 yards wide and 660 yards long, with 12 fathoms of water in mid-channel. On the south one is a lighthouse, with a light 114 feet above the sea. There are also two lights in the town serving as a guide to the harbor. The harbor is 1½ mile long, and from 500 yards to a little more than half a mile wide.

The trade of the town consists chiefly in supplying the fishermen of Newfoundland with clothing, provisions, and tackle, and in exporting the products of the fisheries, chiefly cod-fish, seal-skins, and cod and seal oil, which are mostly taken to Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, and Brazil. Another important industry is the fitting out of vessels for the seal-fishery. The value of imports during 1874 was about $6,000,000; of exports, about $5,000,000. The number of entrances was 898, tonnage, 220,-916; clearances, 724, tonnage, 195,892. About 80 per cent. of the imports and 75 per cent. of the exports of the island pass through this port.

St. John's contains two banks, a savings-bank, a marine-insurance company, and two public libraries, having together 5,000 or 6,000 volumes; and there are published here three tri-weekly, four semi-weekly, and three weekly newspapers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Democratic party of this State met in State Convention at Concord on the 5th of January, 1875, for the purpose of nominating their candidates for the offices of Governor and Railroad Commissioner. The convention was very numerously attended, nearly seven hundred delegates having been present from all parts of the State.

For the office of Governor, Hiram R. Roberts, of Rollinsford, received 347 votes, and Warren F. Daniell, of Franklin, 240. Mr. Roberts was declared the nominee for Governor.

For Railroad Commissioner, Adams T. Pierce, of Claremont, received the highest number of votes, and was, on motion, nominated by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, which were adopted:

We, the Democracy of New Hampshire, in convention assembled, send greeting to our brethren in other States, and rejoice with them in the glorious result of the recent elections, presaging the deliverance of the country from the dominion of radical tyranny and corruption, under which it has suffered for the last fourteen years; reaffirming our allegiance to the Federal Constitution as the supreme law of the land, by which all powers not expressly delegated by the General Government are reserved to the States themselves and the people, we make the fol-

lowing declaration of principles as the basis of our political action:

1. Public officials to be held strictly accountable as the servants of the people, honesty and capacity being the only tests for official position.

2. No congressional usurpation, no Executive dictation, no military intimidation. The people of each State to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

3. Economical administration and an honest currency—the only assurance of national prosperity; no more financial shams in congressional legislation. Specie payments are the demands of the people.

4. A tariff for revenue, no tax upon the masses for the aggrandizement of the few.

5. Free speech and a free press, and religious toleration and freedom in all things not inconsistent with the public good.

6. Rotation of office essential to the preservation of republican institutions; no third presidential term.

7. The public lands and the public funds the property of the whole people; no more subsidies in land or money for the benefit of individuals or corporations at the expense of the people.

8. Equal and exact justice to all; protection for the people against any and all encroachments of corporate power and capital; protection for corporations in all their chartered rights.

9. Honest legislation in State and nation the only safeguard of popular liberty; the lobby the worst enemy of free government.

10. Prohibition fails to suppress intemperance. A stringent license law, fairly enforced, is the only remedy for that growing evil.

11. *Resolved*, That the present Federal Administration, backed by the radical majority in Congress, by its persistent violation of the constitutional rights of the States and the people, and especially by its interference in the governmental affairs of the State of Louisiana to defeat the will of the people and uphold a corrupt and usurping government, and by the constant prostitution of all its powers to promote the base purposes of self-aggrandizement and partisan supremacy, has merited, as it has received, the emphatic condemnation of the people.

12. *Resolved*, That we have implicit confidence in the honesty, the capacity, and the democracy of the candidates this day nominated, and that we will spare no honest means to secure their triumphant election at the polls.

The Republicans of New Hampshire assembled in State Convention at Concord on the 12th of January, 1875. The delegates present were almost as numerous as at the Democratic Convention.

For the office of Governor, Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, received 392 votes, and was declared the nominee of the convention.

For the office of Railroad Commissioner, Charles H. Powers, of Jaffrey, received 242 votes, and was declared nominated.

The following platform was then reported from the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted by the convention:

The Republicans of New Hampshire, in annual convention assembled, hereby pledge their fealty to the following platform of principles and declarations:

1. Equal civil rights and a free and honest ballot for all citizens, under the Constitution and the laws.

2. Uncompromising hostility to all forms of official venality and corruption.

3. The lowest rate of taxation compatible with a gradual payment of the public debt, and a rigidly honest, economical, and efficient administration of all branches of the State and national Governments.

4. Unalterable opposition to the election of any man to the presidency of the United States for a third term.

5. Congratulations and thanks to those Republicans who, in the recent elections, secured the defeat of salary-grabbers and corruptionists, who had brought reproach upon the country and disgrace to themselves.

6. A State policy that shall encourage home enterprise, industry, and temperance, improve and spread the advantages of free education, and secure good wages and steady employment to labor, and a fair return to capital.

7. A financial policy based on free banking and the earliest possible resumption of specie payments, inasmuch as such resumption affords the only safe and permanent remedy for the present financial depression; and we heartily and entirely concur with the views on this subject expressed by the President in his late message, and so cogently elaborated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

8. Prompt and unyielding denial by Congress of all applications for subsidies in aid of any scheme of individual or corporate aggrandizement.

9. We earnestly desire the same peace, protection, and prosperity for the people of the South that we ourselves enjoy, and we condemn all rapacity and mal-administration on the part of any Republican officials, whether white or black, and all lawlessness and intimidation on the part of White-Leaguers or white employers. "Let us have peace;" and we call on Congress to give peace and a republican form of government to Louisiana without further delay.

10. While we condemn the use of the military power of the nation for any purpose not clearly defined in the Constitution, we denounce the armed political organizations in some of the Southern States as the chief source of all their troubles, and particularly in Louisiana, where they have seized the arms of the State, overturned the existing government, and foully murdered thousands of innocent citizens.

11. In declaring for equal rights and specie payments in their platform, and in opposing the enactment of laws to secure equal rights and fix a date for resumption, we have renewed proof of the chronic tendency of the Democratic party to promise one thing and do another.

12. We arraign the Democratic and dominant party of this State as guilty of the following acts and misdemeanors, in reckless disregard of the fame, dignity, and welfare of the State:

It has shown a greed for office and a spirit of proscription that proved the insincerity of its declaration that honesty and capacity should be the sole tests for official position;

It has rearranged the councilor and senatorial districts of the State for partisan purposes, in absolute disregard of the spirit and letter of the requirements of the Constitution;

It has Gerrymandered the cities of the State, and arbitrarily ejected duly-elected officials from office, and conferred their duties upon partisans of its own appointment;

It has legislated out of office all the higher as well as nearly all the inferior judicial officers of the State;

It has discouraged the cause of education by abolishing teachers' institutes, disfranchising students, and introducing a partisan removal from and appointment to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction;

It has refused to enact a wholesome and needed law to secure greater purity at elections, and prevent bribery and corruption;

It has openly professed to the people a purpose to promote the cause of temperance in the State, and at the same time has secretly sought and obtained

the votes and support of those engaged in the liquor-traffic;

It has failed to enact a law that it was pledged to enact, and has neglected to enforce a law that it was sworn to enforce;

It has established a cumbersome, complicated, and expensive system of courts, by which the costs and delays of litigation are multiplied, and the right of speedy and impartial trial by jury denied;

Promising a short, useful, and economical session of the Legislature, it held the longest, worst, and most expensive session held in many years.

Failing at all points to fulfill its pledges and meet the just expectations of the people, we earnestly invite the good men of all parties to unite with us in the overthrow of a party that has again been tried and found wanting in that breadth of statesmanship and lofty purpose which put the State before party, and the people above the politicians.

13. We present the name of Person C. Cheney as our candidate for Governor, confident that his ability, experience, character, and fitness for the office of Chief Magistrate of this State will secure his triumphant election.

14. We present the name of Charles H. Powers as our candidate for Railroad Commissioner, and commend him as entirely worthy of the respect and support of his fellow-citizens.

The State Temperance Union of New Hampshire held their third annual meeting at Concord on the 12th of November, 1874. The fifth article of their constitution, providing that persons may become members of the Union by paying one dollar, and life-members by paying ten dollars, was, on motion, amended by making membership dependent only on signing the constitution.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the experience of the past year fully convinces us that our organization is needed in New Hampshire, and, as we look back with satisfaction upon the work already accomplished, we desire to push forward with increased vigor and energy, to the end that the pure principles of total abstinence may be proclaimed in every portion of our State, and to all the inhabitants thereof, and being satisfied that the best interests of the cause require the employment of one or more efficient agents, we would recommend such appointment for the coming year.

Resolved, That we would reaffirm the declaration that temperance is a cardinal virtue, the practice of which is incumbent upon every person who would aim to attain a true manhood or womanhood, and while we recognize the fact that many individuals are the slaves of a debasing appetite, we would urge the necessity of using every proper instrumentality of an educating and reforming nature to rescue those who have fallen into the habit of drink, and also to protect the young from the temptations and allurements of the wine-cup.

Resolved, That while we regard moral suasion as a most potent means of promoting the temperance reform, and would urge the importance of kind entreaty and personal sacrifice to win men from habits of inebriation and from the wretched traffic in strong drink, we nevertheless fully indorse and uphold the principle of prohibition, and desire to place on record our heart-felt appreciation of those members of our last State Legislature who by voice and vote opposed and defeated the repeal of the prohibitory law, thus saving our State from the evils sure to flow from any scheme of license or local option.

Resolved, That while desiring, as an organization, to keep aloof from all the entanglements of party politics, we nevertheless demand that the nominees of political parties be men whom we can consistently support, and we hereby give notice that unless our demands in this respect are complied with we will claim the right of independent action without reference to the weal or woe of the political organizations with which we usually vote.

Resolved, That we welcome the recent formation, in our State, of a Woman's Temperance League, and confidently look to that instrumentality as a great help to us in the work of our organization, and we are also pleased to observe that in some sections of our State children's temperance organizations are being formed.

Resolved, That in view of the urgent need of money to successfully prosecute the temperance work, we respectfully solicit pecuniary help from the churches, and would suggest the propriety of every church in the State classing temperance among its benevolent enterprises, and taking an annual collection in aid of the cause, and to this end we would recommend the officers of the Union to issue a circular to the churches urging compliance with this suggestion.

About the same time with the meeting of the State Temperance Union, the Woman's Temperance League, which has recently been organized in New Hampshire, assembled in convention at Concord. Nearly one hundred members were present, and continued in session two days.

The following resolutions were reported from the appropriate committee, and adopted by the convention:

Whereas, We, women of New Hampshire, believing that the sale and use of intoxicating beverages is the cause of much of the poverty and crime abounding in our State; and—

Whereas, We believe that the time has come for us to put forth individual and united efforts for their suppression: therefore—

Resolved, That we appeal to the churches, both ministry and membership, to unite their labors in an especial manner to aid in removing the curse of intemperance now resting upon us.

2. That we especially urge upon the executive officers of the State the necessity of enforcing those laws which prohibit the sale of intoxicants, and provide for the punishment of those who make or sell them.

3. That we entreat the voters of this State to remember the duty they owe to their mothers, wives, and sisters, whom they represent at the ballot-box, and put forth their efforts to purify and save society from this its greatest evil.

4. That the mothers who have convened here this afternoon, while earnestly hoping and praying that all use of intoxicating drinks may cease, make an especial appeal to every saloon-keeper, bar-tender, and all who sustain any relation to the traffic, to spare the young men, *our sons*, for whose present and future welfare we feel an anxiety that cannot be measured or expressed. In the name of God we beseech you to refuse the intoxicating cup to these dear boys, who are led into temptation!

5. That, as women and Christian workers, we pledge ourselves to labor at home and abroad, to advance and strengthen the cause of temperance.

The Liquor Prohibition party held their State Convention in Concord on the 2d of December, 1874, to nominate their candidates for the offices of Governor and Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions reported from the Committee on Resolutions were adopted, as follows:

Whereas, The past political year has been one of unusual indications and marked changes, we are grateful for the evidence that right principles have gained many advantages in the convictions of thinking millions, and in the more distinct defining of the position of parties and policies, and we see encouragement for continued labor for the right: therefore—

Resolved, That we offer our unalterable opposition to the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage.

Resolved, That all history demonstrates that licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is not only wrong in principle, but as a means of suppressing intemperance has failed.

Resolved, That the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a wrong of such magnitude that its suppression is imperatively demanded by both national and State legislation, enforced by a vigilant Executive.

Resolved, That the liquor interests of this country being fully organized politically, supporting no man in any election who is in any way disposed toward the total-abstinence cause, all temperance men should politically unite in opposing them, remembering that in the present attitude of the temperance question there can be no neutral ground. "He that is not with us is against us."

Resolved, That the gigantic swindles and corruption with both the Democratic and Republican parties are but the natural consequences of the course pursued by both of those parties in shameless office-seeking, and in the use of bribery and other forms of corruption in carrying elections, and appointing men to office because they are office-seekers and subservient tools of party.

Resolved, That we extend our hearty thanks to those members in our last Legislature who sustained the principles of prohibition, and especially to those Democrats who, standing on their manhood, refused to obey the mandates of party drill.

Resolved, That we favor a speedy return to specie payments, and that we insist on an honest and economical administration of the Government, a large reduction both in the number and salaries of officials, a just and equal system of taxation, the most liberal educational system for the masses, and every possible encouragement to labor.

Resolved, That, believing in independent action as a political organization, we urge upon the friends of prohibition to avoid alliance or coalition with either of the old political parties.

Resolved, That we heartily honor the noble Christian women who have made a crusade against the terrible trade which was carrying constant grief and shame to their households.

Resolved, That we hereby indorse, as an exponent and supporter of our principles and objects, the *Prohibition Herald*, as having done and as still doing a good work; that we pledge for it our patronage as an efficient organ in our mission, by subscription, contribution, and efforts to increase its circulation through the State.

Nathaniel White, of Concord, who received seventy-one of the ninety votes cast, was declared nominated for Governor, and his nomination made unanimous.

For the office of Railroad Commissioner, David Heald, of Milford, was nominated by acclamation.

The election held on March 9, 1875, resulted in no choice of either Governor or Railroad Commissioner. The whole number of votes cast in the State was unusually large, having amounted to 79,205. Of these the Democratic candidate received 39,121, the Republican 39,292, the Prohibition party's nominee 773, or little more than one-third of the number cast for the Temperance candidate in 1874, when it was 2,097. The votes given to the candidates for the office of Railroad Commissioner were in about the same proportions.

Concerning the members of the State Legislature, the result of the election was as follows: For the House of Representatives, Democrats, 180; Republicans, 192. For the twelve seats in the Senate, Democrats, five; Republicans, five. In the Second and Fourth Senatorial Districts, the official returns showed that neither of the candidates had received a sufficient number of votes for election.

The Governor and Council, whose duty it is to inspect the official returns of elections, and announce the result, on canvassing the returns from the Second and Fourth Senatorial Districts, threw out of the count, in the second district, all the votes given to the Republican candidate, because his name, in the ballots cast for him, was written "Natt," instead of "Nathaniel;" and in the fourth the votes cast for one among the candidates, because the time of his residence in the State fell short of the seven years required to make him eligible as a Senator. The rejection of these votes from the returns left the number of votes cast for the Democratic candidates in the respective districts more than sufficient for their election, and these the Governor declared to be elected.

This mode of proceeding on the part of the Governor and Council caused a very great and general excitement in the State. The Republicans loudly denounced it as not only arbitrary and unwarranted, but manifestly contrary to both the spirit and letter of the State constitution, by the express provisions of which they averred that in the Second and Fourth Senatorial Districts there was no election by the people on March 9, 1875; and that the filling of those two vacant seats belonged exclusively to the Senate, assisted by the House of Representatives. It was also the cause of considerable disturbance in the organization of the Legislature, as well as of legislative and judicial action.

The members of the legislative body convened at Concord for the June session of 1875, on the the 2d day of the month. The House of Representatives was promptly organized by the election of its officers. Charles P. Sanborn, of Concord, Republican, was elected Speaker. The whole number of votes cast was 369, of which Mr. Sanborn received 190; his competitor, Albert R. Hatch, of Portsmouth, Democrat, 179.

As to the Senate, the five Republicans who had been unquestionably elected signed the following document, and caused it, before the meeting of that body, to be served upon Governor Weston and his Council:

The undersigned, Senators-elect for Districts Nos. 1, 5, 7, 9, and 10, protest against the oath of office being administered before the Governor and Council to Mr. James Priest and Mr. John Proctor, as Sena-

ors for Districts No. 2 and 4, for the reason that Mr. Priest and Mr. Proctor are not legally entitled o take seats in the Senate.

JEREMIAH F. HALL,
JOSHUA B. SMITH,
CHARLES HOLMAN,
GEORGE A. WHITNEY,
GEORGE H. STOWELL.

This protest having been disregarded, and Mr. Priest and Mr. Proctor installed in office, he five Republican Senators refused to take part in the organization and action of the Senate with the rest. They withdrew, and organized themselves as Senators into a separate body, electing George H. Stowell as their President. They then passed, and sent to the House of Representatives, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Representatives, that the Senators from Districts Nos. 1, 5, 7, 9, and 10, having protested against any organization of a Senate in which Messrs. Priest and Proctor are to act as members, which protest is made part of this resolution, and having declined to participate in any such organization, have organized themselves as a Senate by the election of George H. Stowell as chairman, and Tyler Westgate as clerk.

The undersigned, Senators-elect for Districts Nos. 1, 5, 7, 9, and 10, having protested against the oath of office being administered by the Governor to Mr. James Priest and Mr. John Proctor, as Senators for Districts Nos. 2 and 4, now protest against those gentlemen occupying seats, or acting as Senators for said districts.

Our reasons are substantially stated by Mr. Counsilor Lovell, in his protest against the proceedings of the Governor and a majority of the Council in reference to those two districts.

We have appeared here and taken our oaths as Senators because it is our constitutional right and duty to do so, without waiving any objection to said proceedings, or to anything that has been or may hereafter be done by said Priest or Proctor, or by any other person or persons, in disregard of the fact that in Districts Nos. 2 and 4, at the last annual election, no one was elected Senator by a majority of votes.

We do not, and shall not, waive any objection to the legal defects which must manifestly attach to all proceedings founded upon a flagrant usurpation, and violation of the constitution.

We have signified our willingness to take our seats as Senators, and act as such with the Senators for Districts Nos. 3, 6, 8, 11, and 12 only, and, under a temporary organization of the Senate, to await an adjustment of the questions in dispute, by the court, or otherwise.

But as our fair offers have been disregarded, and it is the manifest purpose of the last-named Senators to attempt an organization of the Senate, with said Priest and Proctor illegally acting as members thereof, we do now, as the only effectual method of resisting a palpable wrong and usurpation, decline to participate in any such organization, protest against the same as unconstitutional, and in effect revolutionary, and we hereby move and demand that this protest be entered on record by the Clerk, to whom it is now tendered.

JEREMIAH F. HALL,
JOSHUA B. SMITH,
CHARLES HOLMAN,
GEORGE A. WHITNEY,
GEORGE H. STOWELL.

The five Democratic Senators, indisputably elected, on their part recognized Mr. Priest and Mr. Proctor as their colleagues, and jointly organized themselves as a Senate, with John W. Sanborn as President. On motion, a committee was appointed to consider the matter relating to the election and installment in office of the Senators for the Second and Fourth Senatorial Districts, and report. The committee reported that the action of the Governor and Council in regard to the election returns from those two districts was legal, and that Mr. Priest and Mr. Proctor were legally occupying their respective seats in the Senate.

On the 3d of June the Republican Senators met, and adopted a resolution in which they stated the above-mentioned facts, and, in accordance with a special provision of the State constitution, requested the justices of the Superior Court of New Hampshire to give their opinion upon the following questions of law:

1. Can five Senators actually elected, together with two Senators not elected, and having no rights there, constitute a legal and constitutional Senate of New Hampshire, or perform any legislative or legal act?

2. Can a Senate composed of five other, actually elected Senators, organized in due form, in resistance of an attempted Senate composed of five Senators and two usurpers, perform any act other than that of meeting the House of Representatives to proceed with the elections in accordance with the constitution?

3. There being two vacancies in the Senate, can the House of Representatives and five elected Senators, with the other five if they choose to attend, or without them if, being notified, they fail to attend, fill those vacancies from the constitutional candidates prescribed by the constitution, and upon the admission of the two Senators thus elected to the Senate, making seven elected Senators, will the Senate, as thus constituted, be a legal and constitutional body, capable of legislation, and entitled to recognition from every branch of the State government?

The resolution was delivered to the court with an official communication, signed by the President and Clerk of the Republican portion of the Senate.

On the part of the House of Representatives the Superior Court was formally requested to give their opinion upon the legality of the action of the Governor and Council in regard to the election returns from the Second and Fourth Senatorial Districts, for which purpose they passed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, In Senatorial District No. 2, by the returned copies of the records on file in the office of the Secretary of State, it appears that the whole number of votes cast was 7,706, of which Joseph Pettigrew had 1, Arthur Deering 2, scattering 3, Joshua C. Merrick 95, Natt Head 3,771, James Priest 3,834; and

Whereas, in Senatorial District No. 4, by the returned copies of the records on file in the same office, it appears that the whole number of votes cast was 7,016, of which James M. Bishop had 1, Benjamin M. Gilman 3, Henry M. Putney 1, Moses Humphrey 1, Ira Osgood 1, G. E. Todd 2, Abraham Thorpe 9, Arthur Deering 46, George E. Todd 3,457, John Proctor 3,495: therefore—

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be directed to obtain the opinion of the Superior Court, as soon as possible, on the question whether the Governor had the constitutional authority to issue to any one of the above-named persons a summons to appear as Senator-elect on the first Wednesday of June instant.

The matter in controversy was argued on both sides, in writing and orally, before the three justices, on June 7th. On the 8th the court officially communicated its decisions to the Senate and House of Representatives upon the questions which those bodies had respectively propounded. The principal and concluding parts of the said documents were as follows:

To the Honorable Senate of the State of New Hampshire:

The justices of the Superior Court have been furnished with a copy of the preamble and resolution, passed by the Senate on the 3d instant, by which resolution their opinion is required in regard to the "right of James Priest and John Proctor to retain their seats in the Senate" upon the facts stated in the preamble. . . .

By this action of the Governor and Council, whether it be regarded as within or exceeding their constitutional powers, Messrs. Priest and Proctor received the usual credentials, which authorized them to assemble with the other ten Senators and take the prescribed oaths of office, and they thereupon became Senators, subject to the constitutional authority of the Senate as final judges of the qualifications and election of its members.

It further appears that the Senate has proceeded to examine the returns of votes for Senators, and has adjudged that Messrs. Priest and Proctor, having received a majority of all the votes legally cast and returned in their respective districts, were elected Senators thereof.

By Article XXXV. of the constitution the Senate are made "final judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications, of their own members, as pointed out in this constitution." We are of the opinion that from the action of the Senators in this respect there was no appeal. By the express terms of the constitution the action of the Senate is made final. We are therefore of the opinion that when the Senate adjudged that Messrs. Priest and Proctor were duly elected Senators, their action was final and conclusive of the right of said Priest and Proctor to hold their seats as Senators.

The foregoing opinion is based entirely upon the facts stated in the preamble to the resolution, and upon the assumption that, when the Senate acted as final judges of the qualifications and election of Messrs. Priest and Proctor there was a constitutional quorum present.

E. L. CUSHING,
W. S. LADD,
ISAAC W. SMITH, } Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature.

To the House of Representatives:

The undersigned, justices of the Superior Court, have considered the questions addressed to them by the House of Representatives, by a resolution passed June 3, 1875, whether, upon the facts stated in the preamble to said resolution, the Governor had constitutional authority to issue a summons to appear as Senator to either of the persons mentioned as having received votes for that office in Senatorial Districts No. 2 and No. 4. . . .

In the view we take of this question it calls for our opinion upon a past and completed act of the Executive Department of the government, performed in discharge of the duty expressly required of that department by a constitution. And in any aspect which the subject presents to our minds such opinion, if given, could have no greater weight or authority than a criticism of approval or disapproval by one branch of the government upon the conduct of another coördinate branch. We have been unable, after most careful consideration, to discover any way in which such an official act, on the part of the justices of this court, could be made consistent with the grave duties imposed upon them by the constitution of the State.

If a mistake, or even an intentional wrong, should be committed by the Executive, the remedies, under our form of government, are ample and prompt—the wrong to be suffered temporary. If, on the other hand, a precedent of interference by one department with the discharge of its duties by another should be established by the form of a judicial decision, a dangerous blow would, in our judgment, be struck at one of the most vital principles of our system of government, the consequences of which no one could foretell, but which no intelligent and candid citizen could fail to see must be lasting and pernicious.

For these reasons, with a full sense of the responsibilities under which we act, we are constrained, most respectfully, to decline giving a further answer to the question contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives, as we understand the purport and effect of that question.

E. L. CUSHING,
W. S. LADD,
ISAAC W. SMITH, } Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature.

June 8, 1875.

These decisions were read to the two Houses by their presiding officers, respectively. The Republican Senators, who had withdrawn on the first day of the session, acquiesced in the opinion rendered by the court, and at the afternoon sitting of the Senate on June 8th appeared in their seats to take part with the other Senators in the business of legislation.

In the House of Representatives, the opinion of the Superior Court, declining to decide the question propounded to it by that body, was acquiesced in so far as the transaction of present legislative business in conjunction with the Senate might be concerned; but the majority would not recognize the legality of the action taken by the Governor and the Democratic portion of the Senate in the election and seating of Mr. Priest and Mr. Proctor as Senators.

The House, therefore, after long debates, finally adopted, on June 25th, the following resolutions—yeas 174, nays 166:

Resolved, That the action of Governor Weston and his Council, in throwing out the return of votes given for Natt Head and Arthur Deering, was unconstitutional, without precedent in the history of the State, and contrary to the overwhelming weight of legislative and judicial authority in this country.

Resolved, That said action of the Executive Department constitutes a mischievous and dangerous precedent, that will be fatal to the rights of the electors and of a coördinate branch of the government unless it shall be condemned by the people at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That the action of the Senate on the 1st day of June, in perpetuating the arbitrary and unconstitutional action of the Governor and Council, in rejecting the return of votes given for Natt Head and Arthur Deering, and thereupon declaring elections where vacancies existed, was an unconstitutional assumption of power, in part expressly conferred by the constitution upon the members of the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That said action of the Senate having been regarded as final, but not justified by the Superior Court, the House of Representatives hereby enter their solemn protest against the arbitrary and unconstitutional precedent which it establishes, and confidently appeal to the people to revise and reverse it at the ballot-box next March.

On the 9th of June both Houses met in joint convention for the purpose of electing the

Governor and Railroad Commissioner. The results of the ballot were as follows: For Governor, whole number of votes cast, 379; of which Hiram R. Roberts had 186, Person C. Cheney 193. Mr. Cheney was declared elected.

For Railroad Commissioner, whole number of votes cast, 351; of which Adams T. Pierce had 171, Charles H. Powers 180. Mr. Powers was declared elected.

At the same session the convention declared the following named members of the State Council as elected by the people at the election of March preceding, they having received the required majority of all the votes then cast in the respective districts, as counted and reported in detail by the special committee appointed for that purpose: First District, Charles A. Foss; Second District, Moulton H. Marston; Third District, Edward D. Burnham; Fourth District, Albert S. Scott; Fifth District, Jeremiah Blodgett.

At a later day the two Houses met in convention again, to elect the Secretary of State and other officers. Those who received a majority of the votes cast, and were declared elected, were as follows: For Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Prescott; for State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter; for Commissary-General, Frank W. Miller; for State Printer, Edward A. Jenks.

The State debt is at present $3,741,330.45. During the last fiscal year it had been reduced $35,259.97.

The public revenue during the same year was $505,654.21; derived, for $400,208, from the State tax; the rest from other sources. The aggregate amount of the public expenditures was $420,394.64; including ordinary expenses, $149,64,80; extraordinary, $35,240.04; interest paid on the State debt, $236,89.80.

The same amount of tax is considered to be sufficient to meet the expenditures of the State government, and gradually reduce its debt.

There is in New Hampshire only one bank for discount which does business under a State charter. It has a capital stock of $50,000. In the past year it paid a dividend of ten per cent. to its stockholders, and has a surplus of $13,315.85.

The number of savings-banks in the State during 1874 was 68, the aggregate amount of their deposits being $30,214,585.71; which exceeds their deposits in the previous year by $1,385,108.88. The whole number of depositors is 96,938, or 4,150 more than they were in 1873.

The existing system of education in the State is well sustained so far as the common schools are concerned.

The almost general opposition which the Agricultural College and the Normal School met with from the people at the beginning has sensibly decreased, and will undoubtedly die out entirely, and be replaced by a decided and permanent popular favor.

The charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions of the State appear to be under efficient management, accomplishing the purposes for which they were severally intended.

As to the convicts in the State Penitentiary, for the year ending April 30, 1875, the whole number was 151; received, 56, which is the largest number committed in any one year, except 1866, when they were 60; discharged, 20—on expiration of term, 15; by pardon, 5: four died. The whole number remaining on May 1, 1875, was 127—females 6, males 121, of whom three are negroes. Of these convicts, 28 are under 20 years of age; 52 between 20 and 30 years; 29 between 30 and 40; 11 between 40 and 50; and 7 over 50. The crimes of which they have been convicted, respectively, are as follows: Murder in the first degree, 2; murder, second degree, 6; manslaughter, 3; attempt to kill, 4; arson, 11; highway robbery, 3; burglary, 26; breaking into and stealing, 17; stealing horses, 10; stealing, 26; obtaining goods on false pretenses, 4; forgery, 2; passing counterfeit money, embezzlement, and breaking seat on railroad car, 1 each; obstructing railroad track, 3; gross outrages on women, 7. These convicts have been sentenced, 3 to 30 years' confinement; 1 to 25; 1 to 21; 3 to 20; 14 to from 10 to 18 years; 23 to less than 10 and more than 4 years; 13 to 4; 26 to 3; 14 to 2 years; 4 to 1 year. They are natives of the United States, 97; of Ireland, 9; England, 4; Scotland, 4; Nova Scotia, 2; Canada, 8; Sweden, 2; Spain, 1.

The earnings of the convicts' labor, during the past year, amounted to $30,664.02. The expenses of the State-prison for the same time were $14,971.57; leaving a gain over all expenditures of $15,692.46.

The material interests of the State in regard to trade, manufactures, and agriculture, are generally in a satisfactory condition.

The Governor invited the attention of the Legislature to the expediency of calling a convention to frame a new constitution for the State, or to revise and amend the present one, which has been in force since 1792. The Governor avers that in many particulars it is defective, ambiguous, and has at least one serious blemish, namely, "the clause known as the 'religious test,' requiring that certain officers must be Protestant." This clause, he says, is in practice a dead letter, Catholics as well as Protestants holding important offices every year, but adds that such a stain should be wiped out of the State constitution, even in reference to the letter.

A Constitutional Convention was held in 1851, when a new constitution was framed; but the delegates to that convention protracted their session so long, and thereby so increased the amount of its expenses, that the people were displeased, and looked on the whole work with disfavor. When the new document was submitted to the popular vote for its adoption or rejection, the people were

especially requested to vote for and secure the adoption at least of the proposition abolishing the property qualification; that abolishing the "religious test;" and that allowing the Legislature to propose amendments. The result of the vote was that, excepting the clause relating to the property qualification, which was adopted by a bare two-thirds majority, as required, the other two propositions failed; and the rest was rejected by decisive majorities.

By a provision of the old constitution, the sense of the people as to its revision, through a convention for that purpose, is to be taken once in seven years. The year 1875 was the time for such a vote; the last one having been taken in 1868, when the people decided not to call a convention.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on July 3d, after an unusually short session of thirty days. During that period a large number of acts were passed, affecting local as well as general interests.

Among the measures adopted, the most important seems to have been the joint resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. The resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives on June 18th, and referred to the Judiciary Committee; but subsequently, on the same day's sitting, it was, on motion, recalled from that committee, and referred to a special joint committee consisting of thirteen members—ten from the Lower House, three from the Senate. The act confines the work of the convention to specified matters, relating chiefly to an improved system of political organization of the State, as follows:

That the action be limited to abolishing the religious test, providing for future amendments, districting the State for the election of Councilors, Senators, and Representatives, on the basis of population and in the ratio of one Senator to six Representatives; providing for biennial elections; changing the time of elections from the second Tuesday of March to the second Tuesday of November; changing the time of the meeting of the Legislature from the first Wednesday of June to the first Wednesday of February.

The work of the Geological Survey of New Hampshire has been completed and reported upon by the State Geologist, Prof. C. H. Hitchcock. The first volume of his report, containing 670 pages, with numerous illustrations of the subjects treated of, was published shortly before the meeting of the Legislature in June, 1875. The second and last volume, part of which was then in press, will be issued before the next session.

The climate of New Hampshire during the year 1874 was as follows:

Its mean temperature has been very slightly cooler than the average.

As in 1873, so in 1874 the mercury rose above 90° only twice—June 29th, 93°; July 15th, 92°. The warmest day in the year was June 29th, when the mean temperature was 81½°.

The mercury fell below zero nineteen times: eight days in January, six days in February, one day in March, and four days in December.

The coldest day was February 2d, when the mercury sank as low as 28° below zero; the mean temperature of the day being 3° below.

Rain has fallen on seventy-five days, to the total amount of 28.09 inches, being 2.39 inches more than the rainfall of 1873, but nearly five inches less than the average annual rainfall during the last nineteen years.

Snow has fallen on forty-seven days (the same number of days as in 1873), to the total amount of seven feet and one inch, of which quantity thirty-five inches fell in April.

NEW JERSEY. The Legislature of New Jersey, at its session in 1875, gave its sanction to the amendments of the constitution of the State which were proposed by the Legislature of 1874, and provided for submitting them to a vote of the people at a special election, to be held on the 7th of September. These propositions for amendment were twenty-eight in number, and were to be voted for on one ticket, those opposed by the voter being canceled. The first was to insert, as paragraph 19 of Article I. on "Rights and Privileges," the following:

19. No county, city, borough, town, township, or village, shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become security for, or be directly or indirectly the owner of, any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

The second was to insert the following as paragraph 20 of the same article, the former paragraph 19 being made number 21:

20. No donation of land, or appropriation of money, shall be made by the State, or any municipal corporation, to or for the use of any society, association, or corporation, whatever.

The next proposed change was to strike out the word "white" between "every" and "male," in the first line of Article II. on the "Right of Suffrage," and add the following to section 1:

And provided further, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

It was also proposed to strike from the second section of this article all after the word "bribery." It now reads: "The Legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery," whereas before it applied only to bribery at elections. The next amendment is to section 1 of Article IV., entitled "Legislative," and changes the time of the election from the second Tuesday of October to the "first Tuesday after the first Monday in November." The next affects paragraph 7 of section 4 of Article IV., and changes the compensation of members of the Legislature from $3 per day for the first

forty days of the session, and $1.50 per day thereafter, with an allowance of $1 for every ten miles of necessary travel, to $500 per annum "during the time for which they shall have been elected, and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever."

The next amendment adds to paragraph 4 of section 7 of Article IV. the following:

No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special, or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

The next inserts in paragraph 6 of the same section the word "free" between the word "public" and the word "schools," and adds the following:

The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

Paragraph 8 of the same section is stricken out, and paragraph 9 is changed to 8. The provision stricken out was as follows:

8. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected to each House shall be requisite to the passage of every law for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing, charters for banks or money corporations; and all such charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years.

The following is inserted as a new paragraph:

9. No private, special, or local bill shall be passed, unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The Legislature, at the next session after the adoption thereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how much evidence shall be preserved.

Then a new paragraph 11 is inserted, as follows:

11. The Legislature shall not pass private, local, or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley, or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local offices or commissions to regular municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning, or impaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing, or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Change the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The Legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the Legislature.

A new paragraph 12 is inserted in the same section, as follows:

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

The next amendment inserts the following, as paragraph 2 in section 8 of Article IV.:

2. Every officer of the Legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, impartially, and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings, or property intrusted to me for safe keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law.

In Article V., on the "Executive," the words "or the Senate alone" are inserted after the word "Legislature," where it first occurs in paragraph 6, giving the Governor the power to convene the Senate without the House in special session. The following is added to paragraph 7:

If any bill presented to the Governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the Legislature be in session he shall transmit to the House in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each House, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the Governor, shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

The following is added to paragraph 8, relating to the powers and qualifications of the Governor:

Nor shall he be elected by the Legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected Governor.

The other amendments affect Article VII., on the "appointing power and tenure of office." In paragraph 5 of section 1, the words "the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general" are inserted after "major-generals," and the same words are stricken out of paragraph 9; the effect being to give the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, the

power to appoint the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. Changes in section 2 of this article provide that the Governor shall appoint the judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas; that the term of office of Treasurer and Controller shall be three years; that the Keeper of the State-prison shall be appointed by the Governor, and hold office five years; and that sheriffs and coroners shall be elected for three years, and sheriffs renew their bonds annually.

The chief opposition to the amendments was made by the Roman Catholics against the first two given above, and those relating to the maintenance of free schools. Some of the clergy of that Church made efforts to have these defeated, but many prominent laymen openly advocated their adoption. There was also considerable opposition in the cities to the provision for uniform taxation, on the ground that it would remove the exemption of church property, and also that of mortgages provided for in what was known as the "Five Counties Act." The amendments were all ratified, notwithstanding this opposition. The total vote cast was 96,552. The opposition to the school clause did not exceed 2,000 votes. The majority in favor of the other amendments, except that relating to taxation, was about 40,000. The majority in favor of the uniform taxation clause was 6,784.

At the regular election on the 2d of November only local officers and members of the Legislature were chosen. Five Republicans and three Democrats were elected to the Senate, while seven Republican and six Democratic Senators held over from the former Legislature. A full House of Representatives was chosen, and the Legislature of 1876 consists of 12 Republicans and 9 Democrats in the Senate, and 37 Republicans and 23 Democrats in the House, making the Republican majority 3 in the Senate and 14 in the House, or 17 on a joint-ballot. During the session two Judges of the Supreme Court, a clerk in Chancery, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State-prison Keeper, State Librarian, Inspector of the State-prison, judges of the county courts, and other officers, are to be chosen. The Secretary of State, Treassurer, and some of the minor officers, are elected by the Legislature, and the judges and Prison-Keeper are appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate.

A convention of temperance advocates was held at Trenton, on the 22d of September, to organize a new party, and resolved to support no man for office who was not pledged to the support of their principles. The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry held a meeting at Camden, December 16th, and adopted a resolution protesting against excessive charges by railroad companies for freights, especially on fruits and perishable articles, and recommending that suitable legislation, to remedy the matter complained of, be asked for.

A census of the population was taken during the year through the local assessors, but, owing to the meagre pay allowed, the returns were imperfect and incomplete, and it was found necessary in some cases to make estimates based on the vote at the election for members of the Legislature in November. The entire increase of the State, since 1870, is about 120,000, of which 51,600 is in Hudson County, 25,000 in Essex, 10,000 in Union, 7,500 in Camden, and 7,300 in Passaic. The annexed table gives the population by counties in 1875, 1870, and 1860:

COUNTIES.	1875.	1870.	1860.
Atlantic	14,978	14,163	11,786
Bergen	35,357	31,033	21,681
Burlington	52,662	53,744	49,730
Camden	53,746	46,206	34,457
Cape May	8,199	8,529	7,130
Cumberland	35,348	34,658	22,606
Essex	169,056	143,907	98,877
Gloucester	24,466	21,527	18,444
Hudson	170,859	129,288	62,717
Hunterdon	34,518	36,961	33,654
Mercer *	50,000	46,470	37,419
Middlesex	48,280	45,057	34,812
Monmouth *	50,000	46,316	39,346
Morris *	48,000	43,161	34,677
Ocean *	14,000	12,658	11,176
Passaic	53,793	46,468	29,013
Salem	24,305	23,951	22,458
Somerset *	25,000	23,514	22,057
Sussex	24,436	23,168	23,846
Union *	52,000	41,891	27,780
Warren	37,499	34,419	26,433
Total	1,026,502	907,149	672,035

The returns of the State for the past century are as follows:

YEARS.	Population.	Increase.
1790	184,139	.....
1800	211,149	27,010
1810	245,562	34,413
1820	277,426	31,864
1830	320,823	43,397
1840	373,306	52,483
1850	489,555	116,249
1860	672,035	192,480
1870	907,149	235,114
1875	1,026,502	119,353

The following is the population of the leading cities as compared with 1870:

CITIES.	1875.	1870.
Newark	123,293	105,131
Jersey City	116,883	82,795
Paterson	38,382	33,581
Camden	33,966	20,085
Trenton	27,500	22,919
Elizabeth	25,000	20,848
Hoboken	24,766	20,313
New Brunswick	16,660	15,059
Orange	10,911	9,343
Rahway	8,000	6,257
Long Branch	6,109	3,192
Bridgeton	7,300	6,839
Burlington City	7,100	6,849
Somerville	6,500	5,984
Morristown	6,300	5,673
Bayonne	5,836	3,835

The total valuation of property is $613,993,196 against $619,057,903 in 1874, a decrease of $5,064,707. The tax-levy for 1876 is two mills for school purposes and 1½ mill for general purposes. The revenue will be reduced

* Estimated.

from $1,238,115 to $1,227,986 for school purposes, and from $928,586 to $920,989 for general purposes, a total reduction of $17,826. The total receipts of the State Treasury for the year ending October 31st were $3,214,543.93, consisting of $919,194.16 from State tax, $540,698.50 from tax on corporations, interest and dividends, $1,226,054.98 from school-tax, $427,985.06 from income of school-fund, exclusive of payments on account of annual appropriation, and $100,000 from sundry sources. The disbursements were $1,566,037.05 on account of State fund, $315,500 on account of school-fund exclusive of State appropriation, $1,225,592.21 from proceeds of school-tax, $262,531.72 on account of war-fund, $2,014.71 for library-fund, and $6,860 for Agricultural College fund; total, $3,378,635.69. There was paid out on State-prison account $61,755, of which amount $49,508 was for salaries. An additional sum of $8,000 for gas-works was paid. The payments for the Trenton Lunatic Asylum were $59,388.15, which included $15,000 for the purchase of land, appropriated in 1874. Of the $900,000 appropriated last year for the Morristown Asylum, $600,000 has been drawn, and in order to meet the drafts the State had to borrow $200,000. The total appropriations for this institution, thus far made, amount to $2,000,000. The disbursements on account of the Legislature of 1875 were $53,578.96, which was nearly $12,000 less than the preceding Legislature. The expenses on militia account were $44,725; printing, $78,205.29; State-house expenses, $22,851.55; State-house extension, $15,000; Reform School, $34,000; Industrial School for Girls, $5,000; support of idiots, mutes, and blind persons, $47,748.52; salaries and fees, $46,995.83; education, $57,411.59 (this includes an appropriation of $25,000 to public schools, $15,000 annual appropriation to State Normal School, etc.); Riparian Commission, $11,000; pensions, $44,218.08; Soldiers' Monument at Beverly, $10,000; Centennial stock, $80,000; Centennial Commission, $3,500; law and equity reports, $12,433.52; stationery and postage, $11,213.86; inaugural expenses, $2,377.10. The estimated expenses for the current fiscal year contain the following principal items: Principal of bonds due this year, $100,000; interest on State bonds, $47,427.60; temporary loans, $200,000; State-prison, $84,000; Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, $45,000; Morristown Lunatic Asylum (balance of appropriation of 1875), $300,000; Legislature, $80,000; militia, $50,000; transportation and costs, $35,000; printing, $50,000; State-house expenses, $17,000; Reform School, $26,500; support of idiots, mutes and blind, $50,000; salaries and fees, $47,000; salaries of the judiciary, $70,000; education, $288,000; pensions, $30,000; Centennial stock, $20,000; Centennial Commission, $16,500; Home for Disabled Soldiers, $40,000; Soldiers' Children's Home, $15,000; State military account, $18,000; contingent and incidental, $24,322.40. These, with other sundry amounts, make the estimated annual expenditures, for the year now running, $1,722,000.

The following table shows the amount of taxable property in each county for 1874 and 1875:

COUNTIES.	Valuation of 1874.	Valuation of 1875.
Atlantic	$4,617,151	$4,526,585
Bergen	23,436,513	22,895,949
Burlington	27,501,000	27,220,065
Camden	20,000,000	21,589,610
Cape May	3,250,000	3,250,000
Cumberland	13,472,000	13,895,000
Essex	132,844,000	132,682,000
Gloucester	14,742,794	14,651,300
Hudson	95,271,985	93,943,514
Hunterdon	30,168,487	26,887,659
Mercer	33,547,606	34,273,265
Middlesex	22,567,000	22,660,000
Monmouth	28,158,173	27,730,978
Morris	27,331,089	27,091,007
Ocean	3,934,021	3,790,552
Passaic	33,321,059	32,774,000
Salem	14,479,477	14,216,923
Somerset	17,449,400	17,462,000
Sussex	16,058,491	15,567,236
Union	31,808,600	31,860,000
Warren	24,103,153	24,263,481
Total	$619,057,903	$612,731,094

The only bonded debt of the State is the war debt, which at the end of the fiscal year amounted to $2,496,300, of which $100,000 was paid out of the State fund on the 1st of January, 1876. The assets of the sinking-fund amount to $1,360,466.72. The bonds became due at the rate of $100,000 a year until 1891, after which the amount varies, but does not exceed $200,000 in any one year. The last of the bonds mature in 1902. It is expected that in ten years the sinking-fund will equal the outstanding debt. The securities of the State fund consist of stock of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company and the joint stock of the Delaware & Raritan Canal and Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, amounting to $280,700, bonds of the joint company for $24,000, and a bond of the Jersey City & Bergen Railroad Company for $10,000. The school-fund amounts to $2,078,576.04. The Agricultural College fund consists of $116,000 of State bonds, the interest on which is paid to the trustees of Rutgers College toward the support of the Scientific School. The State is entitled to the education of forty students free of charge in this institution.

In August the State Treasurer was found to be a defaulter to a considerable amount. He had collected from the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies through the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on account of the revenues of the State, $87,382.86, which he had failed to credit to the State, or report to the Controller. This amount was reduced by sums in bank standing to his credit as Treasurer, or paid over by him to the Attorney-General, to $44,116.68. Suit was brought against the Treasurer, Mr. Sooy, and his sureties, to recov-

er this sum, and the defaulter arrested and subsequently tried and sentenced to the State-prison for three years.

The new Insane Asylum at Morristown will be completed in the spring of 1876, and its total cost will be about $2,000,000. It will accommodate 800 patients. The deaf, dumb, blind, and feeble-minded of the State are still supported in the institutions of other States. During the year $25,179.22 was paid for the support of the deaf and dumb, $13,643.89 for the blind, and $8,925.41 for the feeble-minded. There was in the State-prison during the year an average of 656 convicts. The contract for the employment of all prisoners with certain shoe-manufacturers has been relinquished, and a new contract entered into with some Philadelphia parties. The income from the State-prison during the year was $81,596.30, cost of subsistence $57,941.69, leaving $23,654.61 as the net profits. In this calculation are not included salaries and other expenses paid out of the State Treasury amounting to $66,215.40. The Home for Soldiers' Children is to be closed in April, 1876, the inmates being all provided for. There were 164 in the Home during the year. The Industrial School for Girls had only 20 inmates in October.

A suit was brought in the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, in December, by the Attorney-General, to restrain the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad Company from constructing a bridge across the Delaware River at Yardleyville. This company was building the bridge in conjunction with the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the two corporations having constructed their lines of road to the river on either side, and expended a large sum for the bridge. It was claimed on the part of the prosecution that no authority had been given to construct the bridge, and that it would obstruct navigation. On the other side it was contended that the companies were authorized to build their roads to the boundary of their respective States, and that this was in the middle of the river, and that at this point the stream was not navigable. A preliminary injunction was denied, and the question decided in favor of the railroad company.

A case has been decided by the Court of Errors and Appeals, which had been pending in the courts of the State six years, and which originated in a dispute about twenty-five cents' worth of turnip-seed. The seed when sold was represented to be a variety to produce early turnips, and, as it proved, produced only late turnips of a poor quality. The purchaser brought suit for damages before a justice of the peace, in Monmouth County, and recovered $99, although the defendants proved that they had believed the seed to be as represented, and intended no fraud. The case was carried successfully to the Court of Common Pleas, the Supreme Court, and the Court of Errors and Appeals, the original decision as to the liability of the vender being confirmed at every stage of the proceedings. The case is regarded as a leading one on the principle involved.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, The. The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the General Conference of the Church of the New Jerusalem was held in the city of New York, beginning June 4th. Forty-two ministers and one hundred and seventy-six lay-delegates were present. The Rev. Chauncey Giles was chosen President. A memorial was submitted by the American Conference of New Church Missions, in respect to the methods of disseminating the doctrines of the Church, and giving greater unity and strength to its work. It classified the field of work into churches and associations which are self-sustaining, and able to help others; those which are simply self-sustaining, and not able to keep others; those which are not self-sustaining, and need help; circles of New Churchmen not formed into societies; isolated New Churchmen; "Old-Church" ministers who are known to be reading the new doctrines more or less and preaching them; "Old-Church" members who are reading and receiving the doctrines more or less; places where the doctrines are not known; seminaries, academies, and colleges; and the secular press. It made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the Conference: that the several associations sustain their superintendent or presiding minister in the general work of the Church; that if they are unable to support a superintendent, the adjoining associations aid them in supporting him; that general ministerial work in each district be placed in charge of its superintendent, and the ministers residing in the district; and that the superintendents constitute a general Board of Managers for raising and disbursing funds for the work in their several districts.

The report of the German Missionary Union stated that there were seventeen German societies and active circles of readers, numbering 1,200 adults, in the United States and Canada, of which ten societies were able to support a pastor. They had thirteen Sunday-schools, with 641 scholars, and supported a German Sunday-school paper. A new translation of the Bible into German had been undertaken by Dr. Leonhard Tafel, of New York, and was nearly completed.

A fund was established in 1872 by Mr. L. C. Jungerlich, of Philadelphia, for supplying gratuitously copies of Swedenborg's "True Christian Religion" to Protestant clergymen and students of theology in the United States and Canada. The trustees of the fund, to whom the distribution of the work was intrusted, had, in two and a half years, supplied between seven end eight thousand copies to *bona-fide* applicants. In 1873, the American New Church Tract and Publication Society offered to supply to clergymen and students Emanuel Swedenborg's "Heaven and Hell," and had distributed five thousand copies. Mr. Jungerlich had also made provision for distributing Swe-

denborg's "Apocalypse Revealed," under which one edition of one thousand copies had been exhausted, and a second thousand were being distributed. The trustees reported that in no instance had the faculty of any theological school opposed the reading of these works by students. The Executive Committee were directed to take steps to revive the liturgy of the convention, with a view to making it acceptable to the whole Church, and with this object to confer with the commission appointed by the conference of ministers, who had taken steps in the preparation of a liturgy. Appropriate resolutions were adopted in reference to the retirement of the Rev. Thomas Worcester, D. D., of Waltham, Mass., from the office of President, on account of the infirmities of age, and to the resignation of the Hon. J. Young Scammon, Vice-President. A report was made of the Theological School at Waltham, Mass. An address was received from the Convention of the New Church in Great Britain, and a reply to it adopted. The Board of Publication reported progress in the publication of the "True Christian Religion," the "Compendium," and the "Doctrine of Charity," works by Emanuel Swedenborg. Their financial statement showed that the subscriptions had been $3,099.48; that the total subscriptions to the "fifty-dollar fund" were $43,515.08, of which $26,366.14 had been paid in, and $19,017.54 had been distributed, leaving a balance in hand of $8,294.65. The publication of the *New Jerusalem Messenger* had resulted in a deficit of $1,811.54 for the year.

NEW YORK. The annual session of the Legislature of New York began on the 5th of January, and came to a final adjournment on the 22d of May. Early in the session, Francis Kiernan was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Reuben E. Fenton. There were 420 bills signed by the Governor during the session, and 212 after adjournment; two were allowed to become law by lapse of time without the Governor's signature, 16 were vetoed during the session; 38 of those in the hands of the Governor after adjournment were left unsigned; 27 items in the supply bill, 15 in the reappropriation bill, and 41 in the extraordinary repairs bill, were vetoed. Among the acts passed was a general law for uniformity in the organization and administration of savings-banks. It provides that the Superintendent of the Banking Department shall have the power of chartering savings-banks, after certain forms and proceedings shall have been complied with, and gives him authority to change the names of these institutions, and remove them from one locality to another in the same county. It limits the amount of deposits in the name of one person to $5,000, and the rate of interest to six per cent., and permits a surplus fund amounting to ten per cent. of deposits to be accumulated, after which all the net earnings must be divided among the depositors. Deposits may be invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, in the bonds of the United States, or the State of New York, and in those of other States which have not defaulted in payment of principal or interest within ten years, or in the city, county, and town bonds of the State, and in real estate and buildings necessary for the transaction of the business of the banks. Not more than fifty per cent. of the surplus shall be invested in the last-mentioned form. Loaning deposits upon notes, bills of exchange, drafts, or other personal securities, dealing in merchandise, buying or selling exchange or gold and silver, and collecting or protesting promissory notes, are prohibited. Surplus and available funds must be invested in the same manner as deposits. Each bank is required once a year to make a full statement to the Superintendent, of the transactions of the preceding twelve months, and he must make an examination of every bank once in two years, or at any time when circumstances seem to call for it. All existing savings-banks are required to conform their charters and regulations to this law, but existing investments are not disturbed by it.

An act to prevent bribery at elections provides that "no person shall be permitted to vote at any election in the State who previous thereto shall have been convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime, unless he shall have been pardoned and restored to all the rights of a citizen," and "any person so disqualified who shall vote at any election shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail for the term of six months." A person challenged at the polls, for disqualification under this act, shall be required to take an oath that he has not been convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, or has been pardoned and restored to all the rights of a citizen, and false swearing in such case shall be deemed perjury and punished as such. A bill which occupied a good deal of time and attention, and elicited much discussion, provides for the removal of the Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, Canal Commissioner, and State-prison Inspector, by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, for misconduct or malversation in office, the cause being entered on the journals, and the accused having an opportunity to be heard. During the investigating of charges against an accused official, the Governor may suspend him from office and appoint a suitable person to perform his duties. If the Senate is not in session at the time of such suspension, it must be summoned to convene within thirty days to hear the case. The removal may be made by a majority of all the Senators, and the vacancy must be filled by appointment of the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Another act created the office of Inspector of Public Works, to be appointed and removed by the Governor, whose duty it is to inspect

all works carried on by, or on account of, the State. He is authorized to examine any books or papers relating to such work, in the custody of any public officer or board, and to take testimony, compelling the attendance of witnesses, and administering oaths. Among other acts passed was one revising the military code of the State; one equalizing the salaries of State officers; one enlarging and defining the powers and duties of county supervisors; one providing for the better protection of poor children, and keeping them out of poorhouses; one authorizing the organization of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children; a general business incorporation act; an act providing for a system of rapid transit in the city of New York; an act providing for a State Board of Audit; and one codifying the laws relating to the incorporation of religious societies. A new act "to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors" was defeated. An act providing that a person sentenced to imprisonment for life or twenty-five years may be discharged at the expiration of fifteen years for good conduct, and receive a full pardon at the end of ten years more, unless convicted of some other crime, was vetoed by the Governor.

The bill reappropriating money for the construction of new work and extraordinary repairs on the canals involved the reappropriation of unexpended balances amounting to $407,844.88. This was reduced, by the Governor's veto of certain items, to $340,679.19. The bill for extraordinary repairs, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of work upon the canals of this State," consisting of forty-one items, was vetoed as a whole. Some of the items, the Governor declared, should properly come under provisions for ordinary repairs, and these were already sufficiently provided for; and those relating to repairs properly classed as extraordinary he regarded as unnecessary and the appropriations made under them as unconstitutional, inasmuch as payments for this purpose could only be made from surplus revenues of the canals. The veto of certain items in the "Supply bill," the official title of which was, "An act making appropriations for certain expenses of government and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations," effected a reduction of $172,169.

Among the investigations ordered during the session was one, to be conducted by a special committee of five, "into the affairs of the Commissioners of Quarantine and Health Officers, and also the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, particularly as to all appropriations made and the expenditures thereof, the number of officers employed and the annual salaries paid," and "all and every matter and thing in any wise pertaining to the Quarantine establishment, or Castle Garden, and the management thereof."

Another was ordered by the following resolution:

Whereas, The steady and rapid increase of crime in the city and county of New York has created great alarm in the minds of all good citizens of that city; and—

Whereas, The proper authorities appear to be inadequate to its speedy suppression, while the interests of good government require that offenses against the laws should be dealt with in the most summary and decisive manner: therefore—

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Assembly be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a committee of five, which committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and compel the attendance of witnesses, and inquire into the causes, as far as possible, of the great increase of crime in said city and county, and making such examination and investigation of all persons and officers, books and papers, in said city and county, that may in any way be connected with the prosecution, suppression, and punishment of crime, that the said committee may deem essential and necessary for the purpose of ascertaining if such increase of crime can be charged to the negligence or connivance of any of the public officers whose duty it is to either arrest, detect, prosecute, or punish crime in said city and county, together with such other matters as said committee shall deem best. Said committee is hereby authorized to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and report the result of their investigation, together with such recommendations in relation thereto as they may deem necessary and important for the preservation of law and order in said city and county, to the next Legislature; and said committee is authorized to employ a stenographer, who shall be clerk of the committee, and a messenger.

The scope of this investigation was extended by the following resolution:

Whereas, It is against the settled policy of this State to allow imprisonment for debt; and—

Whereas, It is a matter of public notoriety that many are confined in the jail of the county of New York upon civil process only: therefore—

Resolved, That the select committee appointed to "inquire into the causes, so far as possible, of the great increase of crime" in the city of New York, are hereby empowered and directed to investigate the management of the Ludlow Street Jail in said city, and to report, in connection with the other subjects upon which they are empowered to act, a statement of the nature of the process upon which they are so confined; and in all cases where such detention is upon civil process only, with a full statement of the nature of the charges or allegations upon which such process was issued, and of the mode in which such allegations were supported by proof before the magistrate or officer issuing such process, and further to report what legislation is necessary to insure reasonable exemption from the arbitrary and unjust imprisonment and detention of all citizens of this State, and that said committee have power to employ counsel if necessary.

Both these committees made the investigations intrusted to them, during the recess of the Legislature, holding their sessions chiefly in New York City.

One of the most important subjects occupying the attention of the Governor, the Legislature, and the people, during the year, was that of reform in the management of the canals. On the 18th of March the Governor submitted to the Legislature a special message on the subject. He showed that for five years, ending September 30, 1874, the total receipts for tolls had been $15,058,361.75, while the expenses for operating and for ordinary repairs

had amounted to $9,202,434.23, leaving an apparent surplus of $5,855,927.52. During the same period the disbursements for extraordinary repairs had amounted to $10,960,624.84, causing a real deficiency of $5,104,697.32. Adding to this payments on the canal debt, and other outlays on account of the canals, an aggregate of over $11,000,000 was obtained as the amount expended by the State in five years for these works. It was directly charged by the Governor that the expenses for both ordinary and extraordinary repairs had been greatly in excess of what was required. He showed that there had been corrupt and fraudulent contracts for work and materials, which the constitution required to be let out to the lowest bidder. The method of making these contracts was illustrated by the following statement:

When a contract is to be let, the engineer makes out an estimate of the quantity and kinds of work to be done. Those who make bids state at what prices they will do each kind of work, or furnish each kind of material. These prices are footed up, and the bid which amounts to the smallest sum is accepted. The sums thus agreed upon average but little more than one-half the amounts estimated by the engineer, and apparently the State makes advantageous contracts. On examination, it will be found that the prices for the several items bear no relation to their real value. In some instances excavation of earth is put at one cent per cubic yard, and in others eighty-five cents are asked. Excavation of rock blasted at one cent in some cases, and two dollars in others. Slope-wall is bid for in some cases at twenty cents, and in others at two dollars. Hemlock-timber, which is worth at least twelve dollars per thousand, is in some contracts put at less than three dollars per thousand, and in others at thirty dollars per thousand. Oak-timber in one instance is put at one dollar per thousand and in others at seventy dollars. Some items are absurdly low, others unreasonably high. . . . . When the engineer's estimate of quantities and kinds of material are published by the Commissioners, the contractor will find out by collusion, or in some other way, what quantities of each kind of work or material will, in fact, be required, or he will see what influence he can exert to change the contract after it is made. If it is changed, no new letting is had, but he claims the job as his right. He then puts in his bid, offering to do such work or to furnish such material as he finds will not be required at all, or in small quantities, at absurdly low prices, at a quarter or in some instances at a twentieth part of its cost. The items which will be required in full, and probably in extra quantities, he will put at unreasonably high rates, and it turns out that what the contractor offers at low prices is called for in small quantities, if at all, while those which are put at high prices are not only required in full, but in most cases in extraordinary quantities.

An example will more clearly illustrate how the State is defrauded by these devices.

The engineer having estimated certain work and materials as follows:

100 cubic yards of vertical wall at $8	$800 00
3,855 " " slope-wall at $1.50	5,782 50
2,400 feet B. M. white-oak at $50	120 00
60,000 " " hemlock at $15	900 00
Total estimate	$7,102 50
A's bid for the job at these rates amounted to	7,102 50
B's bid for the same was, for—	
100 cubic yards vertical wall at $6	$600 00
3,855 " " slope-wall at 30c	1,156 50
2,400 feet B. M. white-oak at $70	168 00
60,000 " " hemlock at $3	180 00
Aggregated	$21,104 50

The proposal of B, apparently so advantageous to the State, was accepted, and the contract awarded to him as the "lowest bidder." But afterward, by some influence, it was decided to make only vertical and no slope wall, and to use only oak and no hemlock timber. There was no reletting, although the agreement had been in fact revamped into a new and different contract, which enabled B to collect from the State for—

3,955 cubic yards of vertical wall at $6	$23,730 00
62,400 feet B. M. white-oak at $70	4,368 00
Total	$28,098 00

As a result of this kind of contracting, it was shown that the State had paid, up to February 1, 1875, $1,560,769.84 on ten contracts, while the amount to be paid, upon the quantities exhibited in the proposals at the contract prices, would have been $424,735.90. The Governor recommended various measures of reform to remedy the evils in canal management. He proposed that on a change of plan or specifications of contract there should be a new letting; that the award of contracts be made by the Canal Board, who should be authorized to discard bids showing bad faith on the face of them; that an Inspector of Public Works be provided for; and that provision be made to "enforce the accountability of the officers charged with the disbursement of the public money by a liability to summary removal or suspension." He also suggested that an investigation be made in order that frauds might be "exposed and punished, and a check be put upon practices so destructive to morals, as well as to the public interests of the people of the State."

Governor Tilden's suggestions in favor of reform in the administration of the canals were earnestly applauded by the Produce Exchange and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and many of the other public and political bodies, and a large portion of the press of the State. The subject was at once placed in the hands of a committee in the Legislature, and several acts were passed for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the message. Those providing for the removal of officials, and the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works, have already been noticed. A bill abolishing the office of canal superintendents, and making other important changes in canal management, passed the Assembly, but failed in the Senate. An act was passed authorizing the Canal Commissioners and State Engineer and Surveyor to examine into the matter of disposing of the lateral canals, and report a plan for the purpose to the next Legislature. The points to be covered in their report were designated as follows:

1. The portion of the lateral canals which, in their judgment, it is desirable for the State to retain as feeders or otherwise, with the reasons therefor.
2. The portion of the laterals which, in their opinion, it is desirable that the State should dispose of.
3. The best manner in their judgment of disposing of the same.

A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor to appoint, with the advice and

consent of the Senate, a commission of four members to investigate the alleged frauds in making contracts, and in the general management of the canals; and an act was passed empowering the Commissioners so appointed to compel the attendance of witnesses. The Commissioners appointed were John Bigelow, of New York; Daniel Magone, Jr., of Ogdensburg; Alexander E. Orr, of Brooklyn; and John D. Van Buren, Jr., of New York. They met at Albany, and organized for their work on April 12th. The next five or six weeks, before the water was let into the canals, they spent in making a personal inspection of the work done under various contracts. Their first report to the Governor was made on August 2d. This was devoted largely to work done by H. D. Denison on the Erie Canal between Port Schuyler and the lower Mohawk Aqueduct. It showed fraudulent estimates, false measurements, and charges for excavations and embankments that were never made; the amount allowed for work never done being $150,337.02. It was also shown that while the law expressly provided that only five per cent. should be expended for vertical walls, nearly ninety-five per cent. of the cost was incurred upon them, and that no slope-wall had been laid. The total appropriation required for the entire work, according to careful estimates, was a little under $83,000, which was only one-sixth of the amount expended on an uncompleted and vastly inferior work. The Commissioners found that no surveys, maps, or estimates, were ever made before this contract was let; and that, while the official minutes of the Canal Board indicate that "maps, plans, and estimates," had been submitted to the Canal Commissioners, and were adopted subsequently by the Canal Board, as a matter of fact the Canal Commissioners never took any action upon the matter until the Canal Board had authorized the letting of the work. Denison, who was in reality the highest bidder, was made to appear the lowest. He simply bid very low prices for three of the major quantities, and enormously high prices for two of the minor ones. After the contract was signed, the conditions were completely changed. One material was substituted for another, and then charged as "extra work" at its full value. From 1,500 cubic yards—the engineer's estimate—the rock excavation increased to 54,021 cubic yards, and the embankment from 1,100 to 73,460 yards, and in either case Denison's price was from fifty to seventy-five cents greater than the average of all other bids.

During the investigation of the case, Mr. Denison refused to produce his books before the Commissioners, and was committed to the jail in Albany for contempt. He was released on writ of *habeas corpus* by Justice Leonard of the Supreme Court. An appeal was taken, and in November a decision was rendered in favor of the commission, declaring that it was lawfully created; that it was vested with authority to issue subpœnas, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and to compel the production of books and papers; and in case of disobedience or refusal it was authorized to proceed as if it were a court of record." The order of the justice was reversed, and the relator remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Albany County. In the mean time suit had been brought in the Supreme Court against Denison, Belden & Co., for restitution of money fraudulently obtained. An order of arrest and attachment was issued on August 9th, and the case was pending at the close of the year.

The investigation of the commission continued during the summer and fall, and twelve successive reports were submitted to the Governor, the twelfth bearing date December 25th. These show a vast amount of fraud in the making and executing contracts for repairs on the canals. Among the results of the investigation were the arrest and arraignment at Buffalo on criminal indictment of ex-Canal Commissioner Alexander Barkley, Canal Appraiser Thaddeus C. Davis, and Messrs. George D. Lord, Lewis J. Bennett, and William H. Bowman, for conspiracy to defraud the people of the State of $36,855 in connection with a contract with John Hand for dredging at Black Rock Harbor. George D. Lord was accused of accepting a bribe for favoring the claim of Mr. Hand, while a member of the Legislature. The accused were held for trial under bail for their appearance at the proper time. Indictments were also found, in Niagara County, against William McRae, superintendent of section ten of the Erie Canal, for malfeasance in office; against Charles Molyneux, his clerk, for forgery; against P. H. Lumeen, foreman, and McRae, for forgery; and against Robert S. Patterson, another foreman, for perjury.

In the eighth report of the investigating commission, it was shown that Francis S. Thayer, Auditor of the Canal Department, had taken advantage of the necessities of a creditor of the State to purchase his claim of $35,000 for $31,500 after obtaining from the Attorney-General assurance that an opinion would be given in favor of the validity of the claim. In the twelfth report it was stated that the Auditor had been in the habit of withholding his audit on claims, for no apparent purpose but to purchase them; and to purchase them, too, before auditing them, with money borrowed on the security of such claims, from the Troy City National Bank, which, for the more successful prosecution of this traffic, had been made a depository of canal funds through his influence and at his special instigation.

It appeared from the testimony that from December 7, 1874, to July 2, 1875, he had purchased drafts and certificates against the State to the number of fifty-eight, representing in value $318,343.81. After purchasing these claims he audited them himself, and received

payment for them, making considerable profit by these transactions. Charges were presented by the commission against the Auditor, before the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, which consisted of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney-General, and Treasurer; and on the 28th of December that body adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a requisition is hereby made upon his Excellency the Governor, to suspend Francis S. Thayer, the Auditor of the Canal Department, and to appoint a suitable person to perform his duties, if it shall be made to appear to him that the said Auditor has violated his duty in respect to the public moneys in his charge and subject to his draft, the particulars of which alleged violations of duty appear in the report of the commission to investigate the affairs of the canals of the State, which has been submitted to this board, and which is herewith transmitted.

The same day Mr. Thayer was suspended from office, and the Treasurer notified of the fact, and requested to "scrutinize carefully all warrants drawn upon you by him and still unpaid, and to refuse to pay any you may find that are in any respect suspicious, until they can be investigated."

With regard to future measures affecting the canals, Governor Tilden, in his message to the Legislature of 1876, made the following suggestions:

In this state of things it is obvious that our first measure should be to ascertain completely, and without unnecessary delay, the financial condition of the canals; the state of the contracts yet outstanding for extraordinary work, in order to determine what ought to be stopped or abandoned, and what ought to be continued, and the means applicable to any expenditure they may require. A second measure is the careful and thorough investigation of ordinary expenses and repairs, for the purpose of keeping them down to the lowest point consistent with the efficiency of the canals. A third measure relates to the disposition of such laterals as are not necessary as feeders. It will be recollected that at the last session, in view of the complicated questions incident to this subject, requiring legal, engineering, and business skill, and much devotion of time and attention, I recommended its reference to a special commission. The Legislature, however, preferred to charge the Canal Commissioners and State Engineer and Surveyor with the additional duty. I am not advised what report they will make on the subject. A fourth measure is a radical change in the system of administration. The present machinery is chaotic, and except with something of the unity which existed in practice under the old constitution, the Canal Board is incapable of acting with efficiency or economy. The abuses, perversions of law and morals, improvidence and waste which cling around it, are the growth of years. When a man of average well-meaning and average ability comes singly into one of these administrative offices, the graft develops, not its own nature, but the nature of the parent stem. It is difficult to carry out reform by instruments that are incurably averse to reform; whose indolence, comfort, associations, habits, assistants and advisers, are all naturally opposed to what they are expected to do. Every step of progress is not only through an enemy's country, but beset by unexpected betrayals. A constitutional amendment, changing the system of administering the canals, was unanimously passed by both Houses at the last session. Your attention is respectfully called to the importance of an early consideration of the subject. A fifth measure is the continuance for the present year of the reduction in the tolls made for last year. A sixth measure is to subject all the work called extraordinary repairs to a systematic and thorough scrutiny, and discard everything that is not clearly and certainly necessary. When the *débris* of the old rotten system shall be cleared away, there is a work of real utility and small cost, which will claim an early attention, and for which the people would be willing to provide the means.

The income and expenses of the canals for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, given in the following table, show the tolls received on each canal, and the total expenditures for ordinary and extraordinary repairs and new work:

CANALS.	Income Tolls.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Income in Excess of Disbursements.	All Disbursements in Excess of Income.	Income in Excess of Disbursements for Ordinary Repairs.	Disbursements for Ordinary Repairs in Excess of Income.
		Ordinary Repairs.	Extraordinary Repairs and New Work.	Total.				
Erie Canal	$1,708,374 72	$803,985 09	$673,098 77	$1,477,083 86	$231,290 86	.....	$904,389 63	.....
Champlain Canal	110,898 17	135,942 51	243,343 89	379,286 40	.....	$268,388 23	.....	$25,049 34
Oswego Canal	45,057 69	99,014 95	10,325 96	109,340 91	.....	64,283 22	.....	53,957 26
Cayuga & Seneca Canal	13,616 07	27,927 12	9,796 88	37,724 00	.....	24,107 93	.....	14,311 05
Chemung Canal	1,717 82	23,230 41	3,076 58	26,306 99	.....	24,589 67	.....	21,513 09
Chenango Canal	2,909 63	24,537 41	3,077 49	27,614 90	.....	24,705 27	.....	21,627 78
Black River Canal	7,214 64	44,846 17	.....	44,846 17	.....	37,631 53	.....	37,631 53
Genesee Valley Canal	12,466 26	97,841 33	9,151 18	106,992 51	.....	94,586 25	.....	85,435 07
Oneida Lake Can'l	.....	.....	21,348 55	21,348 55	.....	21,348 55	.....	.....
Baldwinsville Can.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida River Improvement	215 40	.....	94 50	94 50	120 90	.....	215 40	.....
Seneca River Towing-Path	89 72	.....	.....	.....	89 72	.....	89 72	.....
Cayuga Inlet	369 93	.....	.....	.....	369 93	.....	369 93	.....
Crooked Lake Canal	126 09	7,396 80	.....	7,396 80	.....	7,270 71	.....	7,270 71
Total	$1,902,990 64	$1,264,721 79	$973,313 80	$2,238,035 59	$231,871 41	$566,916 36	$905,064 68	$266,795 88

Total disbursements on all canals in excess of tolls, $335,044.95. Tolls in excess of disbursements for ordinary repairs, $638,268.85.

The following is a comparative statement of the revenues and expenses for the fiscal years 1874 and 1875, showing the aggregate receipts and payments on account of the ordinary expenses of the canals for the last two years:

STATEMENT.	1874.	1875.
Receipts from tolls, etc.	$2,947,972 91	$1,925,995 68
Payments to superintendents and repair contractors	$1,176,021 46	$985,105 10
Payments by Canal Commissioners for repairs	121,694 91	279,616 69
Payments to collectors and their assistants	84,888 44	75,857 41
Payments to weighmasters and their assistants	12,846 89	12,118 09
Refunding tolls, salaries of officers, etc.	74,070 68	61,759 65
Reserve balance of appropriation for concreting the sixteen locks and retrunking the Upper and Lower Mohawk aqueducts	.....	52,859 01
Total expenses for the year	$1,469,466 68	$1,467,315 95
Net receipts	1,478,506 08	458,679 68

This statement shows a falling off in the toll receipts of the last fiscal year as compared with those of 1874 of $1,021,977.28, decrease in payments of $2,150.88, and a loss in net receipts of $1,019,826.40—the net revenue being $625,610.70 short of the requirements of the sinking-fund under Art. VII., section 3 of the constitution; the amount required being as follows:

Interest, in coin	$634,290 38
For sinking-fund	450,000 00
Total	$1,084,290 38
Actual surplus	458,679 68
Deficiency	$625,610 70

The following statement shows the total amount of work done during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875; also the amount of work remaining to be done on all existing contracts upon the New York State canals:

NAME OF CANAL.	Amount done during the Fiscal Year.	Amount remaining to be done.
Erie	$726,908 70	$288,612 42
Champlain	*140,550 25	†160,610 69
Oswego	9,272 87	14,500 00
Chenango	2,494 68	2,000 00
Chemung	1,413 58	.....
Cayuga & Seneca	3,972 81	.....
Genesee Valley	7,107 65	.....
Oneida Lake	16,591 68	29,700 00
Chenango Extension	.....	401,974 45
Crooked Lake Canal	928 49	.....
Ithaca Inlet	7,695 70	.....
Totals	$916,931 46	$892,397 56

The total length of navigable canals and feeders, together with lakes and rivers artificially connected therewith in the State of New York, is as follows:

	Miles.
Total length of artificial canals and feeders	907
Hudson River, New York to Waterford	155
Lake Champlain, Whitehall to Rouse's Point	111
Oneida Lake	22
Cayuga	89
Seneca	35
Crooked	19
Delaware & Hudson Canal (in this State) belongs to a corporation	87
Junction Canal belongs to a corporation	18
Total	1,393

* Including $107,451.17 for work on enlargement of the Champlain Canal.

† All the work remaining to be done on contracts for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal.

The cost of canals and railroads in the State, including equipment, up to 1875, is approximately as follows:

New York State canals and equipment	$100,717,965
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and equipment	92,506,503
Erie Railway and equipment	115,075,900
All remaining steam roads and equipments	390,961,527
Roads operated by horse-power and equipment	36,600,357
Total cost railroads and canals and equipments	$735,862,232

This is equal to one-third of the gross taxable property of the State, real and personal.

The total length of rail and water lines within the State in 1874 was as follows:

	Miles.
Length of canals and feeders (navigable)	907
Lakes and rivers connected artificially therewith	351
Total length water lines	1,258
Length of steam railroads laid within the State	5,310
Length of horse railroads laid within the State	400
Total length rail and water	6,968

The number of tons of freight actually transported upon the foregoing lines, in 1874, was as follows:

	Tons.
Upon New York State canals	5,504,388
Upon steam roads	83,855,800
Total	89,360,188

Number of passengers carried on steam roads in 1874	34,719,018
Number of passengers carried on horse railroads in 1874	228,372,112
Total number of passengers carried	263,091,130

The receipts from freight transportation in the State, during 1874, were as follows:

Tolls and freight upon New York canals	$6,892,971
Receipts from freight, steam roads	65,055,604
Total receipts	$71,948,575
Total receipts from passengers, steam roads	26,349,534
Total receipts from passengers, horse railroads	12,038,654
Total from passengers and freight	$109,342,629

The actual cost of transportation was—

Cost of freight transportation, New York State canals	$4,326,566
Cost of freight and passengers, steam roads	65,504,129
Cost of freight and passengers, horse railroads	10,179,251
Total	$80,009,949

The nominal amount of the debts of the State, on the 30th of September, 1875, was $28,328,686.40, classified as follows:

General fund	$3,119,526 40
Contingent	68,000 00
Canal	10,086,660 00
Bounty	15,054,500 00
Total	$28,328,686 40

The amount of those debts, after deducting the assets in the sinking-funds at that time applicable to their payment, is exhibited by the following statement:

FUNDS.	Debt, September 30, 1875.	Sinking-Fund, Sept. 30, 1875.	Balance.
General fund	$3,119,526 40	$3,029,605 70	$89,920 70
Contingent	68,000 00	36,677 64	31,322 36
Canal	10,086,660 00	1,448,345 51	8,638,314 49
Bounty	15,054,500 00	9,046,753 29	5,987,746 71
Total	$28,328,686 40	$13,561,382 14	$14,767,304 26

The actual reduction, during the year, of the debts by cancellation of matured stocks, and by the purchase of $858,000 of the bounty loan for the sinking-fund, was $1,870,770. The diminution, during the year, of the debts, after deducting the assets of the sinking-funds, was $2,744,505.06.

The tax levy of 1874 was 7¼ mills on a valuation of $2,169,307, producing $15,727,482.08. In 1875 the tax levy was 6 mills on a valuation of $2,367,780,102, producing $14,206,680.61, in reduction in taxes of $1,520,801.47.

The following statement shows the amount appropriated for various purposes, compared with the amount realized from taxes:

OBJECT.	Mills.	Appropriations of 1875.	Amount of Tax of 1875.
Schools	1¼	$2,712,000 00	$2,959,725 13
Bounty debt	2	4,360,000 00	4,735,560 20
Capitol	½	1,000,000 00	1,182,890 05
Canal floating debt	⅛	266,000 00	295,972 51
Canal awards	⅛	422,766 90	473,556 02
General purposes	1⅛	2,986,895 00	3,255,697 64
Deficiency and asylums	1/16	1,595,213 58	1,302,279 06
Total		$13,172,805 43	$14,206,680 61
Excess of tax over appropriations		$1,033,875 18	

The Governor in his message to the Legislature of 1876 endeavored to show the practicability of reducing the rate of taxation to 3.321 mills on the valuation of 1875, which would yield a revenue of $7,863,741.04. This, he maintained, would be sufficient for all necessary appropriations.

The aggregate bonded debt of the counties, cities, towns, and villages, of the State is $214,344,676.58, or 10¼ per cent. of the valuation of property in 1871. The ratio of debt to valuation ranges from 1 per cent. in Washington County to 24 9/16 per cent. in Ulster. That for New York County is 10¾ per cent. The purposes for which this heavy aggregate of debt was incurred were as follows: $26,946,662.09 in aid of railroads; $10,416,864.84 for public buildings; $26,934,966.19 for war and bounty expenses; $36,658,144.59 for roads and bridges; and $29,335,385.79 for water-works and fire-apparatus.

There were 84 banks doing business under the laws of the State on the 1st of October. During the year preceding eight new banks had been organized, one had failed, and three had been converted into national banks. The amount of circulation outstanding October 1st was $849,226.50. All but twenty-three of the banks had taken steps for a final redemption of their notes. On the 1st of July there were 160 savings-banks, five of which afterward closed their business. The aggregate assets of these institutions were $336,308,236.43; the amount of deposits was $316,335,617.82; number of depositors, 891,992. The increase in deposits during the six months preceding was upward of $12,000,000, and the increase in the number of depositors was 19,494. There were eleven trust, loan, and indemnity companies doing business on the 1st of July; one had closed during the year preceding, and a new one began operations on the 1st of September. The aggregate capital of those in business July 1st was $11,584,475; total assets, $69,654,948; amount due to depositors, $50,365,569.

The number of insurance companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department, on the 19th day of November, 1875, was 281, as follows:

New York joint-stock fire-insurance companies	102
New York mutual fire-insurance companies	8
New York marine insurance companies	9
New York life-insurance companies	22
New York plate-glass insurance companies	1
Fire-insurance companies of other States	91
Marine insurance companies of other States	1
Life-insurance companies of other States	25
Casualty-insurance companies of other States	4
Canadian fire-insurance companies	8
Foreign fire-insurance companies	11
Foreign marine insurance companies	4

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the Insurance Department for the protection of policy-holders of fire, life, and casualty insurance companies of this State, and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, was $11,036,053. The assets of the life-insurance companies of this State amounted to nearly $200,000,000, the amount insured by them to $1,000,000,000, and their annual receipts to more than $60,000,000.

The amount expended on the new State Capitol, up to June 20th, was $5,997,495.16. A new commission, provided for by the last Legislature, and consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor of the Canal Department, and Attorney-General, was organized on the 29th of June.

Four State institutions are still in process of construction. The expenditures upon them, thus far, are as follows:

Hudson River Asylum—total expenditure to December 20, 1875	$1,337,978 52
Buffalo Asylum—total expenditure to December 20, 1875	767,851 91
Middletown Asylum—total expenditure to December 20, 1875	454,099 88
Elmira Reformatory—total expenditure to December 20, 1875	760,117 98
Total	$3,319,547 79

It is thought that an equal amount will be required for their completion.

The following statement shows the expenditures and earnings of each of the State-prisons for the year ending September 30, 1875:

STATE-PRISONS.	Advances from the Treasury.	Received from Earnings.	Excess of Expenditures.
Auburn	$206,719 85	$76,935 62	$131,783 73
Clinton	328,638 13	133,446 25	195,191 88
Sing Sing	341,926 20	158,596 64	183,229 56
Miscellaneous expenditures not distributed, including $28,144.50 for transportation of convicts	35,344 50	.....	35,344 50
Total	$914,528 18	$368,978 51	$545,549 67

The number of convicts in each of the prisons, September 30, 1873, 1874, and 1875, was as follows:

STATE-PRISONS.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Auburn	1,104	1,202	1,312
Clinton	567	552	553
Sing Sing	1,354	1,306	1,616
Total	3,025	3,060	3,481

The following are the common-school statistics of the State for the year ending Sept. 30th:

Total receipts, including balance on hand September 30, 1874	$12,516,362 96
Total expenditures	11,865,877 79
Amount paid for teachers' wages	7,843,231 67
Amount paid for schoolhouses, repairs, furniture, etc	1,844,347 20
Estimated value of schoolhouses and sites	36,398,190 00
Number of schoolhouses	11,787
School-districts, exclusive of cities	11,269
Teachers employed for the legal term of school	19,157
Teachers employed during any portion of the year	29,977
Children attending public schools	1,068,846
Persons attending normal schools	6,207
Children of school-age in private schools	185,098
Volumes in school-district libraries	812,655
Persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years	1,579,504

The amount raised by the State school-tax of 1¼ mill was $2,959,725.13.

The National Guard of the State consists of eight divisions, eighteen brigades, one regiment and ten separate troops of cavalry, eleven separate battalions of artillery, and twenty-five regiments, twelve battalions, and seven separate companies of infantry. They comprise 1,505 commissioned officers, and 17,908 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

The Republican State Convention was held at Saratoga on the 8th of September. George William Curtis, of New York, presided over its deliberations, and made an address urging the nomination of men of the highest character and the adoption of sound principles. The candidates nominated were: Secretary of State, Frederick W. Seward, of New York; Controller, Francis E. Spinner, of Herkimer; State Treasurer, E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence; Attorney-General, George F. Danforth, of Monroe; State Engineer and Surveyor, Oliver H. P. Cornell, of Tompkins; Canal Commissioner, William T. Tinsley, of Wayne; State-prison Inspector, Benoni I. Ives, of Cayuga.

The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republicans of New York, faithful to justice and liberty, to the supremacy of the Constitution, to the national unity and the just rights of the States, make the following declaration of principles:

1. The national Government should remain in the hands of those who sustain the guarantees of the amended Constitution, and, in pursuance of the past action of the Republican party and its good results, the welfare of the country requires a just, generous, and forbearing national policy in the Southern States; a firm refusal to use military power, except for purposes clearly defined in the Constitution; and the local enforcement of national authority by those only who are in sympathy with such a policy, and will heartily support it.

2. We demand honesty, economy, and efficiency in every branch of the State and national administrations, prompt investigation of all charges of wrong-doing, and summary exposure, prosecution, and punishment of wrong-doers. We therefore heartily commend the action of all officers, whether of the State or national Government, in their honest efforts for the correction of public abuses. We pledge to them our constant and faithful support, and we charge every nominee of this convention to coöperate in every honorable way to secure pure government and to bring offenders to justice.

3. The people should nominate for the Legislature only men who are pledged by their known character to provide and sustain measures calculated to rescue and preserve the State from every form of corruption and maladministration.

4. The guilty offenders in the management of the canals should be brought to speedy punishment, and the Executive, under the powers already conferred upon him, should suspend all officers who have violated the law.

5. The Republican party has proved itself from the beginning the party of practical reform and sound economy. In the affairs of this State it has, within the last four years, provided for the payment of $20,000,000 of the public debt, and practically extinguished the general State indebtedness, and by this action has made it certain that the tax for the next year will be reduced about $5,000,000.

6. Further inflation of the currency, under any pretense whatever, would be a public calamity. The interests of honest industry and the common welfare demand the speediest possible return to specie payments.

7. The whole subject of taxation ought to be carefully and wisely reviewed, to the end that its burdens should bear equally upon all.

8. Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

9. The free public school is the bulwark of the American Republic; we therefore demand the unqualified maintenance of the public-school system, and its support by equal taxation. We are opposed to all sectarian appropriations; and we denounce, as a crime against liberty and republican institutions, any project for a sectarian division or perversion of the school-fund of the State.

10. The national Administration, by its steadfast fidelity to the principles of commercial honor, by its opposition to unsound financial projects, by its calm avoidance of collisions with foreign powers, by its reliance on justice and reason, rather than force, in the settlement of disputes, by its firm vindication of the national dignity and authority, by rigidly executing the laws, correcting abuses, punishing offenders and enforcing retrenchment without boastful ostentatious pretension, deserves the gratitude of the American people, and adds lustre to the services in the war, of the distinguished soldier and patriot who stands at its head.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse on the 15th of September, and occupied two days in its proceedings. Judge Hezekiah Sturgess, of Otsego County, presided. The ticket put in nomination was as follows: For Secretary of State, John Bigelow; for Controller, Lucius Robinson; for Attorney-General, Charles S. Fairchild; for Treasurer, Charles N. Ross; for State Engineer and Surveyor, John D. Van Buren, Jr.; for Canal Commissioner, Christopher A. Walrath; for Inspector of State-prisons, Rodney R. Crowley.

The following was the platform adopted:

The Democratic party of New York renew their pledge of fidelity to the principles adopted and affirmed unanimously by the delegates representing Democrats of all the United States together assembled in their latest National Convention, and since reapproved by Democratic majorities in fifteen States, comprising more than half the total population of the Union:

From the National Democratic Platform, Baltimore, July 10, 1872.]

1. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

2. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

To these authentic declarations of Democratic principle and policy time gives proof. The present depression of business is caused by reaction from the unhealthy stimulus of an excessive, depreciated, and irredeemable currency; by enormous and ill-adjusted municipal, State, and Federal taxation, and by extravagance, waste, and peculation, in the administration of public affairs. The remedy for this evil is not to be found in the renewal of any of its causes. In face of the fact that the existing volume of the currency is greater than can be absorbed by business; in face of the fact that the recent fall of prices has followed repeated inflations, any attempt to increase the currency would be worse than ineffectual to revive prosperity, for it would interrupt the healing processes of industry. It would be worse than futile to restore confidence, for it would create distrust and new uncertainties in business, paralyze beginnings of enterprise, rob labor of its too scanty employment, and, while stifling the progress of administrative reforms, would inflict lasting dishonor upon the credit, intelligence, and character, of the country.

The Democratic party of New York also affirm the principle set forth in their platform adopted last year at Syracuse, indorsed by fifty thousand Democratic majority at the election following in a poll of nearly eight hundred thousand votes, and vindicated before all the people of this republic by the illustrious administration of Governor Samuel J. Tilden.

From the New York Democratic Platform, Syracuse, September 7, 1874.]

1. Gold and silver the only legal tender. No currency inconvertible with coin.

2. Steady steps toward specie payments. No step backward.

3. Honest payment of all public debt in coin. Sacred preservation of the public faith.

4. Revenue reform. Federal taxation for revenue only. No Government partnership with protected monopolies.

5. Home-rule. To limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal. No centralization.

6. Equal and exact justice to all men. No partial legislation. No partial taxation.

7. A free press. No gag-laws.

8. Free men. A uniform excise law. No sumptuary laws.

9. Official accountability, enforced by better civil and criminal remedies. No private use of public funds by public officers.

10. Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State.

11. The party in power responsible for all legislation when in power.

12. The presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite. No third term.

13. Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Democrats of New York, in convention assembled, pledge themselves, their nominees, and their representatives in Senate and Assembly, to follow where an honest and fearless chief-magistrate has dared to lead in reforming the administration of our great canals, so long despoiled in their construction, maintenance, repairs, and revenues; to carry on, with unwavering purpose and fidelity, wise measures to increase the efficiency of all departments of public works and service, and to persist in reducing our State tax, in which the burdens have already been lightened by the retrenchments and reforms of a single year to the amount of nearly three million dollars, and upon this paramount, immediate, and practical issue of administrative reform we cordially invite the coöperation of every true Democrat, every Liberal Republican, and all our fellow-citizens, of whatever party-name, who are willing, in the coming State elections, to unite with us in supporting reform candidates upon a reform platform.

On September 22d the Liberal Republicans held a convention at Albany. A State Committee was appointed, but no nominations were made. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we consider it self-evident that there can be no sound currency but coin, or paper convertible into coin on demand, without a speedy return to which national disaster threatens; that the whole system of civil service needs reform; that the military authority be subordinate to the civil; that a single presidential term is enough; that local self-government is the basis of free government, and that forcible interference with this right of States usurps it; that social, civil, and political tests discriminating race and color, are fatal to equal and exact justice to all men; that the original and the amendments of the Federal Constitution are obligatory in their text and spirit, and in their judicial exposition, subject neither to executive caprices nor to the exigencies of a personal government; that a free press is the bulwark of freemen; that municipal rights be respected, monopolies repressed, and economy in public expenditures observed; that the minimum of taxation be secured, peculators punished, and the corruption of public morals banished; that canal reform be upheld, and the school-fund be sacredly devoted to our present system of common schools, and that appropriations of the people's money to sectarian uses cease; that bribery and corruption are the canker of the body politic, and should be pursued through all their subtle forms, and the guilty punished.

Resolved, That while official trusts are inherent in the system, and honest and capable incumbents are essential to the administration of every good government, the intrusion of office-holders into the machinery of politics, and their active participation in nominating conventions, are a notorious abuse, at once offensive to public decency and productive of unmitigated evil. We therefore denounce the practice and demand their exclusion from future political conventions.

Resolved, That we condemn the national Administration for its illegal and oppressive acts, for its retention of corrupt men in office, for its shifting and unstable policy in the administration of the finances, for its inflation of the currency, its fraudulent pretenses to the contrary notwithstanding, for its extravagant expenditures, and its general disregard for an intelligent public opinion.

Resolved, That with every advocate of honesty in public affairs we rejoice in the prospect that the gang of confederate thieves within the canal ring, who have seized upon the substance of the people of the State, shall be pursued and subjected to condign punishment; and while this consummation has been publicly prayed for by the Liberals, they by no means stint the generous measure of praise due irrespective of political considerations to Samuel Tilden, the leader of those crusades, and they by all means propose to sustain his hands, and the hands of everybody besides, who they shall have reason to believe will fight, or whom they find fighting, for pure and incorrupt governments in the interest of the people, and they caution the electors to choose for legislative officers none but those who can be depended on to sustain all measures of reform.

Resolved, That the Liberal Republicans of the State of New York, in convention assembled, intending to maintain the principles they have now re-

peated and hitherto uniformly proposed, congratulate the country upon the general favor to which they have attained, and believing that, if not entirely, yet they are substantially recognized by both the Democratic and Republican parties of the State, do not think it necessary or useful to nominate a State ticket. They do therefore recommend to the Liberal and independent voters of the State to support those candidates already in nomination, whose character and experience they most approve and who, in their judgment, will earnestly and efficiently coöperate with Governor Tilden in his work of administrative reform.

Other resolutions, in favor of consolidating with the Democratic party, were rejected.

The election was held on the 2d of November, and the Democratic candidates were chosen. The total vote for Secretary of State was 777,663, of which John Bigelow received 390,211, F. W. Seward 375,401, and George B. Dusenberre, Prohibitory candidate, 11,103; Bigelow's plurality over Seward, 14,810; majority, 3,707. The vote for Controller was 389,699 for Robinson, 376,150 for Spinner, and 10,614 for A. A. Hopkins: total, 773,213; Robinson's plurality, 13,549; majority, 2,935. The Legislature of 1876 consists of 20 Republicans and 12 Democrats in the Senate, and 71 Republicans and 57 Democrats in the Assembly, making the Republican majority 8 in the Senate, 14 in the Assembly, and 20 on a joint ballot.

John Bigelow, the new Secretary of State, was born in Malden, Ulster County, November, 1817, and was graduated at Union College in 1835. He studied law with Robert Sedgwick, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1858, but soon united literary work with his professional pursuits. In 1840 he was literary editor of the *Plebeian*, and was for several years a regular contributor to the *Democratic Review*. In 1845 he was appointed one of three inspectors of the State-prison at Sing Sing, and held the position two years, after which the inspectors were elected by the people. He made a trip to the West Indies in January, 1850, and on his return published a volume entitled "Jamaica in 1850." The same year he became part owner of the New York *Evening Post*, and had an editorial connection with that journal during the next ten years. Under the Administration of President Lincoln he was offered the position of consul at Paris, and was for three years connected with the legation at the French capital under Minister William L. Dayton. On the death of Mr. Dayton, in December, 1864, he became *chargé d'affaires*, and on the assembling of the Thirty-eighth Congress was confirmed as minister. He held the position until the appointment of General Dix by President Johnson in 1866. In the mean time he had disposed of his interest in the *Evening Post*, and on his return to America devoted himself to general literary labor The study of the life and services of the first American minister to France, Benjamin Franklin, had engaged his attention while abroad, and he had the good fortune to secure the original manuscript of Franklin's memoir, parts of his correspondence during his stay in France, and his portrait, painted by Duplessis. A series of magazine articles was the earliest public announcement of his discoveries, and at a later date the collection was published in the form of an autobiography of Franklin. During his stay in Paris Mr. Bigelow published there "Les États-Unis d'Amérique," and he had previously added to his published works a "Life of Fremont." Shortly after the death of Henry J. Raymond, he was called to the management of the *New York Times*, a position he held but a short time. Soon after he left his residence at Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y., and passed some time in Berlin. Shortly after his return he was appointed one of the commissioners to represent the State at the Centennial Exposition, a position he devoted much time to till his appointment, April 7, 1875, on the Canal Investigating Commission. Upon the assembling of that board he was elected its president.

The Commission of Appeals which was created in 1870, to assist the Court of Appeals in disposing of accumulated business, ceased to exist on the 1st of July. During the five years of its existence it had about one thousand cases assigned to it. Its decisions are comprised in six volumes of reports. The commission, as at first constituted, consisted of John A. Lott, chief-commissioner, Ward Hunt, Robert Earl, Hiram Gray, and William H. Leonard. Commissioner Leonard resigned in 1872, and John H. Reynolds was appointed to fill the place; Commissioner Hunt resigned in 1873, to take a place on the Federal bench, and Alexander S. Johnson was appointed to the vacancy; Mr. Johnson was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals late in the same year, and his place was filled by Theodore W. Dwight.

Judge Alexander S. Johnson, who was defeated for reëlection to the bench of the Court of Appeals in 1874, by his Democratic opponent, has been appointed United States Circuit Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Woodruff. He is a native of Utica, fifty-seven years of age, and was a Judge of the Court of Appeals from 1852 to 1869. In the latter year he was a Democratic candidate for the office, and was defeated. In 1873 he was appointed Commissioner of Appeals by Governor Dix, in place of Judge Hunt, and the same year Judge of the Court of Appeals, to succeed Judge Peckham, deceased; and was defeated in 1874 as a Republican candidate.

Robert Earl was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals in November, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Martin Grover. He was elected to the bench of the same court in 1869, but by the reorganization under the new constitution was transferred to the Commission of Appeals, on which he served throughout with great ability.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, rendered a decision in September denying

a motion for a *mandamus* sought by a colored citizen to compel the principal of a public school to admit his son thereto. The court held that the common schools are a public charity; that benefits conferred by them are the free gift from the State, and like every other donor the State may prescribe in what manner and upon what terms and conditions the gift may be enjoyed. In conclusion, Judge Gilbert said that the statute, by guaranteeing equal privileges, does not confer the right to enjoy them in common with any class of persons or in any particular school, and that nothing had been shown from which it could be inferred that the relator had been deprived of the equality of privilege to which he was entitled.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, decided, in April, in the case of Charles A. Dana, arrested for contempt of court in not obeying a subpœna issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, that it was necessary "to find statute authority for the power of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to send out of the District, to be served out of the District, process to summon witnesses to attend in said District, and that no such authority existed."

The Court of Appeals at its June term rendered a decision in the case of the People *vs.* Wm. M. Tweed, reversing the orders of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and discharging the prisioner, on the ground that the original sentence to twelve years' imprisonment for twelve different offenses charged in the same indictment, the penalty for a single offense of that grade being imprisonment for one year, could not be sustained. The relator had been found guilty of misdemeanor on several different counts, of one indictment before the Court of Oyer and Terminer in November, 1873, and a cumulative sentence had been pronounced, adjudging the full penalty for each offense. After one year's imprisonment and the payment of one fine, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out and made returnable before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, December 17, 1874. The court discharged the writ and remanded the prisoner, and the case was brought by *certiorari* before the General Term of the Supreme Court. In March, 1875, that court confirmed the previous order, an elaborate opinion being submitted by Judge Westbrook. When the case came before the Court of Appeals, opinions of great length were submitted in support of the decision reversing the former judgments. The principal one was that of Judge Allen, the most essential points of which are contained in the following brief extracts:

The question is, had the Court of Oyer and Terminer the power to pronounce the several judgments and inflict the accumulated punishments upon the conviction of the prisoner of the offenses as charged in the single indictment. . . . In theory every count in an indictment is for a distinct offense, but in fact, as is very well understood in most cases, several counts are resorted to, and the same offense stated in different forms and with different circumstances to meet the evidence that may be adduced upon the trial . . . . I have referred to the several cases cited from our own reports, and no warrant can be found in any of them, or in any remark, casual or otherwise, by any judge for cumulative punishment upon a conviction of several offenses charged in a single indictment, the aggregate punishment exceeding that prescribed by law for the grade of offenses charged. The rule, as claimed by implication, calls for a single judgment for all the offenses charged in the indictment, and of which the accused is convicted. It requires that the offenses joined shall be of the same grade and be subject to the same punishment, that is, not only punishment the same in kind, but the same in degree. . . .

I have examined with some care the cases in the courts of this State and of England, to which we have been referred, or which have come under my observation, and I find no authority for holding that the common law, as it existed in England in April, 1875, or as it exists and is administered in this State at this time, permits cumulative sentences to be imposed upon conviction for several distinct misdemeanors, charged in different counts, in a single indictment, in the aggregate exceeding the punishment prescribed by law, as the extreme limit of punishment for a single misdemeanor. . . .

The power of the court was exhausted by one sentence to imprisonment for one year, and the payment of a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars; or if several judgments can be pronounced by a sentence, the same in the aggregate distributing such punishment and apportioning it to the convictions upon the several counts, according to the demerits of the offenses charged in each, each and every of the judgments and sentences in excess of that limit was *coram non judice.* A judgment in the form and to the extent allowed by law once pronounced, the power of the court became *functus officio* in respect to that prosecution and the indictment, except to see that the judgment was executed. There was no longer any record or verdict upon which the court could act. The jurisdiction over the person of the condemned was exhausted, and as if no prosecution had ever been instituted against him. The purposes of the prosecution and of the indictment had been accomplished. If the punishment for the offense is fixed by statute a judgment in excess of the statutory limit is void for the excess, as we have seen by adjudged cases, *supra.*

A party held only by virtue of judgments thus pronounced, and therefore void for want of jurisdiction, or by reason of the excess of jurisdiction, is not put to his writ of error, but may be released by *habeas corpus.* It will not answer to say that a court having power to give a particular judgment can give any judgment, and that a judgment not authorized by law, and contrary to law, is merely voidable and not void, and must be corrected by error. This would be trifling with the law, the liberty of the citizen, and the protection thrown about his person by the Bill of Rights and the constitution, and creating a judicial despotism. It would be to defeat justice, nullify the writ of *habeas corpus* by the merest technicality and the most artificial process of reasoning. . . .

The remedy was by several indictments if the offenses were distinct. But courts can only administer the laws as they find them, and it is far better that the most guilty should escape than that the law should be judicially disregarded or violated. A greater public wrong would be committed, one more lasting in its injurious effects, and dangerous to civil liberty, and the sacredness of the law, by punishing a man against and without law, but under color of law and a judicial proceeding, than can result from the escape of the greatest offender, or the commission of the highest individual crime against law. Neither the cause of justice nor of true reform can be advanced by illegal and void acts, or doubt-

ful experiments by courts of justice, in any form, or to any extent.

From some expressions of judges and the remarks of text-writers, there was some color for the idea that several distinct offenses could be tried at the same time, but there was no real or true warrant in this State for several and distinct judgments upon a single indictment in the law, and for that reason the prisoner should have been discharged upon the expiration of the imprisonment for one year and the payment of a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.

This decision was severely criticised by eminent lawyers, including Mr. Charles O'Conor, who wrote a review of the opinions, maintaining that they were not sound law.

A census of the population of the State was taken during the summer, in accordance with provision made by the last Legislature. The following table shows the result in the several counties, with comparisons with the results of preceding enumerations:

COUNTIES.	Population.			Voters.	
	1875.	1870.	1865.	1875.	1865.
Albany	147,580	138,052	115,504	34,784	24,728
Allegany	41,721	40,814	40,285	11,330	10,088
Broome	47,918	44,103	37,933	12,999	9,562
Cattaraugus	48,477	48,909	42,205	12,468	10,834
Cayuga	61,218	59,550	55,780	16,060	13,590
Chautauqua	64,869	59,827	58,528	16,940	14,228
Chemung	41,879	35,281	31,923	11,027	7,450
Chenango	39,987	40,564	38,360	11,612	10,336
Clinton	42,761	47,947	45,713	10,572	8,052
Columbia	47,756	47,044	44,905	12,465	10,635
Cortland	24,500	25,178	24,815	6,958	6,592
Delaware	42,149	42,972	41,638	11,555	10,582
Dutchess	76,056	74,041	65,192	19,208	15,119
Erie	199,570	178,699	157,150	43,143	29,441
Essex	34,474	29,042	28,644	8,336	6,121
Franklin	31,581	30,271	28,575	6,811	5,505
Fulton	30,188	27,064	24,512	7,864	5,895
Genesee	32,551	31,606	31,728	8,173	7,465
Greene	32,544	31,832	31,710	8,975	7,745
Hamilton	3,482	2,960	2,653	891	657
Herkimer	41,692	39,929	39,154	11,504	9,720
Jefferson	65,362	65,415	66,448	17,143	15,526
Kings	509,216	419,921	310,824	114,982	58,167
Lewis	29,236	28,699	27,840	7,602	6,677
Livingston	38,564	38,309	37,555	10,051	9,055
Madison	42,490	43,522	42,607	12,044	11,160
Monroe	134,584	117,868	104,235	30,521	21,777
Montgomery	35,200	34,457	31,447	9,359	7,694
New York	1,046,037	942,292	726,386	231,109	128,975
Niagara	51,904	50,437	49,655	12,213	10,222
Oneida	113,967	110,008	102,713	28,741	24,489
Onondaga	113,223	104,188	93,332	28,035	21,409
Ontario	47,780	45,105	43,316	12,354	10,487
Orange	85,252	80,902	70,165	20,842	14,977
Orleans	29,977	27,689	28,608	7,967	6,956
Oswego	78,615	77,941	76,200	19,999	17,061
Otsego	49,815	48,967	48,616	14,476	12,954
Putnam	15,811	15,420	14,845	4,107	3,445
Queens	84,131	73,803	57,997	19,868	11,801
Rensselaer	105,053	99,549	88,210	25,916	19,098
Richmond	35,241	33,029	28,209	8,493	5,627
Rockland	26,951	25,213	20,788	6,343	4,319
Saratoga	55,233	51,529	49,892	14,572	11,782
Schenectady	22,892	21,347	20,888	5,877	4,870
Schoharie	32,419	33,340	33,358	8,957	8,083
Schuyler	18,928	18,989	18,441	5,462	4,874
Seneca	27,299	27,323	27,653	7,184	6,643
St. Lawrence	84,124	84,826	80,994	19,266	16,764
Steuben	78,923	67,717	66,192	19,395	15,766
Suffolk	52,088	46,924	42,869	13,509	9,961
Sullivan	34,935	34,550	32,741	8,440	7,473
Tioga	31,744	30,572	28,163	8,352	7,214
Tompkins	32,915	33,178	30,696	9,450	7,999
Ulster	88,271	84,075	75,609	21,554	16,224
Warren	23,295	22,592	21,123	6,048	4,040
Washington	48,167	49,568	46,244	12,733	10,767
Wayne	49,882	47,710	47,498	13,272	11,456
Westchester	100,660	131,848	101,197	24,059	20,479
Wyoming	30,595	29,164	30,033	8,213	7,583
Yates	19,686	19,595	19,338	5,632	5,082
Total	4,705,208	4,382,759	3,831,777	1,138,330	828,426

Of the voters 743,082 were native, and 395,248 naturalized; while in 1865 there were 583,594 native, and 239,832 naturalized. In the city of New York the number of native voters had increased from 51,500 in 1865 to 89,907, while the naturalized voters had increased from 77,475 to 141,202.

NORTH CAROLINA. In the session of 1874–'75 the legislative body of this State adjourned for a recess on December 19th, and reassembled on the 18th of January, continuing in session till March 22d.

A large number of laws was enacted on various subjects. One among the most important acts of a general character was the usury bill, which fixes the legal rate of interest on money at eight per cent. per annum, and inflicts the penalty of forfeiture of principal as well as interest if a higher rate is exacted, even by express agreement.

This bill met with strenuous opposition, and was the subject of repeated and lengthy debates; the friends of the measure declaring its object to be, to put some restraint on the cupidity of money-lenders, and give some ease to money-borrowers, chiefly the planters and all engaged in farming, who, for the use of the money which they necessarily want in their pursuits, are usually compelled to pay interest at as heavy a rate as twelve, eighteen, and more per cent., which is utter ruin to them. The opponents of the bill contended that free trade makes money, as all other commodities, to be more easily obtainable, and at lower rates, than where the law interfered by imposing coercions upon the lenders.

One of the points of debate in regard to this measure was the question whether the national banks doing business in the State could be restrained in their operations by the provisions of the bill; some maintaining that such banks are not bound to obey the laws of the States wherein they are located, others affirming that they are so bound by the terms of the act which has called them into existence.

Of greater and more general importance was the act "to commute, compromise, and settle the State debt." Details of this debt are given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874. It consists of several classes of bonds, issued before and after the late civil war, at various times and under different acts, and its aggregate amount of principal and unpaid interest is $38,921,848.05. The act passed at this session does not recognize that part of the debt known as construction bonds, amounting to $14,700,000, but rejects it as unlawful. The bonds composing the rest of the debt are apportioned by the act into three classes, to be funded at the respective rates of forty cents on the dollar for the first class, and of twenty-five cents for the second and third classes; the new debt bearing a gradually increasing rate of interest for a certain time, namely, of two per cent. per annum for the first two years, of three per cent. for the next three years, of four per cent. for the next five years, and of five per

cent. for the next twenty years. By this process the whole indebtedness of North Carolina would be reduced to $4,500,000.

Information of the features of this bill in its early stages having reached the creditors abroad, a citizen of New York, who holds North Carolina bonds to the amount of $87,000, wrote to Governor Brogden, complaining of the contemplated provisions of the funding act as partial in favor of the State, and unjust to her creditors; and proposing that the rate of funding the principal should be at the least fifty cents in the dollar, and the annual interest six per cent. The Governor communicated this letter to the Senate on the 8th of March, 1875, when a Senator characterized it as an insult, and moved to table it, which was done without further consideration.

The bill calling a convention of the people for the purpose of amending the State constitution was the subject of considerable excitement from the beginning of the adjourned session till its final passage. An amendment to the bill providing that, instead of calling directly a convention, the Legislature should submit to the decision of the people the question of "convention or no convention," was offered in the House, and rejected by a vote of yeas 28, nays 83. The question on the passage of the bill being then put, it passed: yeas 81, nays 33.

The act premises that "the present constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and condition of our people," and ordains, in section 1, "that a convention of the people of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby, called to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives in the city of Raleigh on Monday, the 6th day of September, 1875, for the purpose of considering and adopting such amendments to the constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient, subject only to the restrictions hereinafter provided."

The said convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, each county being entitled to the same number of delegates as it has members in the House of Representatives. The first Thursday in August, 1875, was appointed for the election of delegates.

The convention was expressly forbidden to consider, debate, adopt, or propose any amendment or ordinance upon the subjects of the homestead and personal-property exemptions, and a large number of other matters.

A bill changing the day for all elections in the State, and fixing it on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, passed the Senate on March 17th, and the House of Representatives on the 20th.

The better to secure suitable action from party adherents in choosing delegates to the convention at the August election, the Executive Democratic Central Committee, under date of June 1, 1875, issued a lengthy "Address to the People of North Carolina," urging the necessity of holding a convention to supply the omissions and correct the objectionable provisions of the constitution.

The Republican State Executive Committee published, on their part, an "Address to the Voters of North Carolina," dated June 16, 1875, denying any necessity or use for holding a Constitutional Convention, and condemning the action of the Democratic party in calling such a convention.

During the political campaign preceding the election of delegates to the convention in August, each of the two parties vigorously canvassed the State. The result of that election was rather unfavorable to the Democrats, who had reckoned on a good majority of delegates as certain; whereas, of the one hundred and seventeen members elected they could scarcely count fifty-nine as Democrats, fifty-eight being regular Republicans. The death of ex-Governor William Alexander Graham, one of the delegates-elect, which occurred shortly after the election, rendered the number of Democrats in the conventton equal to that of the Republicans.

The delegates assembled on September 6, 1875, and adjourned *sine die* on the 11th of October.

The convention provided for the publication of its ordinances; and that they shall be submitted to the voters for ratification or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1876; thus giving the citizens a full year's time to consider the proposed amendments.

The new instrument forbids the calling of a Constitutional Convention unless the question is first submitted to the people.

To section 24 of Article I. the following clause is added: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the Legislature from enacting penal statutes against such practice."

To section 25 of the same article a clause is also added, "that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and are not to be tolerated."

The sessions of the General Assembly are required to begin in January instead of November. The duration of each session shall not exceed sixty days. If it is prolonged beyond that period, the members of the Legislature shall receive no pay; which is fixed at four dollars for each day, and ten cents mileage.

Section 29, Article II., of the old constitution is amended by the new, which allows the Legislature to change the time for holding elections for the General Assembly.

All the judicial power is to be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, courts of justices of the peace, and such others inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

The number of the Justices of the Supreme Court is reduced from five to three, and that of Judges in the State from twelve to nine.

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

A Bureau of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics, is provided for.

All lands, and the proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the State, shall be applied to educational purposes; also, all swamp-lands, fines, etc., are to be used for purposes of education.

Concerning the social relations between the two races, the new constitution forbids white and black children going to the same school; and provides that separate schools shall be furnished them respectively, and no discrimination made to the prejudice of either race.

It also forbids marriage between a white and a black, or any person of negro descent, to the third generation.

During the session of the Constitutional Convention a resolution was offered by one of its members proposing the removal of the political disabilities from William W. Holden, the ex-Governor of North Carolina, who was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, tried, and convicted, in 1871. The resolution was not adopted.

According to the school-census of 1874, the aggregate number of children and youth between six and twenty-one years of age in the State was 369,960, of whom 242,768 were whites, 127,192 blacks; of these there attended school that year—whites, 119,083; blacks, about 55,000. The number of schools in the same year was 2,850 white, 999 colored; and the number of teachers, 2,108 white and 767 colored. In some of the colored schools instruction was given by white teachers. At Raleigh there is a colored academy of very good repute, and in successful operation. It is partly supported by contributions from citizens of other States.

With a view to restore the University of North Carolina to its former condition, from which it had been apparently declining, a bill was passed by the Legislature securing to it an annual income of $7,500, representing the interest of six per cent. on the $125,000 of land-scrip donated before the late civil war, by Congress, for the establishment of one or more agricultural colleges in the State. This, together with the income derived from students, and the contributions from the alumni and the numerous friends of the institution, seems to warrant the anticipation of the most satisfactory results. A board of trustees was also elected by the General Assembly to take care of the interests of the university, and four of their number have been appointed to take charge of the funds raised by private contributions. From a report submitted by these in November, 1875, it appears that the sums subscribed up to that time amounted in the aggregate to more than $20,000.

The State Hospital for the Insane having become insufficient for the reception and treatment of all the unfortunate of that class in the State, a bill was passed by the Legislature providing for the erection of another hospital at Morganton, to be called "The Western."

The North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind continues to be under excellent management. In 1868 a department for colored deaf-mutes and blind was added to the institution. The whole number of pupils in attendance in December, 1875, was about two hundred, all supported by the State.

The agricultural interest of North Carolina seems to be in a satisfactory condition, especially with reference to the small farmers, who are said never to have been so prosperous as at present. A considerable number among this class are negroes.

Upon the occasion and by the effect of the late civil war, the agricultural interest of the State sustained a most heavy and seemingly irreparable loss, in the almost total extinction of the rice-production on the Cape Fear. The vast tracts of its swamp-land which, in a long succession of years, and at immense cost, had been reclaimed, banked, and adapted to rice-culture, are abandoned, and have resumed their previous natural condition of impenetrable morass. The proper kind of laborers, also, who had been for generations purposely trained and rendered fit for the peculiarities of that culture and region, are now no longer obtainable. Some idea of the extent of the loss sustained by their industry may be formed from the fact that the rice-production on the Cape Fear before 1861 was annually about two hundred thousand bushels; since the war it has scarcely been ten thousand bushels, and it is rather diminishing than increasing.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. This vast region comprises the greater part of the former Hudson Bay Territory, and is chiefly valuable for its furs. An act was passed this year by the Dominion Parliament providing for its government, which is known as "The Northwest Territories Act, 1875." The most important provisions of this act are as follows:

The Territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the Northwestern Territory (with the exception of such portion thereof as forms the Province of Manitoba) shall continue to be styled and known as the Northwest Territories.

For the Northwest Territories there shall be an officer styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General; and the Lieutenant-Governor shall administer the government under instructions from time to time given him by Order in Council, or by the Secretary of State of Canada, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the Northwest Territories shall have power to make local ordinances therein.

The Governor-General with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, by warrant under his privy seal, may constitute and appoint such and so many persons from time to time, not exceeding in the whole five persons, of which number the stipendiary magistrates hereinafter mentioned shall be members *ex officio*, to be a Council to aid the Lieutenant-Governor in the administration of the North-

west Territories, with such powers not inconsistent with this act as may be from time to time conferred upon them by the Governor-General in Council; and a majority shall form a *quorum*.

When and so soon as the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied, by such proof as he may require, that any district or portion of the Northwest Territories, not exceeding an area of one thousand square miles, contains a population of not less than one thousand inhabitants of adult age, exclusive of aliens or unenfranchised Indians, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, by proclamation, erect such district or portion into an electoral district, by a name and with boundaries to be respectively declared in the proclamation, and such electoral district shall thenceforth be entitled to elect a member of the Council, or of the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall thereafter cause a writ to be issued by the clerk of the Council in such form and addressed to such returning-officer as he thinks fit; and, until the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the Province otherwise provides, he shall by proclamation prescribe and declare the mode of providing voters' lists, the oaths to be taken by voters, the powers and duties of returning and deputy returning officers, the proceedings to be observed at such elections, and the period during which such elections may be continued, and such other provisions in respect to such election as he may think fit.

The persons qualified to vote at such election shall be the *bona-fide* male residents and householders of adult age, not being aliens, or unenfranchised Indians, within the electoral district, and shall have respectively resided in such electoral district for at least twelve months immediately preceding the issue of the said writ.

Any person entitled to vote may be elected.

When and so soon as the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied, as aforesaid, that any electoral district contains a population of two thousand inhabitants of adult age, exclusive of aliens or unenfranchised Indians, he shall issue his writ for the election of a second member for the electoral district.

When the number of elected members amounts to twenty-one, the Council hereinbefore appointed shall cease and be determined, and the members so elected shall be constituted and designated as the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, and all the powers by this act vested in the Council shall be henceforth vested in and exercisable by the said Legislative Assembly.

The number of members so to be elected, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall not exceed twenty-one, at which number the representation shall remain; the members so elected shall hold their seats for a period not exceeding two years.

A court or courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction shall be held in the said Territories, and in every judicial district thereof when formed, under such names, at such periods, and at such places, as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time order.

The Governor may from time to time appoint, by commission under the great seal, one or more fit and proper person or persons, not exceeding three, to be and act as a stipendiary magistrate or stipendiary magistrates within the Northwest Territories, who shall hold office during pleasure, and who shall reside at such place or places as may from time to time be ordered by the Governor in Council.

Each stipendiary magistrate shall have jurisdiction throughout the Northwest Territories, as hereinafter mentioned, and shall also have jurisdiction and may exercise within the Northwest Territories the magisterial, judicial, and other functions appertaining to any justice of the peace, or any two justices of the peace, under any laws or ordinances which may from time to time be in force in the Northwest Territories.

Each stipendiary magistrate shall preside over such courts in the Northwest Territories as shall from time to time be assigned to him by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Chief-Justice or any Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Manitoba, with any one of the stipendiary magistrates as an associate, shall have power and authority to hold a court under section 59.

A person convicted of any offense punishable by death may appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, which shall have jurisdiction to confirm the conviction or to order a new trial; and the mode of such appeal, and all particulars relating thereto, shall be determined from time to time by ordinance of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council, or Assembly.

Any stipendiary magistrate of the said Territories, or the Chief-Justice or any Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Manitoba, shall have power and authority to commit and cause to be conveyed to jail in the Province of Manitoba, for trial by the Court of Queen's Bench according to the laws of criminal procedure in force in the said Province, any person or persons at any time charged with the commission of any offense against any of the laws or ordinances in force in the Northwest Territories, punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary; and the said Court of Queen's Bench, or any Judge thereof, shall have power and authority to have any person arraigned before the said court on any such charge; and the jury laws and laws of criminal procedure of the said Province shall apply to any such trial, except that the punishment to be awarded upon conviction of any such person shall be according to the laws in force in the Northwest Territories; and the sentence may be carried into effect in a penitentiary or other place of confinement in the Northwest Territories, or in the said Province, as if the same were in the Northwest Territories.

NOVA SCOTIA. The population and land area, by electoral districts, are as follows:

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	Territorial Superficies, in Acres.	POPULATION.	
		1861.	1871.
Hants	758,000	17,460	21,801
King's	519,000	18,731	21,510
Annapolis	837,000	16,758	18,121
Digby	658,500	14,751	17,087
Yarmouth	471,000	15,446	18,550
Shelburne	607,000	10,568	12,417
Queen's	681,900	9,865	10,554
Lunenburg	714,000	19,632	23,834
West Halifax	278,262	32,699	37,008
East Halifax	1,068,750	16,092	19,955
Cumberland	1,031,875	19,533	23,518
Colchester	837,000	20,045	23,331
Pictou	720,496	28,785	32,114
Antigonish	358,520	14,871	16,512
Guysborough	1,060,000	12,943	16,555
Inverness	886,300	19,987	23,415
Victoria	767,000	9,643	11,346
Cape Breton	748,000	20,866	26,454
Richmond	398,880	12,607	14,268
Total	13,882,003	330,857	387,800

The executive government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion in Council, assisted by an Executive Council of nine members (Treasurer, Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and four without office), appointed by himself and responsible to the Assembly. The legislative power is vested in a Legislative Council of 21 members, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life, and a House of Assembly, of 38

members, elected by the qualified voters of the counties for four years. Voting is by ballot, and a small property qualification is required. The Supreme Court, having law and equity jurisdiction throughout the Province, consists of a Chief-Justice, a Judge in Equity, and five Associates appointed by the Governor-General in Council for life; and there are a Court of Error, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council; a court of divorce and matrimonial causes, held by a Justice of the Supreme Court; a Vice-Admiralty Court, held by the Chief-Justice; a probate court for each county; and courts of justices of the peace.

The provincial institutions are the Hospital for the Insane, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind Asylum, all at Halifax. The latest financial statement is as follows: Balance in the provincial Treasury on January 1, 1873, $38,916.41; receipts during the year, $672,551.97, including $481,106.30 subsidy from the Dominion Government: total, $711,-468.38. The expenditures amounted to $681,-275.23; balance in Treasury on January 1, 1874, $30,193.15.

Nova Scotia has a system of free public schools, organized in 1864. The schools are under the general supervision of the Provincial Superintendent of Education, with inspectors for the several counties, and are immediately managed by boards of commissioners for the counties, and of trustees for the different sections or districts. The number of schools in operation during the summer term ending October 31, 1873, was 1,626; number of teachers, 1,697 (616 males and 1,081 females); number of pupils registered, 78,266 (39,195 males and 39,071 females); average daily attendance, 43,929; number of different children at school some portion of the year ending on the above date, 93,759; number of school sections, 1,704, of which 208 had no school any portion of the year; value of school property, $800,294.49; number of pupils for whom accommodation is provided, 85,754. Included in the above figures are 10 county academies, with 44 teachers and 2,833 pupils enrolled during the year. The provincial normal and model schools are at Truro. The latest statistics of the colleges are as follows:

NAME.	Location.	Date of Foundation.	Denomination.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Students.	Volumes in Library.
King's College and University	Windsor	1788	Episcopal	5	15	6,300
Dalhousie College and University	Halifax	1520	Presbyterian	7	80	1,300
St. Mary's College	Halifax	1804	Roman Catholic	5	47	1,380
Acadia College	Wolfville	1837	Baptist	5	37	3,357
St. Francis Xavier College	Antigonish	1855	Roman Catholic	3	55	2,000

In Dalhousie University a medical department was organized in 1868.

There are about 400 miles of railroad in operation or in progress in the Province.

The most valuable mineral products are bituminous coal, gold, and gypsum. The coal is found chiefly in the northeast part of the peninsula and on Cape Breton, the three most productive counties being Cape Breton (southeast portion of the island), Pictou, and Cumberland. Guysborough County produces more than half the gold, Halifax and Hants Counties standing next. There are between thirty and forty mines in operation. Gypsum is quarried chiefly in Hants County, but it occurs throughout the northeastern portion of the peninsula and on Cape Breton. Iron is mined to only a limited extent in Annapolis, Colchester, and Pictou Counties; but the supply of ore of superior quality is abundant, not only in the three counties mentioned, but also in the counties of Cumberland, Inverness, Victoria, and Cape Breton. Galena and copper ore occur in various localities. Limestone, freestone, granite, and marble, suitable for building-purposes, and clay for brick-making, are common. Grindstones are manufactured from the sandstone strata, chiefly in Cumberland County. The mineral product of the Province in 1873 was valued at $3,084,-667, viz.: Coal (1,051,467 tons), $2,699,347; gold (11,852.4 ounces), $219,270; gypsum (120,-693 tons), $120,693; other products, $45,357.

The yield of the fisheries in 1874 was—

KINDS OF FISH.	Quantities.	Value.
Codfish	540,046 cwt.	$2,295,195 50
Herrings	158,028 bbls.	612,112 00
" smoked	50,970 boxes.	12,742 00
Mackerel	122,258 bbls.	1,222,580 00
" preserved	80,460 cans.	12,069 00
Haddock	3,856,874 lbs.	231,412 44
Pollock	24,255 cwt.	84,892 50
Hake	42,852 "	149,982 00
Halibut	572,110 lbs.	34,326 60
Salmon, pickled	4,681 bbls.	84,258 00
" fresh in ice	543,582 lbs.	81,529 80
" smoked	26,900 "	4,035 00
" preserved	252,186 cans.	63,046 50
Alewives	13,469 bbls.	47,141 50
Trout	46,645 lbs.	2,798 70
Smelt	240,759 "	14,445 00
Shad	7,593 bbls.	60,744 00
Eels	1,558 "	13,977 00
Bass	1,805 lbs.	81 00
Oysters	1,842 bbls.	4,026 00
Lobsters	5,612,545 cans.	1,403,136 25
Fish-guano	1,260 tons.	18,900 00
Fish used as manure	1,892 bbls.	604 00
Cod tongues and sounds	1,828 "	9,204 00
Fish-oils	290,582 gals.	186,878 30
Total		$6,652,301 50

The religious statistics, according to the census of 1871, are as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	Churches.	Buildings.	Adherents.
Baptist	234	267	73,394
Episcopal	142	198	55,124
Methodist	157	196	40,871
Presbyterian	197	222	108,289
Roman Catholic	120	182	102,681
Miscellaneous	47	47	12,971
Total	897	1,107	387,330

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OBITUARIES, AMERICAN. *Jan.* 10.—JANES, Rev. EDWIN L., born at Sheffield, Mass., April 27, 1807; died at Flushing, L. I.; a distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Church, and for six years a secretary of the National Temperance Society. He had been pastor in Philadelphia, in New York, in Brooklyn, in Bridgeport, and elsewhere. He was a brother of Bishop Janes. He was the author of several works, among which were "Wesley his Own Biographer," published about five years ago; "Incidents in the Life of Bishop Asbury," and "Recollections in the Life of the Rev. Dr. Edward Payson."

Jan. 11.—MAGILL, Mrs. ANN T., formerly Principal of the Valley Female Seminary at Winchester, Va.; died at Staunton, Va. For the last two years she was connected with the Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton. She was the widow of the late Prof. Magill, of the University of Virginia.

Jan. 12.—BRAMLETTE, Hon. THOMAS J., ex-Governor of Kentucky; died at Louisville. He was an able lawyer, a short time Judge of the Federal Court. He was Governor of Kentucky during the closing years of the civil war.

Jan. 13.—MCMILAN, Hon. GARNET; died at Atlanta, Ga. He was member of Congress elect from one of the districts of Georgia.

Jan. 14.—HORSFORD, Colonel JEDEDIAH, an early settler in the Genesee Valley, N. Y.; was born in Charlotte, Vt., March 8, 1791; died in Lavonia, Livingston County, aged 83 years. In the War of 1812 he participated in the defense of Burlington, went into the Genesee Valley in 1814, taught a mission-school among the Seneca Indians at Squakey Hill, settled in Moscow where he resided forty-eight years, and was a representative in the New York Legislature, and a member of Congress.

Jan. 14.—TRACY, FREDERICK U., for nearly twenty-five years City Treasurer of Boston, Mass. He was born at Burlington, Vt., January 3, 1811. For some years he resided in South America, and on his return he formed a partnership with Mr. S. H. Russell. This firm was dissolved in 1843. He afterward managed the Northfield woolen-mills in Vermont. He was elected City Treasurer in 1852.

Jan. 15.—WEBBER, Captain JOHN, a veteran of the War of 1812; died at Ossining, Westchester County, aged 84. He was also well known as one of the heirs presumptive of the supposed estate of Anneke Jans.

Jan. 17.—FOX, CHARLES KEMBLE, was born in Boston, August 15, 1833. He was well known as the performer of *Pantaloon*. He went upon the stage at the age of six years. His first appearance in New York was made at the old National Theatre, July 18, 1853, as *Cute*, in a play on "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In 1858 he was a member of the company at the Old Bowery, and in 1859 he joined the New Bowery. Afterward he appeared at the Olympic, in pantomimes. His last appearance on the local stage was made at the Globe Theatre, May 16, 1874, in "Humpty Dumpty at Home"—that house being then under Mr. G. L. Fox's management. Mr. Fox was the author of the pantomime in which his brother and himself won popularity and fortune.

Jan. 17.—NEWTON, Rev. BENJAMIN B., well-known Episcopal clergyman of Brooklyn; died in that city, aged 66 years. He was born at St. Albans, Vt., and was graduated at Vermont University, Burlington, in 1831, and subsequently studied at Andover, Mass., and New Haven, Conn. He was settled at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1835, and afterward in Chelsea, Vt. He came to New York City in 1863, and was engaged at different periods as assistant minister of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

Jan. 19.—QUINCY, Hon. JOSIAH; died in Rumney, N. H., aged 81 years. He was a native of Lenox, Mass., but had resided sixty years in Rumney, where he had practised law until lately. He had served in both branches of the State Legislature, and was President of the Senate in 1841.

Jan. 20.—TENNEY, Rev. SAMUEL GILMAN; died at Springfield, Vt., aged 81 years. He was a native of Rowley, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1823. He was ordained at Lyndon in 1825, and subsequently preached in Bakersville, Waitsfield, Wadsborough, Springfield, Hillsborough, and Alstead, N. H.

Jan. 27.—GREEN, Judge JOHN T.; died in Sumter, S. C. He was born at Mechanicsville, S. C., October 18, 1827. He was the son of Rev. Henry D. Green. At an early age he entered the South Carolina College, where he remained for three years. He subsequently entered the law-office of Mr. F. J. Moses, Sr., the present Chief-Justice of the State, and after a course of study was admitted to the bar in 1849, when he had just passed his twenty-first year. In 1852 Judge Green was elected to the State Legislature on the Coöperation ticket, and, being reëlected, served for six successive years. Being again put forward in 1858, he declined to be a candidate, and continued to practise his profession in Sumter until 1864, when he was again elected a member of the Legislature. There having been some irregularity in the preceding election, a new one was held in 1865, and he was once more nominated and elected. In the following year he ran against John N. Frierson, for State Senator from Sumter County, and was beaten by sixty-six votes. During the war, and for some years

afterward, he was in delicate health, and as he took no part in the struggle, he was regarded as a Union man. In 1866 he was appointed president of the Provost Court in Sumter, and held that post until civil authority was restored. When the reconstruction government was organized he was unanimously elected by the General Assembly Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, was unanimously reëlected upon the expiration of his term of office, and was still the incumbent of that office at the time of his death. Judge Green was a Republican.

Jan. 29.—ROBERTS, Brevet Brigadier-General B. S.; died at Washington, D. C. He was born in Vermont in 1811, graduated at West Point in 1835, and was brevetted second-lieutenant in the old First Dragoons. In 1839 he resigned, but reëntered the army at the outbreak of the war with Mexico, in which he served under General Scott in the march from Vera Cruz to the capital. During part of the civil war he was with the Army of Virginia, and participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain and the second battle of Bull Run. He rendered efficient service in different capacities during the remainder of the conflict, and was rewarded with the rank of brigadier-general by brevet in 1865. In June, 1866, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Third Cavalry, and held that rank until December, 1870, when on account of ill health he was placed on the retired list. He was one of the oldest officers in the army, having been in the military service twenty-eight years.

Jan. 30.—LANGDON, LEANDER W., inventor; died at Jacksonville, Fla. He was born at Joy, N. Y., in 1833. He was widely known as the inventor of the Florence sewing-machine, manufactured at Florence, Mass. There are four features of the Florence machine which are the important products of his mind. The first was the "knot-stitch," for which a patent was issued October 30, 1855. The next was the "take-up wheel," as it is known, and the hook-pulley which holds the shuttle-thread tight while the shuttle is passing on, and also the rib in the shuttle-race, which prevents the machine from skipping stitches. His patent for this was granted March 20, 1860. His third was the "shuttle-thread tension," which was one of the neatest of his inventions. Previous to that time the pressure on the bobbin had been uniform, which did not produce an even tension, as when the bobbin was full the thread ran off more freely than when not full. By his invention an even tension was produced. The patent was given January 22, 1861. His fourth invention was the celebrated "reversible feed," which has been so much talked of, in connection with the Florence machine. This was patented July 14, 1863.

Jan. 30.—ROBERTS, JOHN WRIGHT, bishop of the Methodist Church, Liberia; died at Monrovia. He was the son of "Aunty Robos," as she was familiarly called in Petersburg, Va., whence she and her three sons emigrated to Liberia forty-seven years ago. The eldest of these sons was Joseph, who was elected the first President of the Republic of Liberia, and who is now again elected to the same office. Next to him in age was the deceased bishop, who entered the Liberia Annual Conference as an itinerant, and, after serving as pastor and presiding elder for twenty-seven years, was chosen bishop by his conference, as the successor of Bishop Burns, and in the succeeding summer (June 20, 1866) was consecrated to the office in St. Paul's Church, New York City.

Feb. 7.—EDDY, Rev. Dr. ANSEL D.; died at Lansingburg, N. Y. He was successor to Rev. Dr. Hamilton in the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J. He was afterward pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church in Newark.

Feb. 9.—BAKER, Hon. OSMYN, lawyer and congressman, of Northampton, Mass.; was born May 18, 1800, at Amherst, Mass. He entered Yale College at eighteen, and graduated in the class of 1822, studied law in the law school at Northampton, and commenced practice in Amherst in 1825. From 1833 to 1837 he represented Amherst in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and from 1839 to 1845 he served three terms in Congress. In 1845 he removed to Northampton. From 1853 to 1854 he was an Executive Councilor. He was especially prominent as the representative of eight towns in the counties of Hampshire and Franklin in upholding the will of Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, and thus saving the "Smith Charities" to the poor of those towns. He early retained Daniel Webster and Judge Forbes for the towns, opposed to Messrs. Choate, Chapman, and Huntington for the heirs-at-law. The will having safely passed every ordeal, in organizing the board of trustees under the will, Mr. Baker was chosen president. After retiring from the practice of law in 1860, he gave his undivided attention to the management of this trust fund. He lived to see the original gift of $400,000 expand to more than $1,000,000, while hundreds of poor men, women, and children, were fed by this munificent charity. He resigned the presidency of this board of charities in 1870.

Feb. 10.—COLLINS, GEORGE C., one of the largest tea-importers of New York; died in that city, aged 65 years, having been born in 1810, at South Hadley, Mass. At the age of twenty he went to Mobile, Ala., as confidential secretary to Mr. Burrett Ames, then the great cotton-dealer of the South. He remained there three years, and then returned North and went into business on his own account. In 1860 he established the house of Collins & Rayner at No. 95 Front Street, New York, which afterward became George C. Collins & Co. He was one of the Union League Club. Although of retiring disposition, he was brought into more public notice by the "draft-riots," after which he served on a committee for prosecuting the claims of the families of the murdered negroes against the city. He was also one of the largest contributors to the fund raised for the relief

of these families. A member of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, it was principally by his efforts that the new church edifice on Fifth Avenue was erected. During the panic of "Black Friday" he borrowed on his own credit $80,000 to carry the new building through the crisis. He was not only charitable to the destitute, but lenient toward the weak.

Feb. 10.—SPACKMAN, Rev. HENRY S., D. D., Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, and chaplain of the Episcopal Hospital there; died at that institution, aged 64. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1832. In 1834 he was elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and, with the exception of one year, he was a member of the Legislature for the next ten years. He was ordained priest in 1847, was rector of St. Mark's, Frankford, of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, and of Trinity Church, Williamsport. From 1862 to 1868 he was military chaplain, and in 1869 was appointed chaplain of the Episcopal Hospital. Dr. Spackman organized a successful system of "cottage lectures" during Lent, the object of which was to carry the gospel to the homes of the congregation.

Feb. 12.—GEOLDEN, Rev. JOHN BAPTIST, of the Jesuits' College, New Orleans.

Feb. 26.—BEDEL, General JOHN; died at Bath, N. H., aged 52 years. He was the son of General Moody Bedel, and was born in Indian Stream Territory, July 8, 1822. He enlisted as a private in the Mexican War in 1847, and became captain in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised in Bath until 1853, when he entered the Treasury Department at Washington, and remained there until the breaking out of the civil war. He was then appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers, June 27, 1862; was wounded July 10, 1863, and captured at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. He was promoted to colonel of that regiment, while a prisoner of war, April 6, 1864, and paroled on the 9th of December of the same year. He was made a brigadier-general of the U. S. Volunteers, by brevet, dating from March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, and was mustered out of the service July 20, 1865. He represented the town of Bath in the Legislature, and was for two or three years the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor.

Feb. 26.—MURPHY, JAMES, the "Irish Giant;" died at Baltimore, Md., aged 33 years. He died of a bronchial disease. He was about eight feet high, and weighed 350 pounds. He traveled several years with a show, and was exhibited in many parts of the United States.

March 1.—CHASE, HORACE; died in Hopkinton, N. H., at the age of 87. He was born at Unity, N. H., December 14, 1788, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, in the class of 1814. He read law with the late Judge Matthew Harvey, and commenced practice in the town of Goshen, in 1818, where he remained until 1821, when he removed to Hopkinton, and formed a law partnership with Judge Harvey, and remained in that town to his death. He served as representative from Hopkinton in the Legislature of 1829, and was Assistant Clerk of the House in the years 1830–'32. He was postmaster from 1829 to 1850, and Judge of Probate for Merrimac County from 1833 to 1855. In 1845 he published the "New Hampshire Probate Directory."

March 2.—THOMAS, General LORENZO, U. S. A., Adjutant-General of the Army; died in Washington, D. C., aged 71 years. He was born in Delaware. After completing his course at the Military Academy, he entered the army in 1823 as second-lieutenant, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in 1861. He was Secretary of War a short time during President Johnson's Administration.

March 7.—BUFFINGTON, Hon. JAMES, M. C., Representative from Massachusetts; died at Fall River, aged 59 years. He was born at Fall River, March 16, 1817. He was educated at the Friends' College, Providence. He served for a season as a private soldier in a Fall River regiment during the civil war. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses.

March 12.—LONGYEAR, Judge JOHN W.; died in Michigan. He was born October 22, 1820, in Ulster County, N. Y. In 1844 he went to Michigan, where he was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, and reëlected in 1864. In 1867 he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1870 he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, an office which he held until his death.

March 16.—LAURIE, JAMES, an able and widely-known civil engineer; died in Hartford, Conn., aged 69; was a native of Scotland; was the chief-engineer of a road in New Jersey, another in New England, and another in Nova Scotia. He was also consulting engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel.

March 19.—ALEXIS, Sister ANN, the head of the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, Boston; died in that city. For forty-three years she was devoted to the Roman Catholic orphans of that city. For fifty-six years she was a Sister of Charity. She went to Boston in 1832 from Baltimore. She gave her long life to the welfare of the friendless and the forsaken.

March 23.—HICKMAN, Hon. JOHN; died at West Chester, Pa., aged 65. He was born at West Bradford, Pa., September 11, 1810; was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was nominated in his district for Congress in 1844, but was defeated. He was nominated again in 1854, and was elected. He secured the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for President in the Cincinnati Convention. In 1858 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, receiving the

support of a portion of the Republican party. He was reëlected as a Republican to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

March 26.—BYRNES, Rev. REID PATRICIO; died at Rochester, N. Y., aged 42 years. He was born in Montevideo, South America, in 1833. Father Byrnes was ordained about sixteen years ago, and served in Corning, Jamestown, Lockport, and Rochester. He died pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Rochester.

March 27.—STILES, Rev. JOSEPH C., a well-known Presbyterian minister; died at Savannah, Ga., aged 79 years. He was for some years pastor of the Mercer Street Church, New York City.

March 28.—STEMMLER, Judge JOHN A.; died in New York City, aged 69 years. He was born in the Palatinate of Bavaria in 1806, and was educated in the Universities of Munich and Heidelberg. Having, while a student, espoused ultra-liberal opinions, he opposed the constituted authorities, and as a consequence had to flee the country. He came to New York in 1829, and entered the office of Judge Brady's father, and afterward practised on his own account. He was for some time American correspondent of the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, and once owner and editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*. In 1863 he was elected Judge of the Seventh District Court of New York City, and was reëlected in 1869. He held his seat on the bench until recently, when sickness compelled him to abandon his judicial duties.

April 5.—HENDERSON, Dr. A. A., medical director of the U. S. Navy. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Navy from that State in 1841. He was made medical director, with the relative rank of captain, in 1871, and since that time had been stationed in New York or Brooklyn, where he died.

April 6.—PAGE, Colonel JAMES, a venerable member of the Philadelphia bar, and for many years commander of the State "Fencibles;" died in Philadelphia. From 1833 to 1841 he was postmaster of Philadelphia. He joined the "Fencibles" in 1814, and was elected captain in 1819, and held the command until 1861, a period of forty-two years. In the Kensington riots he was engaged in a conflict in which several persons were killed and wounded. Colonel Page was also a prominent member of the Masonic Order.

April 9.—ATOCHA, Judge A. A., of New Orleans; died in that city. He was Judge of the Superior Criminal Court of New Orleans, and formerly provost-marshal under General Butler.

April 9.—WILLERS, CALVIN, deputy Secretary of State of New York; died at Albany, aged 84 years.

April 10.—HAMILTON, General ANDREW J.; died at Austin, Texas. About thirty years ago he migrated to that State from Alabama. He practised law many years at Austin, served several terms in the Legislature, and, after being Attorney-General, represented a district from 1859 to 1861 in Congress. He was a Unionist, and made speeches against accession at Brenham and Galveston, in November, 1861. He remained North during the early part of the war, but subsequently accepted the commission of major-general in the Union Army, and was sent to Matamoros, where, having no troops to command, he remained inactive. In 1865 he returned to Texas as Provisional Governor, and retained that office until the election of Governor Throckmorton in 1866. When Throckmorton was afterward deposed by the military, General Hamilton was made a Justice of the Supreme Court. General Hamilton was an independent candidate for Governor in 1869, but was defeated by ex-Governor Davis.

April 10.—HAMILTON, Father GEORGE A., of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, Indianapolis, Ind.; died in that city, aged 57 years. He was a native of Kentucky, and a relative of Bishop Spalding, of Baltimore. He had had charge of St. Mary's Church since 1862. He was of the party of one hundred who last year made a pilgrimage to Rome and various other parts of Europe.

April 10.—SLADE, Hon. JAMES M.; was born at Middlebury, Vt.; died there, at the age of 60. He was the son of Hon. W. M. Slade, fifteenth Governor of Vermont; was a Representative in Congress from 1831 to 1834, and Lieutenant-Governor from 1856 to 1858.

April 13.—MCJILTON, Rev. JOHN N.; died in New York City. He was born in Baltimore, in 1805. He was educated in the Protestant Episcopal faith, and having been ordained priest was placed in charge of St. James's African Church, Baltimore. He was for some time editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*. He was also prominently identified with several scientific and charitable societies. For some years he had resided in the city of New York, in order to assist Mr. John Hecker in his various religious, educational, and charitable enterprises. He was for some time rector of the Madison Street Mission Church, New York City.

April 13.—WELLS, SAMUEL, a well-known professor of phrenology, and proprietor of the *Phrenological Journal;* died in New York City, aged 55 years.

April 14.—QUARTLEY, FREDERICK W., well-known engraver; died in New York City. He was born in Bath, England, in 1808, and came to the United States twenty-four years ago. For twelve years he was employed by the publishers of *Harper's Weekly*. Afterward he was induced by the Appletons to work exclusively for their *Journal* and for their book entitled "Picturesque America."

April 15.—SHANLY, CHARLES DAWSON; died at Jacksonville, Fla., aged 50 years; was author of many essays and descriptive articles in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and many poems and ballads. He was also a contributor to the *New York Leader*, *New York Weekly Review*, the

New York Albion, and the *World*. He was a native of Ireland, and had lived in England and Canada before he settled in New York City, where he resided about eighteen years.

April 19.—Bleecker, Richard W.; died in New York City. He was born there, in 1821. He was a generous patron of the arts and sciences, and was an active member of the Historical Society and the American Institute, as well as a corresponding member of several other art and historical societies, both at home and abroad. The literary receptions held at his house were attended for many years by the most prominent artists and authors of the country.

April 20.—Hodges, Hon. S. H.; died at Washington, D. C. He was born at Clarendon, Vt., January 12, 1804. He practised law in Rutland for many years, and was appointed Commissioner of Patents by President Fillmore. In 1861 he was appointed one of the commissioners of a Board of Appeals in Patent Causes.

April 20.—Moulton, Joseph W., historian and writer on law; died at Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y., aged 85 years. Mr. Moulton was born at Stratford, Conn., in June, 1789, whence the family to which he belonged moved to Troy, N. Y., while he was young. He studied law, and, after being admitted to the bar, moved to Buffalo, and made a moderate fortune by investments in real estate. He afterward came to this city. In 1824 and 1826, in conjunction with J. V. N. Yates, he published "A History of the State of New York," which, however, was devoted entirely to the earlier history of the State. His chief publications, besides this, were "New York as it was Seventy Years Ago," "View of the City of Orange as it was in 1673," and "Chancery Practice." During the later years of his life he lived in Roslyn, engaged in historical and legal researches.

April 21.—Whitmarsh, Samuel, formerly an enterprising manufacturer of Northampton, Mass.; died in that town, aged 74 years. He formed a silk company at Northampton. This proving unsuccessful, he went to the West Indies and introduced the growth of mulberry-trees and silk-worms in the mountain-region of Jamaica. While there his business was so profitable that he sent about thirty thousand dollars to Northampton with direction to pay in full every dollar he owed there. His agent informed him that twenty-five or fifty per cent. would give entire satisfaction; but that would not satisfy Mr. Whitmarsh, who ordered the money to be justly distributed. The consequence was that the money found its way into the hands of almost every person in town. Ultimately failing in Jamaica, he returned to Northampton to end his days in dependence.

April 28.—Gale, Levin, a distinguished lawyer of Maryland; died in Baltimore, aged 51. He was a native of Cecil County, Md. He was a barrister as contradistinguished from an attorney. He had a large practice, and argued many cases before the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

April 28.—Greene, John C., prominent merchant of New York City; was born in New Jersey, and, when very young, entered the mercantile house of N. L. & G. Griswold, in South Street. He was employed as a clerk in the counting-room, but, as he displayed unusual commercial sagacity, he was appointed supercargo of the ship Panama, and other vessels, and made many voyages to South America and other parts of the world. In 1833 he entered the house of Russell & Co., at Canton, China, and laid the foundation of his rapidly-accumulated and large fortune. In 1839, on his return to New York, he married the daughter of the late George Griswold, and took a prominent part in the social, business, and public enterprises of the city. He had been for many years a director of the Bank of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce, and a manager of several of the leading charitable and public institutions. He took an active interest in the University of New York, and more especially in Princeton College, to which he gave a large part of his fortune.

April 30.—Charlick, Oliver, politician and railroad speculator; was born in New York City, about the year 1810, and died at Bayside, near Flushing, Long Island.

May 5.—Butterworth, Samuel F., lawyer, politician, and speculator; died in San Francisco. He studied and practised law in New York City, and was at the head of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street during the Administration of President Buchanan. He was afterward sent to California as Superintendent of the New Amaden Mining Company. He is said to have died worth $7,000,000 in lands and other real estate.

May 7.—Biddle, Thomas, United States minister to Ecuador; died in Guayaquil. He was a nephew of the famous Nicholas Biddle. He had had much experience in diplomacy in British India, in Cuba, and in South America. In 1857 he was appointed commissioner to adjust the claims of the United States upon the States of Columbia. Mr. Biddle held the rank of colonel in the army. He served his country abroad more than twenty years.

May 9.—Dimock, Dr. Susan, of Boston, Mass.; was lost in the Schiller, which was wrecked off the coast of Cornwall, England. She was born in North Carolina, in 1847. When only twelve years old, she told her father she wished to study medicine and become a physician. During the war her family came North, and twice she applied for admission into the Medical School of Harvard University, and was twice refused. She went to Zürich, in Switzerland, where she graduated with honors. She afterward studied at Vienna, where she made a very favorable impression. Returning to Boston she became resident physician of the Hospital for Women

and Children. She was highly successful in the best sense.

May 18.—MAYER, Rev. LEONARD (O. S. B.), of Newark, N. J.; died in Newark. He was a native of Wittenberg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1848. When ordained to the priesthood he stood high as a musician, being at one time Musical Director of St. Vincent's College, Pa. During the civil war he was pastor of a German church in Richmond, Va. His labors among the Confederate troops greatly impaired his health. He was not only Superior of the Benedictines of High Street, Newark, but also pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church in that city.

May 20.—BRIGHT, Hon. JESSE D., lawyer and Senator of Indiana; died in Baltimore, Md., aged 63 years. He was born in Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., December 18, 1812. Removing to Indiana, he received an academic education, studied and practised law; was Circuit Judge of the State, State Senator, United States Marshal, and Lieutenant-Governor; was United States Senator from 1845 to February, 1862, at which time he was expelled on the charge of disloyalty. During the war, or soon after, he removed with his family to Carrollton, Ky., and thence to Covington, in each of which cities he practised his profession. Within the past year the deceased had made Baltimore his home. At the time of his expulsion from the Senate party spirit ran high, and some of the best legal authorities then in the Senate, among whom was the late Judge Harris, of Albany, N. Y., defended his claim to a seat in that body.

May 27.—MORGAN, Rev. GILBERT, D. D.; was born in Central New York in 1791. Early in the present century he was active in the organization of Presbyterian churches and academies in the western sections of New York State. Removing to Pennsylvania in 1836, Dr. Morgan became President of the Western University at Pittsburg. At the request of a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, he prepared a report which became the basis of the educational system in that State. He became connected with the Hampden Sidney College in Virginia. He rendered important educational services in North Carolina, where he lived several years. Subsequently he made South Carolina his home, having purchased the Bradford Springs, an estate on the hills of the Santee River, about fifteen miles from Sumter, which he retained until his death. He was a favorite preacher, and contributed largely to theological journals. In 1870 the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His latest public sermon was at the opening of the services in the Rev. Dr. John Hall's new church on Fifth Avenue.

May 27.—WELLS, DARIUS, the inventor of wood type; died in Paterson, N. J., aged 75 years. Before he made his discovery, job-printers had, for three centuries, relied on metal type, which, by reason of cost of the metal, forbade the use of very large letters. Mr. Wells had to invent his own tools in order to make his large wooden type. These tools have since been of great service to wood-engravers. He had served as postmaster of Paterson.

May 29.—BAKER, WILLIAM H., a well-known American artist; died in Brooklyn. He began to practise his art in New Orleans, where he became known as a very successful portrait-painter. About ten years ago he settled in Brooklyn. One of his most successful portraits is a life-size painting of Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, which he painted for the Episcopal General Convention. For several years he was the principal of the Free School of Design of the Brooklyn Art Association.

June 4.—BALCH, Rev. LEWIS P. W., D. D.; died at Detroit, Mich. He was born at Lewisburg, Va., in 1814, was three years at West Point and afterward at Princeton. He became rector of St. Andrew's, Philadelphia, and in 1847 rector of St. Bartholomew's, in New York City. Next he became rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, and then successively at Newport and Bristol, R. I., and at Middletown, Conn. Subsequently he was made President of Helmuth College and Archdeacon of Kent, in Canada. In November, 1874, he became rector of Grace Church, Detroit. For thirteen years he was secretary of the House of Bishops. He received during his life thirty-four calls.

June 4.—MCKENNA, Rev. MICHAEL, first pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, in New York City; died at the rectory. He was born in Greencastle, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1820. In 1860 he visited the United States. He returned to Ireland, whence he was soon after affiliated to the archdiocese of New York, where he was assigned in turn to assist at the parishes of St. Peter's, in Barclay Street, the Transfiguration, in Mott Street, and St. Mary's, in Grand Street. The last-named parish was divided by the then Archbishop (now Cardinal) McCloskey into the parishes of St. Mary and St. Rose of Lima, with Father McKenna as pastor of the latter. The parish was a very poor one. A temporary frame-building was at first used for a church, but his zeal and energy enabled him soon to erect a church. He was engaged in the erection of schools for his parish at the time of his death. Father McKenna was a scholar, being so well versed in philosophy and theology that his opinions in all such matters were regarded as authoritative.

June 9.—JAMES, Rev. HORACE; died at Worcester, Mass. He was formerly chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, and in 1864 was superintendent of freedmen in the Department of North Carolina.

June 11.—RYERSON, Judge MARTIN; died at

Newton, N. J., aged 60 years. He was a member of the Commission on the Alabama Claims.

June 11.—WINLOCK, Prof. JOSEPH, director of the observatory at Cambridge, Mass.

June 14.—DRAKE, SAMUEL G., American antiquarian; died in Boston, Mass., at the age of 77 years. He was born October 10, 1798, at Pittsfield, N. H., and was educated at the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty he became a school-teacher, and continued so seven years. In 1830 Mr. Drake established his noted book-store in Boston, where he dealt in old and curious books, giving special attention to such as related to the early history of this country. His labors as an antiquarian began in 1824, as editor of a reprint of Colonel Church's "History of King Philip's War." This was followed in 1832 by the "Indian Biography," and in 1833 by "The Book of the Indians; or, a Biography and History of the Indians of North America," a valuable work, of which over ten editions have been published. In 1836 Mr. Drake published "The Old Indian Chronicle," being a collection of narratives of the early colonial wars. In 1839 he prepared "Indian Captivities," a volume containing the accounts given by settlers of the sufferings they endured while in the hands of the Indians. Mr. Drake began in 1847 the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," and some years later published "The History of Boston," a large work, profusely illustrated with portraits, autographs, and views of buildings and localities. Mr. Drake contributed to numerous periodicals, and imparted information freely to authors intent on studying the annals of the olden time.

June 20.—CASSEL, DOUGLAS, lieutenant-commander U. S. Navy; died at Germantown, Pa. He entered the Naval Academy in 1860, but, owing to the exigencies of the civil war, did not complete his course, but was ordered into active service. He participated in all the most important naval engagements in the Gulf and Atlantic squadrons. He was, in 1868, promoted to the rank he held at the time of his death. He had lately returned from the China station, where he had served as a commander of Japanese troops in the expedition to Formosa.

June 20.—LORE, DALLAS, D. D., was a native of Philadelphia, and died at Auburn, N. Y. In 1847 he was sent to Buenos Ayres as a missionary, and preached there to the English-speaking residents. Upon his return he organized a mission in New Mexico. In the course of his ministry he preached in the Philadelphia and New Jersey Conferences. In 1864 Dr. Lore was elected editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, published in Syracuse, for the conferences of Central and Northern New York. His daughter, Miss Julia Lore, was educated and graduated as a physician, and recently sailed for India as a missionary.

June 20.—MASON, M. W., inventor of the locomotive head-light and other useful railway improvements; died at Rochester, N. Y.

June 25.—THOMPSON, MORTIMER, a humorous writer, well known as "Doesticks;" died in the city of New York. He was born near Rochester, N. Y., about forty years ago. In his childhood his parents moved to the West. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, then went to New York and obtained a position with Sackett, Davis & Potter, in Maiden Lane. Some letters from Niagara Falls, published in the *Tribune*, first brought him into public notice. He next appeared in the character of reporter of the Police Court for the *Tribune*, his paragraphs being in rhyme. He then wrote a series of sketches of the fortune-tellers of New York, afterward published in a volume, entitled "The Witches of New York." He also wrote biographical articles on the actors of the day. Mr. Thompson wrote several other books, among which were "Plurubustah," "What he Says," and "Nothing to Say." His literary name was "Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B." Mr. Thompson was twice married, first to Miss Clive, a daughter of General Clive, of Minnesota; secondly to a daughter of Mrs. James Parton, or "Fanny Fern," of New York City.

June 27.—HORSFORD, Prof. SAMUEL CURTIS, a well-known educator of Paterson, N. J.; died in that city. He was born in Falls Village, Litchfield County, Conn., in 1842, was graduated at Wesleyan University, Conn., and in 1850 was admitted to the bar in that State. He had been an instructor in Paterson for about twenty years.

June 28.—CHUBBUCK, SAMUEL W., inventor and manufacturer of telegraph apparatus; died at Utica, N. Y., aged seventy-five years. He was born in Vermont. At an early age he removed to Eaton, Madison County, N. Y. He went to Utica about thirty years ago, and established a shop for the manufacture of telegraph instruments. He made, it is said, the first telegraphic instrument ever manufactured. One of his inventions was that by which the paper on the reel could be used forty times. The circuit-closer attachment to the key, and the famous "pony" sounder, were also invented by him. He had a practical knowledge of chemistry, optics, and many other sciences. During the "coin-fever" he gathered a collection which was at one time valued at $30,000. Of late his taste ran to musical instruments, which, together with his former collection of mathematical, optical, and philosophical instruments, the accumulation of a lifetime, filled a "curiosity-shop."

July 2.—WARREN, EDWARD A., ex-member of Congress from Arkansas; died in Nevada County, Ark. He was born in Greene County, Ala., May 2, 1818. After receiving a liberal education he studied law. He served in the Mississippi Legislature in 1845 and 1846, and in the Legislature of Arkansas, in 1848 and 1849, as Speaker of the House. In 1850 he was elected State's Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District of Arkansas. In 1853 Mr.

Warren was elected to the Thirty-third Congress from the Second District of Arkansas, as a Democrat. He was also a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress. During his service as a Representative he was a member of the Committee on the Militia, and Railroads and Canals.

July 3.—FLORENCE, THOMAS B., ex-member of Congress from Philadelphia; died at Washington, D. C. In earlier life he was captain of the Independent Rifle Company, which was accepted for service in Mexico. He was elected to Congress by the Democratic party, his rival being Mr. Lavin, the "National American" candidate.

July 6.—IVES, ROBERT H., senior partner in the firm of Brown & Ives; died at Providence, R. I., aged 77 years. The firm of which he was the senior partner at the time of his death was the largest cotton-manufacturing firm in New England. For many years it has taken an active interest in the general welfare of the State, and aided largely in promoting the industrial prosperity of Rhode Island. The firm owned or was interested in cotton-mills at Blackstone, Mass., and Ashton, Lonsdale, and Scituate, R. I., and other places, in the successful management of which great wealth was amassed. Liberality was shown toward the employés of the firm in the payment of wages, and every effort was made for their improvement. Libraries were established at the several factories, and educational opportunities were afforded the employés. The company's mills at Lonsdale were perhaps the most complete of their kind in the country. The firm of Brown & Ives exercised a controlling influence in the Republican party of the State.

July 7.—BARRY, General HENRY W.; died at Washington, D. C. He was born in New York City, and was self-educated. He taught school in Kentucky, and afterward became a lawyer at Washington. He entered the Union army as a private early in the war; organized the first regiment of colored troops raised in Kentucky; commanded a brigade and for a time a division of the army, and was brevetted twice for gallant and meritorious conduct, the last brevet being for the rank of major-general. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Mississippi in 1867, a State Senator in 1868, and the same year was elected to Congress in the Third District. He was reëlected to the latter position in 1870 and 1872. General Barry was chairman of the Committee on Postal Expenditures in the last Congress. He was an Administration Republican, and owed his political success to the support of the colored people. He had been a member of Congress from Mississippi since 1868.

July 7.—PIZARRO, Chevalier Don JOSÉ A.; died at Baltimore. He was many years consul of Spain and Mexico for the State of Maryland, and Professor of the Spanish Language in St. Mary's College.

July 8.—BLAIR, FRANCIS PRESTON, Jr.; died at St. Louis. He was born at Lexington, Ky., February 19, 1821, and graduated at Princeton College in 1841. Returning to Washington, where his father had charge of the Administration organ, the *Globe*, he studied law and then went to Kentucky, where he was admitted to the bar in 1843. He commenced practice at St. Louis, but, his health failing, he made a journey with a party of trappers to the Rocky Mountains. Being in New Mexico when the war broke out he enlisted as a private soldier under Sterling Price, and engaged in all the battles of the war until 1847, from that of Palo Alto to Buena Vista. In 1848 he returned to St. Louis and resumed the practice of law. He attached himself to the "Free-Soil" branch of the Democratic party, and from 1852 to 1856 served two terms in the Missouri Legislature. He entered the House of Representatives in 1857, and from that year until 1865 represented the St. Louis district. When the civil war broke out he secretly enrolled one thousand volunteers; he took command of the force as colonel, and captured Fort Jackson. He afterward left his place in Congress, and with the rank of major-general he joined the army of General Sherman. He took part in the one hundred days' siege of Vicksburg. In the march from Memphis to Chattanooga he commanded the Fifteenth Corps, and led his men in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. In December, 1863, his corps having gone into winter quarters, he resumed his seat in Congress. But at the opening of the campaign in the subsequent fall he again took command, and led the Seventeenth Corps in General Sherman's army in "the march to the sea." In 1866 he was nominated by President Johnson as collector of internal revenue at St. Louis, but was rejected by the Senate. He was also among the nominees as minister to Austria, but he was again denied confirmation. Becoming dissatisfied with the policy of the Republicans, he returned to the Democratic party, and was in 1868 its candidate for the vice-presidency on the ticket with Mr. Seymour as President. In January, 1871, General Blair entered again the State Legislature of Missouri, and in the same month he was elected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. He took his seat January 25th, and retired at the end of the term in 1873. Resuming his residence in St. Louis, he was appointed State Superintendent of Insurance, and held that position at the time of his death.

July 8.—PAPY, MARIANNO D., an eminent lawyer of Tallahassee, Fla.; died in that city. Born in St. Augustine, he studied law in Tallahassee, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1846, he became Clerk of the Court of Appeals and continued in that office until 1850. He was member of the Legislature in 1853, when he was elected Attorney-General. He was twice reëlected, and held the office until 1860, when he declined another reëlection. He

was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church.

July 9.—LOBDELL, DANIEL G.; died at Washington, D. C. He was about 65 years of age. He was supervising special agent of the Treasury Department.

July 9.—OSGOOD, Rev. SEWALL M., D. D.; died at Chicago, Ill., aged 68 years. He was born in Henderson, N. Y., March 2, 1803. He was in 1834 appointed printer to the Baptist mission at Maulmain, Burmah, where he was ordained to the work of the ministry May 10, 1836. He was associated with Adoniram Judson, Eugeneo Kincaid, and other pioneer missionaries in India, in planting there the first Baptist churches. His health failing, he returned to the United States in April, 1846. He closed his connection with the mission in 1849. Since that time he had been for many years in the service of the Baptist Missionary Union as agent or district secretary—stationed, almost always, at Chicago, Ill.

July 10.—BENNING, General HENRY L., Southern leader and judge; died in Columbus, Ga., aged 60 years. He was born in Columbia, in 1813, and commenced the practice of law in that city as a partner of the noted Seaborn Jones, and first distinguished himself in certain bank cases. For some years he was Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia. He went into the Confederate service as colonel of the Seventeenth Georgia Regiment, and became brigadier-general of the historic Benning's Brigade. He took part in every fight in Northern Virginia until wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. For his stubbornness and coolness in battle he received the *sobriquet* of "Old Rock."

July 10.—HOLDEN, CHARLES, of Portland, Me.; died in that city. He was for three years member of the State Senate, and was president of that body in 1848. For three years he was member of the Executive Council, and had also held several other important offices.

July 11.—MASON, CHARLES KEMBLE, once a well-known actor; died in Brooklyn. He was born in Peterborough, Eng., about 1800. He first appeared on the stage in London in 1823. He came to America in 1834. His final appearance on the stage was in 1869, in conjunction with his relative, Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

July 11.—MORIARTY, the Very Rev. Dr., distinguished Catholic divine; died at Villanova, Delaware County, Pa. He was pastor of St. Augustine's Church, in Philadelphia, at the time of the riots, when the edifice was destroyed by fire.

July 11.—SIMS, HENRY A., architect; died in Philadelphia. He was born in Philadelphia, December 22, 1834. He was originally a civil engineer. He designed and constructed many public and private buildings in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. For a long time he was the foreign correspondent of the American Institute of Architects.

July 16.—YARD, Rev. R. B.; died at Elizabeth, N. J. He was graduated at Pennington Seminary, and entered the ministry in 1848. Having served in various churches in Rahway, Morristown, and Jersey City, he was chosen chaplain of the First Regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers, and obtained the *sobriquet* of the "Fighting Chaplain." He was a Methodist and also a member of St. John's Masonic Lodge, Newark, N. J.

July 21.—HERSEY, SAMUEL F., a Representative in Congress from Maine; died at Bangor, Me. He was born in Sumner, Me., April 12, 1812. He began as a bank clerk, but subsequently engaged in the lumber-business in Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1842, of the Executive Council of the State in 1851 and 1852, and of the Legislature again in 1857, 1865, 1867, and 1869. He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions in 1860 and 1864, and a member of the National Republican Committee from 1864 to 1868. Mr. Hersey was elected in 1872 on the Republican ticket to Congress from the Fourth District of Maine, composed of the northern and northeastern sections of the State, bordering upon Canada. In September, 1874, he was reëlected to Congress. In the House of Representatives, he was a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

July 21.—NOLAN, SAMUEL B. B. (C. E.), inventor; died in New York City. He was born in Dublin, in 1808. In early life he served in the British naval and land forces. In 1850 he came to the United States for the purpose of selling a patent-right for the ruling of paper (the invention of his father), which he disposed of for a considerable sum. He then directed his attention to civil engineering, and was the inventor of numerous plans for the construction of underground and elevated railroads, rafts to be used in case of shipwrecks, improvements in pumps, valves, bridges, manufacture of paper, etc. He devoted a great deal of attention to preparing designs for an underground arcade-road, to connect the lower and upper quarters of this city, and on two occasions his plans embodied in a bill passed unanimously both branches of the Legislature, but were vetoed by the Governor, on the ground that the proposed route would interfere with Central and other parks. Plans of Mr. Nolan were before the Rapid Transit Commissioners at the time of his death, and he left the world expecting that his long-cherished ideas would soon be carried into successful operation.

July 23.—SINGER, ISAAC MERRITT, inventor of a sewing-machine, was born at Oswego, N. Y., October 27, 1811, and died at Torquay, England, aged 63 years. Being a machinist by trade, Mr. Singer made himself thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of sewing-machines, and for several years he gave his undivided attention to their improvement. Moving from Boston to New York, he finished his machine—which was known as a single-thread, chain-stitch machine—and opened a manufac-

tory. Mr. Singer was materially aided in his early efforts by Edward Clark, a wealthy lawyer, with whom, however, he had some trouble after having compromised the suits brought against him by the Howe Sewing-Machine Company for infringement upon patents held by them. The difficulty with his friend was finally settled, each agreeing, while retaining an equal interest in the machine, to place its manufacture in the hands of a company. The profits on his invention soon made Mr. Singer a wealthy man, and, leaving this country, he took up his residence some time ago in Paris. He afterward went to England, where he lived in a curiously constructed house which he built at Torquay.

July 24.—YEATES, JOHN LLOYD, M. D.; died in Baltimore, aged 78 years. A native of Harford County, Md., born December, 1802, he was graduated M. D. from the University of Maryland in 1822. In early life he was an active politician. He was held in high regard by his professional brethren, and was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been repeatedly elected "Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland and the District of Columbia."

July 25.—MUMFORD, GEORGE H., vice-president and secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company; died at Paris, France. He was born in the city of Rochester, N. Y., September 22, 1840. He was a graduate of Harvard University, and in 1863 he was admitted to the Rochester bar, but shortly after became an agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the Pacific coast section of the line. After five years of service there, he was called to New York City and elected vice-president and secretary of the company. He had given particular attention to modern languages, and was a writer of merit, his articles on the postal telegraph system having been copied into European newspapers.

July 27.—BURLEIGH, Mrs. CELIA, preacher and reformer; died at Syracuse, at the age of 48 years. She was the widow of William H. Burleigh, a strong advocate of antislavery and female suffrage principles, who died in Brooklyn in 1871. Mrs. Burleigh was the first president of the Woman's Club of Brooklyn, and took an active part in the advocacy of woman suffrage and other liberal and reform movements. After the death of her husband, she prepared herself for the ministry, and was pastor of a Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, Conn., until 1873, when her failing health compelled her to resign the position, and she went to the water-cure establishment of Dr. Jackson, in Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y. Mrs. Burleigh had a wide reputation as an able writer and an eloquent speaker.

July 28.—LAMSON, Colonel TRUMAN; died at Bennington, Vt., aged 80 years. He was the inventor of the present method of rifling guns. From forty to fifty years ago he was the most distinguished "shot" in America.

Aug. 1.—MCCABE, Rev. Dr. JAMES D., a well-known Episcopal clergyman of Maryland; died in Baltimore, aged 67. He was born in Richmond, Va., April 15, 1808. He entered the Methodist ministry at twenty-one, but in 1845 he passed into the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and was rector of several parishes in Virginia until 1855, when he went to Baltimore as associate rector of St. Paul's Church. He was afterward rector of several other parishes in Maryland. He was held in high regard, and on two occasions he was chosen bishop, but declined, preferring a more retired sphere of duty. He was a man of varied attainments and philanthropic sentiments. He ranks as one of the founders of the Order of Odd-Fellows, and was the author of the ritual used in that order. As a Mason he was quite as prominent. He was Past Grand Master of Odd-Fellows and Past Grand Chief Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Virginia, and was for a number of years Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, during which time he was elected Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge. He filled the position of Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Masons of Virginia, and Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodges of Virginia and Maryland. He was author of several degrees in Odd-Fellowship, was editor at one time of the *Olive Branch*, and also of the *Odd-Fellows' Magazine*.

Aug. 3.—LEWIS, WINSLOW, M. D., an eminent surgeon of Boston; died in that city, aged 76 years. He was born in Boston, on July 8, 1799, graduated at Harvard University in 1819, and received his degree of M. D. in 1822. He continued his medical studies under Dupuytren in Paris, and Abernethy in London, and after his return to this country practised his profession with great success in Boston. For many years he was the consulting physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital; he served several terms in the State Legislature, presided over the New England Historical and Genealogical Society for some time, and was Grand Master of the Masons in Massachusetts in 1855–'56, and again in 1860. Dr. Lewis was also an eminent contributor to the medical literature of the country.

Aug. 4.—DRAKE, Commander ANDREW JACKSON, U. S. Navy; died at Newark, N. J. He was born in Morristown, N. J., about 1818, and in 1837 he was appointed a midshipman-at-large by President Jackson. When a young man he was noted for courage, skill as a seaman, and devotion to the service. His first exploit was to bring home a sloop-of-war from the coast of Africa, when all the officers were sick with the yellow fever. He rose by promotion to the rank of commander, to which he was appointed in 1862. He served during the war as commander of the sloop-of-war Sagamore and the double-enders Cimmarone and Iosco. He was engaged chiefly in blockade duty off the coast of Florida and the long siege off Fort

Fisher, and also assisted in the capture of the rebel iron-clad Atlanta. His earlier service was in the West Indies and on the African and Pacific coasts. After the war he was appointed to the command of the Mackinaw, and went to the Bay of Fundy to protect the fishing interests. He made his last cruise in 1866, and was retired on his return, after a long and faithful service. He was then appointed by Governor Ward a Pilot-Commissioner, and reappointed by successive State administrations. For the past two years he was president of the board.

Aug. 4.—VAN ANDEN, ISAAC, proprietor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and long an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Brooklyn; died at Poughkeepsie. He was born in the last-named city, in 1813. He had taken an active interest in the affairs of Brooklyn for over forty years.

Aug. 7.—MADDEN, Judge JOHN B.; died at Long Island City, N. Y., 1875. He was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, in 1823, and at the age of twenty-three came to the United States. He was member of the State Assembly for several years from Queens County. He was City Justice of Long Island City at the time of his death.

Aug. 15.—MORRIS, GEORGE U., commander in the U. S. Navy; died in Virginia. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed to the Navy from that State. He entered the service August 14, 1836, and remained in it over twenty-six years, and had over fourteen years of active duty. He was commander of the Cumberland when she was sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. He received his commission as commander, July 25, 1866. His residence was in Georgetown, D. C.

Aug. 17.—PARKER, Prof. JOEL, L.L. D., an eminent jurist; died at Cambridge, Mass. He was born at Jaffrey, N. H., January 25, 1795, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811, becoming afterward Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in that institution. He was a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in 1833, and became Chief-Justice in 1838. He was Royal Professor of Law at Cambridge University from 1847 to 1868. He was the author of more than twenty publications, most of which were contributions to the volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Aug. 17.—WELLER, JOHN B.; died in New Orleans; was a native of Ohio, and represented a district of that State in Congress, from 1839 to 1845. He was the first U. S. Commissioner to Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Afterward settling in California, he was, in 1851, sent to the U. S. Senate from that State. In December, 1860, he was appointed minister to Mexico, and in 1864 he was a delegate to the Democratic Convention at Chicago.

Aug. 23.—EDWARDS, JONATHAN; died in New Haven, Conn., aged 77 years. He was a grandson of the famous theologian, Jonathan Edwards; graduated at Yale College in 1819; he studied law at Judge Gould's law-school at Litchfield, and commenced practice in Troy, N. Y., of which city he was at one time mayor, and several times a member of the Legislature of New York.

Aug. 23.—GROVER, Judge MARTIN; died at Angelica, N. Y. He was a resident of Alleghany County, where he gained a good reputation as a lawyer. He was nominated Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1865, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Henry R. Selden. He was a Democrat of the Silas Wright school, and acted with the party until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when he became a Republican. He was firmly opposed to legislative corruption. For years he went by the name of the "ragged lawyer," on account of his appearance in court with his garments torn, or sadly the worse for wear. He was very popular in Alleghany, Wyoming, and adjacent counties. He was some years since elected by an overwhelming majority Judge of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District. His term did not expire until the close of December, 1867. Unlike some judicial officers, he studiously avoided taking an active part in political gatherings and campaigns.

Aug. 23.—NUTT, Rev. CYRUS, D. D., late president of the University of Indiana; died at Bloomington, Ind., about 64 years of age. He was a native of Western Pennsylvania. He graduated at Meadville, overcoming the difficulties of poverty in the gaining of his education. He came to Indiana in 1838, and was the first president of Asbury University, Greencastle, organizing that college with three scholars in a small room twelve by fifteen feet, which is yet standing. He remained president until the election of Bishop Simpson, in 1839, and then took the place of Professor of Greek. He continued in that relation, and as vice-president of the university, until the retirement of Dr. Curry from the presidency again placed him in charge for a period of eighteen or twenty months, the presidency being then filled by Bishop Bowman. In 1860 Dr. Nutt was elected president of the State University, and remained at its head until July, 1875. As an evidence of his devotion to the educational work, and especially to Asbury University, it may be mentioned that during the first three years of the history of that institution he did not receive money enough to pay the postage on his correspondence; but he remained at his post, and had the satisfaction of seeing the university become known and honored throughout the country.

Aug. 29.—WHITE, FRANK J., brigadier-general; died in San Francisco, aged 33 years. In 1861, when only nineteen, he contributed to the raising of the Tenth New York Regiment. The same year he was placed in command of the Union outposts near Hampton. He served as a member of General Fremont's staff while

that officer was in the Department of Missouri. In October, 1861, at the head of his "Prairie Scouts," he recaptured Lexington. Although wounded, and at the head of only twenty-two men, he held Springfield thirty-six hours against a large force until reënforcements arrived. In the closing years of the war he was governor of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. After the war he was made brigadier-general, and, after serving a short time in Texas, he settled in St. Louis, studied law, was admitted to the bar of St. Louis, and was elected to the State Legislature.

Sept. 1.—SMITH, GEORGE H., second president of the Church of the "Latter-Day Saints;" died at Salt Lake City.

Sept. 2.—HILL, U. C., musician; died in Paterson, N. J. He was born in Boston; gave lessons in New York on the violin and piano; studied music in Cassel, Germany, under the celebrated violinist Louis Spohr; originated the idea of the Philharmonic Society, which was the pride of his life; was president for many years, and played first-violin in the orchestra until two years ago; became pecuniarily embarrassed, and committed suicide.

Sept. 4.—BLATCHFORD, RICHARD M.; died at Newport, R. I., aged 77 years. He was born at Stratford, Conn., in 1798, and graduated at Union College in 1818. Studying law in Jamaica, L. I., he began practice in New York City. Mr. Blatchford rapidly rose in his profession, and in 1826 he received the appointment of financial agent and counsel in the United States for the Bank of England. At a later date he held the same position in relation to the Bank of the United States, and in 1836, when the charter of that bank expired, he satisfactorily settled the affairs between it and the Bank of England. In 1855 he was elected member of the Assembly from the Fifteenth Ward of New York City, and in April, 1859, he was appointed Commissioner of Central Park, which position he held until April 20, 1870, when he was removed by the operation of the new charter. On December 3, 1872, Mayor Hall appointed him as a Commissioner of Public Parks, and he remained in office until the adoption of the present charter. At the beginning of the late war, Mr. Blatchford became a very prominent member of the Union Defense Committee, and President Lincoln appointed him on the committee charged with the disbursement of the large sums of money appropriated for obtaining soldiers for the Union army. Besides Mr. Blatchford, that committee consisted of ex-Governor Dix and George Opdyke. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed Mr. Blatchford United States minister at Rome, and he discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the Administration under which he acted. He was a personal friend of Daniel Webster, who selected him as one of the executors of his will.

Sept. 6.—BROWN, Judge JOHN W.; died at Newburg, N. Y., aged 78 years. He was born at Dundee, Scotland, October 11, 1796. He was admitted to the bar in 1818. At the time of his death he was Judge of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District.

Sept. 9.—LYON, CALEB; died at Rossville, Staten Island. He formerly resided at Lyonsdale, in Lewis County, N. Y. He was appointed consul at Shanghai, China, by President Polk, in 1845, and on his return was elected to the State Assembly, and afterward to the State Senate. In 1853 he was elected to Congress. In 1864 he was appointed Governor of Idaho Territory, which position he held two years. His later life was passed at Rossville, Staten Island, N. Y., where he purchased and restored the country-seat known as "Ross Castle."

Sept. 10.—WOODRUFF, LEWIS BARTHOLOMEW, lawyer and judge, of New York; died at Litchfield, Conn., at the age of 65. He was born in Litchfield, and entered Yale College in 1830. After graduating he studied law in Judge Gould's law-school in Litchfield. He began practice in New York City, and was associated for a number of years with the celebrated George Wood, also with Mr. Goodman. His first judicial office was that of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1855. He afterward became Judge of the Superior Court. At the expiration of his term he returned to practice, and formed a partnership with Mr. Sandford. In 1867 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals. President Grant, December 22, 1869, appointed him United States Circuit Judge, in place of Judge John K. Porter, resigned. His circuit included New York, Vermont, and Connecticut.

Sept. 11.—BLOW, HENRY T., of Missouri; died at Saratoga. He was born in Virginia in 1818, but went to Missouri in 1830, and graduated at St. Louis University. He then engaged in the lead and drug business, in which he was very successful. Before the war he took a prominent part in the antislavery movement, and served four years in the State Senate. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln as minister to Venezuela, but he resigned in less than a year. He was a Republican member of Congress from 1863 to 1867, and served on the Committee of Ways and Means. He was minister to Brazil from 1869 to 1871, and was appointed one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under the recent act of Congress, but declined to accept the position. Mr. Blow evinced a warm interest in the progress of Missouri, and was identified with the general advancement of the State.

Sept. 11.—STONE, HORATIO, a distinguished American sculptor; died at Carrara, Italy.

Sept. 14.—LAPHAM, INCREASE A., a scientist of wide reputation; died at Oconomowa, Wis. He was born in Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., March 7, 1811. In early life he became a civil engineer. While residing at Columbus, from 1833 to 1835, as secretary of the Ohio Canal

Commissioners, he devoted his leisure to collecting an *herbarium*, and served on a committee to report on the subject of a geological survey of the State of Ohio. In 1836 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he began his career as author. In 1844 he published "Wisconsin: Its Geography and Topography, History, Geology, and Mineralogy," and, in 1855, a geological map of Wisconsin, compiled in great measure from personal observations. In the same year appeared his "Antiquities of Wisconsin," published in the seventh volume of the Smithsonian "Contributions to Knowledge," the result of investigations undertaken in behalf of the American Antiquarian Society. He contributed numerous papers to the scientific periodicals, and was the first to ascertain that there is a slight lunar tide on Lake Michigan. The country is in a great measure indebted to Prof. Lapham for the present system of weather probabilities. Acting in concert with the Hon. Henry E. Paine, of Milwaukee, he advocated and framed the law of 1870, which established the Signal-Office. Prof. Lapham was, until lately, State Geologist of Wisconsin, and retained an active interest in scientific progress until the close of his career.

Sept. 15.—STONE, WILLIAM OLIVER, N. A., a portrait-painter of New York City; died at Newport, R. I. The Stuyvesants and other old New York families are the possessors of many of his finest portraits.

Sept. 20.—WEEKS, CYRUS, M. D., over forty years practising physician in the city of New York. He was a native of New Hampshire, and received his diploma from the Medical School at Cambridge, Mass. Commencing practice in New York City, he contributed to *The New-Yorker*. He was an active member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and, like the late Dr. Francis, he formerly attracted to his house, No. 434 Broome Street, some of the leading literary men of the day. Of late, he had resided at Bloomfield, N. J.

Sept. 21.—SMITH, JOSEPH, M. D.; died at Lexington, Ky. He was born near Danville, Boyle County, Ky., January 8, 1815. He was educated at Centre College, took his first medical degree in 1836, another in 1838, and practised medicine for thirty years in Danville. Dr. Smith removed to Lexington eight years before his death. He was a member of the Board of Kentucky University, and professor in the Medical Department of the same.

Sept. 22.—CHAMBERS, Rev. JOHN; died in Philadelphia, aged 78 years. He had been pastor of a Presbyterian Church there for about fifty years, and was, during nearly all that time, a very popular preacher.

Sept. 23.—KRACKOWIZER, ERNEST, M. D.; died at Sing Sing, N. Y. He was born in Austria, in 1821, and studied medicine at Vienna. Several years ago he came to America, and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he practised until 1857, when he removed to the city of New York. He excelled in surgery, and was a member of several medical societies. He was also attached to the staff of the Mount Sinai and other hospitals. He was well known and highly esteemed by the Germans of New York.

Sept. 24.—HATCH, ISRAEL T.; died in Buffalo, aged 67 years. Graduating at Union College, he went to Buffalo in 1828, and practised law. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1829–'30; was elected member of Assembly in 1852, and of Congress in 1856; was appointed Postmaster of Buffalo in November, 1859, and served till the spring of 1861. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867–'68, and acted as Commissioner of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1869–'70. Mr. Hatch was for many years engaged in banking business, and prominently connected with the elevating and dock enterprises in Buffalo.

Sept. 24.—REYNOLDS, JOHN H.; died in Kinderhook, N. Y. About twenty years ago he was a prominent member of the bar of the State of New York, being the contemporary of Nicholas Hill, John K. Porter, and Augustus Beach. In 1858 he was a member of Congress, and in 1873 he became Commissioner of Appeals.

Sept. 28.—PORTEOUS, Rev. GEORGE B., pastor of All-Souls' Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; was drowned at Sea Cliff, Long Island, aged about 45 years. He was a native of Scotland. After studying law in the University of Glasgow, and medicine in the Andersonian University, in the same city, he studied theology in King's College, London. He was afterward engaged as Episcopal clergyman in London and other parts of England, but, after ten years' service, becoming dissatisfied with the Anglican Church, in 1873 he came to the United States. After a short term of service here, in connection with the American Episcopal Church, he became a Unitarian of the theistic school of Theodore Parker. He was the author of several novels, treatises, and pamphlets, and was a contributor to some British magazines. He was for a few years editor of a religious monthly and a London daily paper. He also lectured on "Genius," "Sectarianism," "Savonarola," "Progress," and "National Characteristics." He was a versatile writer and popular speaker.

Oct. 2.—SPALDING, General IRA, military leader and railroad engineer; died in New York City, aged 57 years. Educated as a civil engineer, he began to practise his profession when only twenty-one years old, and was connected with several railroads in the western part of New York State and in Canada. During the civil war he was major of the Fiftieth New York Volunteers. He rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. At the close of the war he returned to his profession, and became chief-engineer of the Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Railroad, engineer-in-chief of the Costa Rica Railroad, and chief-engineer of the Minnesota division of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Oct. 8.—HEGEMAN, WILLIAM, senior partner in the firm of Hegeman & Co.; died in the city of New York, where he was born, in 1816, his father being Judge Adrian Hegeman. He was a man of versatile talents and of a genial disposition. At one time he had under his control several drug-stores, in various parts of the country and in New York City. With all his business cares, Mr. Hegeman found time to attend to several other pursuits. He was for many years president of the College of Pharmacy, and an active member of the Century Club, of the Union League Club, and of the St. Nicholas Society. Well versed in chemistry and kindred sciences, he was a painter and musician for his own amusement. He was also a good critic and liberal patron of the fine arts and literature.

Oct. 4.—CHATFIELD, ANDREW G.; died at Belle Plain, Minn. He was Judge of one of the District Courts of Minnesota. He was appointed to the office of Territorial Judge by President Pierce.

Oct. 5.—HAINES, General J. M.; died at Charlestown, Mass. He was formerly Adjutant-General of New Hampshire, and took a prominent part in enrolling and equipping the troops of that State during the civil war.

Oct. 6.—PLUNKETT, JAMES LYSAGHT, master in U. S. Navy; died in Brooklyn, aged 34 years. He was born in Berkshire, England, and entered the U. S. Navy, as a master's mate, in 1858, and served throughout the war, winning his position as a master by meritorious service and signal bravery. He commanded the naval part of the parade when medals were distributed to the veterans of the army and navy, in Brooklyn, at the close of the war. Afterward he served for a short time as a commissioned officer of the Peruvian Navy. He had been recently engaged in the merchant service.

Oct. 9.—MCKINNEY, Judge ROBERT J.; died at Knoxville, Tenn. He was for many years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and one of the most eminent jurists of the State.

Oct. 11.—JOHNSON, WILLIAM H.; died at Seneca Falls. He had represented the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District for the last four years. He was born in Volney, Oswego County, in 1820, and was for many years engaged in manufacturing at Seneca Falls. He was an active member of the Democratic party.

Oct. 18.—PRESCOTT, Dr. WILLIAM; died in New Hampshire, aged 86 years. He was born in Gilmanton, December 29, 1788. At the age of sixteen he was indentured to a farmer, who was so parsimonious that he compelled the boy to spend the hours usually devoted to rest in gathering chestnuts with which to purchase his school-books. At the age of twenty-one he had such an education as he could receive by attending the common school two months in the year. He then learned mathematics, navigation, and surveying, under the private instruction of two clergymen, afterward taught school, studied medicine, and graduated, in 1815, from the Dartmouth Medical College. He practised medicine in Gilmanton and Lynn. He represented Gilmanton in the Legislature, and the Sixth District in the State Senate. He was a member of a great number of literary and scientific societies, and was connected with the Masonic fraternity, having received the council degrees at Concord, in 1869. He was an enthusiastic collector of minerals, shells, etc. He wrote the "Prescott Memorial," a history of the Prescott family in the United States. In faith he was a Methodist, but in charity of the "Church universal."

Oct. 19.—ANDERSON, HENRY JAMES, M.D., LL. D., a distinguished man of science, was born in New York, January 6, 1798; died at Lahore, Northern Hindostan, aged 77 years. He was graduated at Columbia College, N. Y., in 1818, at the age of twenty, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1824. He became a Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Columbia College in 1826 and *emeritus* professor in 1866. After discharging the duties of his professorship for more than twenty-five years, he was obliged to resign in consequence of the serious illness of his wife, with whom he visited Europe. While in France he became acquainted with the celebrated French astronomer Arago, and at this time entered the Catholic Church, of which at the time of his death he was one of the most distinguished American laymen. He was one of the band of pilgrims who left the United States in 1874 on a visit to Lourdes, in the south of France, and who were received with special marks of favor by Pius IX. Leaving the fellow-pilgrims after they had accomplished their pilgrimage, he joined the American Scientific Expedition appointed by the Government of the United States to witness the transit of Venus, and in the performance of the duties connected therewith visited Australia. He next proceeded to India, where, after ascending and descending one of the highest peaks of the Himalayas, he died of diarrhœa at Lahore. Dr. Anderson was held in high regard by his fellow-Catholics throughout the United States and by the Pope, who on more than one occasion alluded in terms of praise to his services in the cause of religion. He was for many years president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. He was also one of the early members and founders of the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, N. Y. To Dr. Anderson the Catholic Union of New York is mainly indebted for its origin. He was an ardent and devoted student in the natural sciences, and it is thought his death was hastened by his excessive exertions in his last scientific exploration. He was the author of two works: "Geology of Lieutenant Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea," and "Geological Reconnoissance of Part of the Holy Land," 1848, published by the United States Government.

Oct. 21.—DAVIS, R. T.; died at Louisville, Ky. He was the eldest son of the late Senator

Garrett Davis, was president of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and a leading member of the bar of Bourbon County. His death is supposed to have been caused by an overdose of chloral used as an anodyne.

Oct. 21.—HUDSON, FREDERICK, formerly managing editor of the *New York Herald;* died at Concord, Mass. He was born in Quincy, Mass., in 1819, and received his education partly in Concord and partly in Boston, where in 1830 he graduated in the Mayhew School. In 1836 he went to New York. In 1837, then a boy of seventeen, he was employed by James Gordon Bennett as an office *factotum.* He rose to be a reporter, and then to the position of managing editor. He was connected with the *Herald* nearly thirty years, retiring in April, 1866, and thenceforth residing in Concord. In 1872 he published a "History of Journalism in America." It is a faithful and comprehensive chronicle of the rise and progress of newspaper literature in the United States. In the spring of 1875 he wrote an entertaining magazine article on the "Concord Fight."

Oct. 22.—FILLMORE, ISAAC O., D. D.; died at Green Island, N. Y. After completing his studies at a theological seminary he was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cambridge, N. Y., in 1843. He labored in Cambridge twelve years, during which the church had several powerful revivals. He was afterward pastor at Batavia and Syracuse, and preached for a short time at Knowlesville, at Jordan, N. Y., and at Green Island. Taking a trip to California and Oregon for the recovery of his health, he also preached in several destitute places in those States.

Oct. 22.—HEBARD, WILLIAM; died in Chelsea, Vt., aged 75 years. He was born in Windham County, Vt., November 29, 1800 In 1842 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and again in 1844. For several years he represented his State in both branches of the Legislature, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860. He represented the Second District in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congresses.

Oct. 22.—MEREDITH, General SOLOMON; died at Cambridge City, Ind. He was born in Guilford County, N. C., in May, 1810. In 1830 he removed to Wayne County, Ind., and settled in Cambridge City in 1840. For three terms, beginning in 1846, he represented his county in the State Legislature. In 1849 he was United States Marshal of Indiana. In the civil war he led to the field, as colonel, the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers. He was afterward made brigadier-general, and received the rank of major-general at the close of the war. He was popularly known as the commander of the "Iron Brigade." During four years he fought on many fields, and was dangerously wounded at Gettysburg. At the close of the war he was appointed Surveyor-General for Montana. Retiring in 1868, he devoted his energies to raising blooded cattle.

Oct. 24.—CARRUTH, URI, journalist; died at Vineland, N. J. He was born in the State of New York, studied law, and became editor of the *Vineland Independent.* He was shot by Mr. Charles K. Landis in March, 1875, and carried the bullet in his brain until he died.

Oct. 25.—ATHON, Dr. JAMES S., physician and politician, of Indiana; died at Indianapolis, Ind. He was born in Loudon County, Va., April 1, 1811. His parents settled in that part of Indiana Territory known as "Clark's Grant." In early life he went to the common school in the winter months, and worked on his father's farm during the rest of the year. After he had grown to manhood he studied medicine, graduating at the Medical College of Louisville, Ky. In 1846 he received the appointment of surgeon of an Indiana regiment, to serve under General Taylor in the Mexican War. He served first in the Third and then in the Fifth Regiment. At the close of the war he was elected State Senator. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and was, in 1853, appointed superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane. On retiring from the hospital he was elected Secretary of State, and filled the office for two years. For many years he was an ardent Methodist, but subsequently became a communicant in the Episcopal Church. He was the father of the poetess Hetty Athon Morrison.

Oct. 27.—ARTHUR, Rev. Dr. WILLIAM; died at Newtonville, near Albany, N. Y. He was born of Scotch-Irish parentage, in Antrim, Ireland, in 1796, and was graduated at Belfast College. While a young man he came to the United States, and, after studying law for a short time, was called to the Baptist ministry. After preaching in Vermont and Western New York, he settled as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of Albany, N.Y., where he remained from 1855 to 1863. He afterward removed to Schenectady, where he published a magazine, called the *Antiquarian.* A few years later he published a work on the origin and import of "Family Names," which was favorably received both in this country and in Europe. During the last ten years he had lived in retirement, preaching occasionally, and giving much time to literary pursuits.

Nov. 1.—YOUNG, Captain THOMAS G.; died at Augusta, Me. For the past four years he was Assistant State Librarian. He was a veteran whaleman, and sailed out of New Bedford for forty years. He made quite a reputation, near the close of the war, by his refusal to surrender his whaling-vessel, the bark Favorite, to the pirate Shenandoah, in the Arctic Ocean. The commander of the Shenandoah admired the old man's bravery so much that he did not fire a shot at the craft, but with an armed boat's crew brought him and his crew off.

Nov. 4.—BLODGETT, WILLIAM TILDEN, manufacturer; died in New York City, aged 52 years. By his taste, geniality, benevolence, and public spirit, he won many friends. The fine beginnings of the New York Metropolitan Museum

are due, in great part, to his liberality and energetic exertions. He was also a generous, but discriminating, patron of American art.

Nov. 7.—ANTHON, General WILLIAM HENRY, a prominent lawyer of New York City. He was commonly known as General Anthon, a title conferred on him by his position of Judge Advocate-General on Governor Morgan's staff during the late war. He was admitted to the bar in 1848. For one term he was a member of the State Legislature. He was as a lawyer engaged in several remarkable cases, one of which was the Brinckly divorce case. In 1858 he defended the rioters who burnt the Quarantine buildings on Staten Island. He purchased and laid out the Jerome Park and race-course for Mr. Jerome. He was a son of the late John Anthon, president of the Law Institute of New York, and a nephew of the late Prof. Charles Anthon, of Columbia College.

Nov. 9.—TICE, ISAAC P., aged 42 years. He was a prolific inventor, having taken out letters-patent for more than sixty inventions.

Nov. 13.—MILES, Rev. JAMES B., D.D.; died at Worcester, Mass. He was corresponding secretary of the Peace Society, and, as such, took a leading part in a series of annual congresses for the reform and codification of international law, especially with a view to secure the settlement of contentions among nations by the arbitration of commissioners.

Nov. 17.—FARWELL, SAMUEL, of Utica, N.Y.; died at Saginaw, Mich. He was known throughout the United States, for fifty years, as a leading contractor for the building of public works. He began to work on the Erie Canal in 1825. He completed contracts for the slackwater navigation in the Lehigh River in 1835, the Croton Aqueduct in 1838, and in subsequent years the Boston Water-Works, New York & Erie Railway, Great Western Railway of Canada, Utica & Black River Railroad, Brooklyn Water-Works, and the Flint & Père Marquette Railway. Of the railway last mentioned he was the vice-president and principal stockholder.

Nov. 23.—FOSTER, JOHN; died in Jacksonville, Ala. He was born in Rowe, Mass., February 7, 1817, was graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1834, and read law at Troy, N.Y. In early life he settled in Jacksonville as a lawyer, and in the course of his practice rose to the first rank of his profession. He was elected Chancellor in 1856, and was reëlected in 1862, serving until 1865. Mr. Foster was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and was on the "Committee on the Constitution."

Nov. 23.—WELLS, JOHN, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was born at Rowe, Franklin County, Mass., 1818, and was graduated at Williams College in 1837. Completing a course of law at the Harvard Law-School, he commenced practice at Chicopee. He was afterward Probate Judge of Hampden County. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench in 1868.

Nov. 30.—AVERY, BENJAMIN P., United States minister to China; died aged about 47 years. He was a native of the city of New York. He embarked for California in 1849, to engage in mining. But it was as a journalist that he gained his reputation, particularly during his ten years' connection with the *San Francisco Bulletin*. For a year he was the Washington correspondent of that journal. He became editor of the *Overland Monthly* in January, 1874, and continued his connection with that periodical until his departure for China, in August of the same year. He succeeded Mr. Low as United States minister at Peking. As the United States has been at peace with China, Mr. Avery had no opportunity for displaying his diplomatic skill.

Dec. 2.—STROUD, REUBEN W., Canal-Commissioner; died at Syracuse, aged 34 years. He was elected Canal-Commissioner in 1872, on the ticket with Governor Dix. He had charge of the middle division of the canals.

Dec. 3.—ARMSBY, JAMES H., M.D., an eminent physician of Albany, N.Y.; died in that city. He was born in Sutton, Mass., December 31, 1809. His early years were spent on his father's farm and in the common school, except a brief period at the Worcester and Monson Academies. In 1830 he went to Albany, and studied medicine in the office of Dr. Alden March, and in 1833 he graduated at the Vermont Academy of Medicine. Returning to Albany, he became a teacher in a private medical school. In 1834 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Vermont Academy of Medicine. He retained this position about six years, and then devoted himself to the founding of a university in Albany. He raised $10,000 for that object, and delivered in that city the first American course of medical lectures that was illustrated by dissections of the human body. In 1839, and again in 1845, he visited Europe for the purpose of inspecting the principal medical institutions of the Old World. In 1861 he was appointed United States consul at Naples. He was a warm and intelligent friend of the fine arts and of young artists. He was very popular as a lecturer on anatomy and physiology, and gave lectures on these subjects not only in various parts of the State of New York, but in Naples, while residing in that city. He was one of the originators of the Young Men's Christian Association, was one of the founders of the Albany Medical College, and for many years one of its principal professors, and was instrumental in founding the Dudley Observatory. He also had an extensive practice, and was highly esteemed by the leading residents of the State capital.

Dec. 4.—DENIN, Miss SUSAN, a well-known American actress; died at Bluffton, Ind., from injuries caused by a fall upon the stage, while playing in Indianapolis. She was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1835. She had much ability, and was at one time a favorite in New

York. Of late she had acted very successfully in California and other parts of the West, where her popularity was undiminished.

Dec. 5.—Duane, Rev. Richard B., D. D.; died in Bergen, N. J., at the age of 53 years. In early life he engaged in business; in 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders; in 1850 he was ordained deacon, and in 1851 ordained to the priesthood. He was successively rector of Grace Church, Honesdale, Pa., St. Michael's Church, Trenton, N. J., and of St. John's, Providence, R. I. At the time of his death he held the office of secretary and agent of the Foreign Committee of the (Episcopal) Board of Missions.

Dec. 7.—Dickinson, Rev. Baxter, D. D.; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 81 years. He was graduated at Yale College in 1817, and at Andover in 1821. He was ordained at Long Meadow, Mass., in 1823, where he was settled six years. From 1829 to 1833 he was pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., whence he went to Lane Theological Seminary and taught there as Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Care four years, until 1839. Then he removed to Auburn Theological Seminary, and taught until 1847. Subsequently he was engaged in the service of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Dec. 7.—Payne, Rev. Smith, D. D.; died in New York City. He was a native of Ireland, but was educated at Eton, England. He came to this country when a young man, studied for the ministry, and was pastor at Elizabeth, N. Y., Middletown, Conn., Yonkers, and Calvary Church in New York. In 1844 he became rector of St. John's Church in Washington, and remained there twenty years. Since 1865 he had resided quietly in New York City.

Dec. 10.—Chanler, Mrs. John Winthrop; died in New York City. She was the daughter of Samuel Ward and Emily Astor, the daughter of William B. Astor, by the death of whom (November 24th) she came into the possession of a large fortune. By his will Mr. Astor gave Mrs. Chanler a life-estate in a house on Madison Avenue, in his country-seat in Dutchess County, in a large amount of real estate out of John Jacob Astor's residuary estate, and $375,000. She also received absolutely a large quantity of real estate. She was in the 38th year of her age.

Dec. 12.—Jones, Mrs. Melinda, once a popular actress; died in Boston, aged 60 years. Her maiden name was Topping. She made her first appearance on the stage at the Bowery Theatre, New York, in February, 1837. She was then the wife of Mr. George Jones, from whom she was afterward divorced, and who still survives as the "Count Johannes." She dropped the name of Mrs. George Jones about twenty years ago. At one period in her professional career she was associated with the late Edwin Forrest. In her last days she was poor and afflicted. Her *début* was made on an occasion when her husband took a benefit.

Dec. 18.—Morgan, Brigadier-General Chas. H.; died in Alcatraz Island, Cal. He was major of the Fourth Artillery, U. S. A. He was born in the State of New York; was a graduate of West Point, and in 1857 was assigned the Third Regiment of Artillery. In 1863 he joined the Volunteers, with the rank of major, and at the close of the war received the brevet of brigadier-general.

Dec. 19.—Eddy, Edward, American tragedian; died at Kingston, Jamaica, aged 54 years. He was born in Troy, N. Y., and commenced his theatrical career in Albany. About 1843 he went to New York City, where he played in several theatres, and afterward in other cities of the United States. During his lifetime he managed almost all the theatres in New York City.

Dec. 20.—Senger, William U., an eminent geologist; died at Port Jervis, N. Y., aged 83 years. He was born in Austria, and was a geologist in the employment of that Government for thirty-eight years, having charge of the survey of the Tyrol, and for a time was superintendent of the Government salt-works at Hall in the Tyrol. He removed to this country in 1840.

Dec. 22.—Bose, William, a journalist; died in Baltimore, Md., aged 79 years. At the age of nineteen, having achieved collegiate honors, he became one of the editors and proprietors of the *Baltimore American*, and held these relations for nearly forty years.

Dec. 22.—Ives, Rev. Dwight, D. D.; died at Conway, Mass., aged 70 years. He was born in West Springfield (now a part of Holyoke), Mass., September 21, 1805. He was graduated in Brown University in 1835. After completing his studies he settled first at Springfield, Mass., and next at Alton, Ill. After remaining three years at the West, he returned and settled as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Suffield, Conn., where he continued for thirty-four years. For many years he took a leading part in the Baptist councils and conventions of Connecticut, and especially in advancing the prosperity of Baptist educational institutions.

Dec. 25.—Adams, Rev. George E., D. D.; died at Orange, N. J., aged 74 years. He was a native of Bangor, Me., and for forty years was pastor of the chapel of Bowdoin College at New Brunswick, Me. He then moved to Orange, N. J., and preached as his enfeebled health would permit, until Trinity Congregational Church in Orange was formed, when he accepted the pastorate, limiting his term to five years. This period expired in 1874. By many he was highly esteemed as pastor, orator, writer, and friend. During many years he wrote much for the press.

Dec. 27.—Richardson, William A.; died at Quincy, Ill. He was born in Kentucky in 1811, became a lawyer and settled in Illinois.

Between the years 1836 and 1844 he was three times a member of the State Legislature, and in 1844 was an elector at large on the Polk and Dallas presidential ticket. In 1846 he served as captain in the Mexican War, and on the battle-field of Buena Vista was promoted by the unanimous vote of his regiment. In 1847 he was elected by the Democrats a Representative in Congress from Illinois, and continued a member of the House until 1856, when he resigned. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Governor of Nebraska, but he resigned the following year. In 1860, he reluctantly consented to serve as member of Congress, but, before his term ended, he was elected United States Senator to succeed Stephen A. Douglas. Of late he took but little active part in public affairs.

Dec. 27.—WHITE, Rev. ISAAC P., D. D., rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I.; died in that city, aged 27 years. He was born in Sunderland, Eng., July 17, 1818. Educated at Cambridge, he was prepared for the ministry by the Dean of Peterborough. He began his ministry in the Isle of Jersey, where he preached alike in French and English. Subsequently he moved to Canada, where he had a parish twelve miles from Montreal. He was next called to the Cathedral of Montreal, where he held the office of canon at the time he was called to Newport. He accepted the charge of Trinity Church in 1866, and remained there just nine years. He promoted church extension in Newport, and had the reputation of being a good pastor, but his High-Church faith and preaching were offensive to those who belong to the "evangelical" branch of the Episcopal Church. His death was occasioned by exposure to inclement weather while in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Chanler, who also died from a cold caught at the funeral of her grandfather, W. B. Astor.

Dec. 28.—BOEHM, HENRY, Methodist preacher and itinerary; died near Richmond, S. I., aged 100 years. He was born in Conestoga, Lancaster County, Pa., June 8, 1775. His grandfather, Jacob, born in Switzerland in 1693, and having become a disciple of the Baptist Menno, came to America in 1715, and settled in Lancaster, Pa., then a colony of Mennonites. Martin, the father of Henry, was in early life a licensed preacher among the Mennonites, but afterward joined the Moravian Brethren, and finally became a Methodist. The family spoke the "Pennsylvania German," but a Hessian soldier taught him to write and speak the German language correctly. In 1791 the Methodists built a chapel on land given by his uncle. In this meeting-house, known as Boehm's Chapel, Henry first heard Bishop Asbury preach in 1799. His own life as an itinerant began in 1800, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In 1803 he made a short tour with Bishop Asbury as his traveling companion, and in 1808 he was chosen to journey with the bishop continually. For five years he accompanied him in all his travels, South and West, East and North, as far as Canada. Bishop Asbury, being sixty-three years old, was feeble, rheumatic, and at times almost helpless. In acknowledgment of Boehm's ministrations to him he says, "He served me as a *son;* he served me as a *brother;* he served me as a *servant;* and he served me as a *slave.*" Speaking the German as well as the English language, Boehm often preached to the German colonists in various parts of America. He traveled about 40,000 miles with Bishop Asbury, and during his entire itinerary he traveled on horseback over 100,000 miles. He was one of Bishop Asbury's executors. He also made tours with Bishops Genge and McKendree. Mr. Boehm was seventy-four years in the ministry, and at the time of his death was the oldest Methodist preacher in America. A special service was held June 8, 1875, in celebration of his hundredth birthday. In 1865 he published a volume of "Reminiscences," a new edition of which was published in 1875, with additional chapters and notes by Rev. Dr. J. B. Wakeley and others, with a preface by Mr. Boehm himself, dated July, 1875. This autobiography shows that he was a personal acquaintance of *all* the leading American Methodists of the first half of the present century.

Dec. 28.—SHELDON, GAYLOR, formerly a well-known merchant of Albany, N. Y.; died in New York City, at the age of 77 years. He was a native of Montgomery County, N. Y., and was long distinguished for his integrity, piety, enterprise, benevolence, and public spirit.

OBITUARIES, FOREIGN. ADALBERT, WILLIAM GEORGE LOUIS, Prince of Bavaria, born July 19, 1828; died September 21, 1875. He was a son of King Louis I., and an uncle of the present King. On August 25, 1856, he was married to Princess Amelia of Spain, daughter of the late Infante Francis de Paula, cousin of ex-Queen Isabella, and sister of the Infante Francis de Assisi (the husband of ex-Queen Isabella), by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He was a lieutenant-general in the German Army.*

AGUIAR, LUIZ H. FERREIRA, Consul-General of Brazil in New York City; died August 6th, aged 62 years. He was born in Rio Janeiro, October 8, 1812. His father was the court-physician of Dom Pedro I. of Brazil. When very young he was appointed an *attaché* to the Brazilian legation at Washington, under Dom Calvacanti de Albuquerque, and was transferred to New York, as consul-general, on the 1st day of February, 1843. In the years 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, he was absent from that city on special mission to Uruguay, visiting Europe in the last-mentioned year, after which he returned to his post. In 1843 he married Emeline, daughter of James Wilkie, who died some years subsequently, leaving two sons. During the late war Mr. Aguiar, through his

* *See* the Genealogy of the House of Bourbon, in ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874, p. 304.

personal acquaintance with Secretary Seward, was the means of preventing an unpleasantness between the Brazilian Government and the United States with reference to an occurrence which took place in the Brazilian harbor of Pará. On the occasion of the visit to this city, four years ago, of the Duke of Saxe, admiral in the Brazilian Navy and son-in-law of Dom Pedro, actual Emperor of Brazil, Mr. Aguiar received special attentions from him. Mr. Aguiar was Commander of the Order of the Rose and Chevalier of Christ of the Royal Order of Brazil, also Knight of the Order of Conception of Portugal and honorary member of many societies.

AITCHINSON, General Sir JOHN G. C. B., an English officer; died May 12, 1875.

ALDBOROUGH, BENJAMIN O'NEALE BRATFORD, sixth Earl of, born June 10, 1808; died December 19, 1875. The title became extinct with his death.

ALDRIDGE, J. W., an English naval officer, born in 1795; died March 26, 1875. At ten years of age he entered the navy as a midshipman, and served as such on the Arethusa in 1806, at the capture of the Spanish frigate Pomona, and at the capture of Curaçoa in 1807. He served throughout the war with Napoleon, was appointed a lieutenant in 1815, commander in 1833, captain in 1841, rear-admiral in 1852, and was retired as vice-admiral in 1867.

ALEXANDRA, AMELIA, Princess of Bavaria, born August 26, 1826; died May 8, 1875. She was a daughter of King Louis I., and an aunt of the present King, and was known as the authoress of several juvenile books. She had been quite well up to the day of her death, and was entering her reception-room to give an audience to some persons when she fell down dead, struck by apoplexy.

AMELIA, MARY FREDERICA, ex-Queen of Greece, born December 21, 1818; died May 20, 1875. She was the daughter of the Grand-duke Augustus of Oldenburg, was married to King Otto of Greece in 1836, and left Greece with her husband in 1862, since which time she lived at Bamberg in Bavaria. She has been a widow since 1867.

ARENBERG-MEPPEN, ENGELBERT AUGUST ANTON, Duke of, hereditary member of the Prussian Herrenhaus, born May 11, 1824; died March 28, 1875. He was succeeded by his son Engelbert Prosper Ernst Maria Joseph, born August 10, 1872. The residence of the ducal family is at Brussels.

ARLET, ALEXANDER, a German musician; died March 1, 1875. He had for a time a position in the court-opera of Vienna, but left it to devote himself entirely to vocal music as an instructor, in which he was very successful. Among his pupils were the Archduke Ludwig Victor and Herr Dumba, and the ladies Ander, Tietjens, and Bürde-Ney.

ARNIM-HEINRICHSDORF, HEINRICH LEONHARD VON, a member of the German Reichstag, born September 29, 1801; died November 18, 1875. In the Prussian House of Deputies, where he had been since 1849, he was one of the most prominent leaders of the Conservative party. He did not belong to the same branch of the Arnim family as Count Harry von Arnim (*see* ARNIM, COUNT HARRY VON).

ARREST, HEINRICH LUDWIG D', a German astronomer, born in Berlin, August 13, 1822; died in Copenhagen, June 14, 1875. He studied astronomy with Encke, was appointed second assistant in the observatory in Berlin, and extraordinary professor in Leipsic in 1848. In 1857 he went as ordinary Professor of Astronomy to Copenhagen, where in 1860 and 1861 the new observatory of the university was built under his direction. Among his principal discoveries was that of four comets. He wrote "Resultate aus Beobachtungen der Nebelflecken und Sternhaufen" (1850), "Ueber das System der kleinen Planeten" (1851), and "De Instrumento magno æquatorio Havniæ erecto" (1861).

ATHENS, MAID OF (*see* BUAN).

AUDIFREDI, ———, an Italian Senator; died April 4, 1875. The Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier is descended from a French branch of the same family.

BAINES, THOMAS, a British painter and explorer; died May 8, 1875. He took part in Gregory's Expedition in Northern Australia from 1855 to 1856, accompanied Livingstone on his two expeditions to the Zambesi in 1858 to 1861, and also Mr. Chapman on his journey from the Bay of Whales to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls in 1861–'62, of which he published an account under the title of "Explorations in South Africa" (1864). In 1869 he visited the Tali gold-fields, and subsequently made several journeys through the Transvaal Republic and the neighboring countries, on the last of which he had just set out when he died. He published, together with W. B. Lord, the book "Shifts and Expedients of Camp-Life" (1871). He also wrote numerous contributions to the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, and furnished the illustrations to Livingstone's Zambesi Expeditions.

BARILI, LORENZO, an Italian cardinal, born December 1, 1801; died March 9, 1875.

BARLOW, General MAURICE, an English officer, born in 1795; died in April, 1875. He commanded a brigade in the Crimea.

BARTAL, GEORGE, a Hungarian statesman, born in 1820; died October 25, 1875. He was a member of the Hungarian Diet, and had been Minister of Commerce in the cabinet Bitto.

BAUERNSCHMID, KARL EDUARD, an Austrian journalist, born in 1801; died May 6, 1875. He had been a Democratic member of the Frankfort Parliament, and was one of the oldest journalists of Vienna.

BAXTER, DUDLEY, an English statistician; died May 17, 1875, in London.

BAYER, AUGUST VON, a German painter, was born 1803; died February 2, 1875. Among his best works is "The Strasburg Cathedral," in

the gallery of Carlsruhe. A large number of his paintings are also in the new Pinakothek in Munich. He was for a number of years previous to his death court-painter at Carlsruhe, Baden, and conservator of the collection of antiquities of the Grand-duke.

BECK, JOHANN HEINRICH, a German painter, born in 1789; died March 6, 1875. In 1817 Duke Leopold Frederick of Anhalt appointed him court-painter, and in that position he gained a great reputation as portrait painter.

BELOW-LUGOWEN, RICHARD VON, a member of the Prussian Herrenhaus; died November 6, 1875.

BENNETT, Sir WILLIAM STERNDALE, a celebrated English composer and pianist, was born in Sheffield, April 13, 1816, and died in London, February 1, 1875. In his eighth year he entered King's College, Cambridge, as chorister, and two years later commenced his musical studies at the Royal Academy of Music. He first chose the violin as his specialty, but soon left it for the piano. He studied under Dr. Crotch, Cipriani Potter, Moscheles, and afterward in Leipsic under Mendelssohn, to whom he soon became warmly attached. In Germany he also became very intimate with Schumann. During the years 1836–'38 some of his compositions were produced in Leipsic under the personal direction of Mendelssohn, and were received with great favor. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Music at the University of Cambridge. In 1870 he received the degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford, and in 1871 he was raised to the knighthood. His principal works are the operas "The Wood-Nymphs" and "Parisina"; the cantatas "The May Queen" and "The Woman of Samaria;" and several concertos for piano and orchestra. He has also written a treatise on harmony, and one entitled "Classical Practice for Pianoforte Students." Schumann wrote of him that "he was a born artist, the like of which even Germany had few to boast of."

BEVILACQUA, CARLOS, an Italian senator; died in September, 1875. He was Vice-President of the Upper Italian Railroad Company.

BIGNOLD, Sir SAMUEL, born in 1791; died January 2, 1875. He was Mayor of Norwich in 1854, and member of Parliament from 1854 to 1857.

BIZET, GEORGES, a French composer, born in 1840; died June 3, 1875. He was a pupil of Halévy, whose daughter he married. His first works were "The Pearl-Fishers" and the "Beautiful Maid of Perth," which, however, did not meet with a favorable reception. His last work, "Carmen," which was performed for the first time a few weeks before his death, was a decided success, and brought him the cross of the Legion of Honor.

BLASIUS, ERNST, a German physician, born November 30, 1802; died July 11, 1875. In 1829 he was appointed tutor, in 1830 extraordinary and in 1834 ordinary Professor of Medicine in the University of Halle, and soon after received the position of Director of the Medico-Surgical Clinic, in which position he remained until 1867. Among his principal works are "Handbuch der Akiurgie" (3 vols., 1830–'32), "Akiurgische Abbildungen" (1831–'33), "Handbuch der gesammten Chirurgie und Augenheilkunde" (4 vols., 1836–'38), "Beiträge zur praktischen Chirurgie" (1848), and "Neue Beiträge" (1857).

BLUHME, GEORG RICHARD, a German statesman, born August 14, 1830; died December 4, 1875. He has been Director of the Royal Coal Mines at Saarbrücken, a member of the Prussian Reichstag, and at the time of his death was a member of the German Reichstag.

BLUMER, Dr. J. J., a Swiss statesman; died November 12, 1875. He was one of the leaders of the Liberal party, and on October 22, 1874, was elected President of the Federal Court.

BOECK, KARL WILHELM, a Norwegian physician, born in 1808; died December 10, 1875. His influence on the development of certain branches of medical science was so great that the peculiar theories which have sprung from his works and doctrines are generally spoken of as the Norwegian school. He was professor in Christiania.

BORN, LUDWIG, a German politician, born January 13, 1813; died April 15, 1875. He was a prominent leader of the Liberal party in the former Duchy of Nassau, a member of the constituent Reichstag of the North German Confederation in 1867, and at the time of his death was a member of the Prussian House of Deputies.

BOTH, KARL FRIEDRICH VON, a German scholar, born February 11, 1789; died May 4, 1875. Having served the state in various positions, he was appointed in 1836 Vice-Chancellor of the University of Rostock, which position he held for twenty-two years. During his term of office he did much to promote the interests of the university, and when in 1870 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with it, he was created "doctor philosophiæ honoris causa," and was presented with the "golden medal of merit" for science and art. His principal work is his "Gesetzessammlung der Mecklenburg-Schwerinschen Lande."

BRANDE, AUGUST, a member of the German Reichstag, for the province of Hanover, born December 20, 1820; died December 23, 1875. He studied medicine in the Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg, and, having retired from the practice of medicine in 1852, he founded a brewery, which he managed until 1871. He was also a member of the Prussian House of Deputies, and belonged to the National Liberal party.

BRAUN, SIMON, a German painter, born December 24, 1833; died August 21, 1875. He excelled in historical paintings and had gained some celebrity as a lithographer.

BROOKE, Major-General J. C., a British officer; died in the latter part of April, 1875. He took a distinguished part in the siege of Delhi.

BRUNI, THEODORE, a Russian painter, born in 1801; died in St. Petersburg, September 11, 1875. He was Professor Emeritus in the Academy of Fine Arts in St. Petersburg.

BUAN, Mrs. THERESA, Byron's "Maid of Athens;" died in October, 1875. Her father was the Consul Theodoros Makai.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, D. D., a Scotch theologian; died in Rome, March 30, 1875. He was one of the most prominent clergymen of the Free Church of Scotland, and was the last surviving leader of those who took part in the great schism of 1843.

BUFALINI, M., an Italian scholar; died April 1, 1875. He was Professor of Medicine in Florence, and a senator of Italy.

BULKELEY, Sir RICHARD WILLIAMS, born September 23, 1801; died August 29, 1875. He was a member of Parliament for several constituencies, and Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire from 1851 to 1856.

BURKE, Sir THOMAS JOHN, M. P., born June 7, 1813; died December 10, 1875. He was a member of Parliament for Galway County, from 1847 to 1865.

BURNETT, FANNY, an English translator and authoress, born in 1848; died February 19, 1875. During a protracted stay in Germany, she became well acquainted with the language and literature of that country. Her principal work is the translation of the "Shakespearean Commentaries" by Gervinus. Among her other translations are Lübke's "History of Art," Grimm's "Michael Angelo," Woltmann's "Holbein," Wolzogen's "Raphael," Vambéry's "Central Asia," Zeller's "Life of D. F. Strauss," Fouqué's "Sintram," and Reumont's "Lorenzo il Magnifico." She also wrote several stories for the young, of which "Paul the Ivory-Carver" was finished just before her death.

CABBOLD, JOHN PATTESON, a member of Parliament, born in 1830; died December 10, 1875. He was elected an M. P. for Ipswich in 1874, and retained that position up to the time of his death.

CAIRNES, Professor, one of the ablest writers in England on social and political questions, born at Drogheda, Ireland, in 1828; died July 8, 1875.

CAPALTI, ANNIBALE, an Italian prelate, born January 21, 1811; died April 16, 1875. In 1868 he was created a cardinal-deacon.

CARION, ANTOINE JULES, a French radical, born November 24, 1815; died in the latter part of June, 1875. He held various offices under the Republic of 1848; was banished after the *coup d'état* in 1851, and was elected to the Assembly in 1871 from the Department of Côte d'Or. He was a member of the Extreme Left, and voted against the preliminaries of peace.

CARNWATH, ARTHUR ALEXANDER DALZELL, Earl of, a British peer, born September 15, 1799; died April 28, 1875. He was a general in the army.

CARPEAUX, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French sculptor, born May 24, 1827; died October 12, 1875. He studied in the École des Beaux Arts under Rude, Durets, and Abel de Pujol. In 1859 he presented to the public his first large work, "The Young Fisherman," which was followed in 1863 by the beautiful group of "Ugolino and his Sons." When the front of the new opera-house was to be decorated by four allegorical groups, Carpeaux was to furnish that representing the dance. Although accepted by the government, it was still objected to by many persons as obscene, and was defaced by some unknown persons.

CASTILHO, ANTONIO FELICIANO, Viscount, a Portuguese poet, born June 26, 1800; died in July, 1875. In accordance with his father's wish, he studied law, but never practised. When a student he wrote "Cartas de Echo e Narciso" (1821), a poem which in a very short time went through four editions. He published "A Primavera, Colleção de Poematos," in 1822, and "O Outono, Colleção de Poesias," in 1865. He also published translations of Ovid and Goethe. He was a member of the Royal Council.

CAVOUR, AINARDO, Marchese DI, an Italian nobleman, born in 1833; died August 30, 1875. He was the son of Marchese Gustavo di Cavour and Adelaide Lascaris di Ventimiglia, the last descendant of a family which gave several Emperors to the Eastern Empire. His father was a brother of the celebrated statesman, Count Camillo di Cavour. With the death of Marchese Ainardo the celebrated name of Cavour becomes extinct.

CHABOT, Vicomte DE, a French statesman, born in 1780; died in July, 1875. He had been a peer of France, and adjutant to Louis Philippe. He was the father of Count de Jarnac, French embassador in London, who died a few months before.

CHAMPNEYS, WILLIAM WELDON, an English clergyman, born in 1807; died February 4, 1875. He was one of the earliest advocates of ragged schools, refuges, etc., and was the orignator of a local association for the "Promotion of Cleanliness, Health, and Comfort of the Industrial Classes," and of the "Church of England Young Men's Society." In 1851 he was appointed to a canonry in St. Paul's, and at his death was Vicar of St. Pancras.

CHARLES, THEODORE, Prince of Bavaria, born July 7, 1795; died August 16, 1875. He was a son of Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, and of Wilhelmina Augusta, daughter of George, Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, and was a grand-uncle of the present King. He was Inspector-General of the Bavarian Army, in which he held the rank of field-marshal. He was also a general in the Prussian army and held positions of honorary rank in the military service of Austria and Russia.

CHARVILLE, ALFRED BURY, Earl of, an Eng-

lish peer, born February 19, 1829; died June 27, 1875. The title becomes extinct with his death.

CHEAPE, Sir J., an English general, born in 1792; died April 2, 1875. He entered the army in 1809, and served mostly in India. He distinguished himself chiefly in the wars with Burmah in 1824–'26 and 1852–'53, and in the campaign in the Punjaub, 1848–'49. He was a Commander of the Order of Bath, and was made a general in 1866.

CHRUSHTCHOV, A. P., a Russian officer, born in 1806; died July 26, 1875. He commanded a division at Sevastopol, took part in suppressing the Polish insurrections, was appointed Governor-General of Western Siberia and Hetman of the Siberian Cossacks in 1866. In 1874 he was forced to resign on account of ill-health. In 1875 he was created an imperial councilor.

CLASSON, OCTAVIUS, a German philologist, born in 1844; died March 18, 1875. He studied in Bonn, then traveled extensively, and, having taken part in the French war, became a lecturer at the University of Rostock in 1871, and Professor of History in 1874. He wrote "Kritische Erörterungen über den römischen Staat" (1871), "De Taciti Annalium æstate Quæstiones geographicas ad Mare Rubrum et Ægyptum Maxime pertinentes interpretatus est O. Classon" (1870).

COCHET, JEAN BENOÎT DÉSIRÉ, a French abbot and antiquarian, born March 7, 1812; died in June, 1875. Besides some works on the churches of the arrondissements of Havre (1844–'46), of Dieppe (2 vols., 1846–'50), and of Yvetot (2 vols., 1862), he wrote the following works: "Le Tombeau de Chilpéric, Premier Roi des Francs" (1850), "Sépultures Gauloises, Romaines, Franques, et Normandes" (1857), and "Archéologie Chrétienne" (1867).

COROT, JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE, a French artist, born in 1796; died February 23, 1875. He was one of the first French historical painters of the day, and his death was sincerely regretted, not only by all lovers of the arts, but by a large circle of friends. His first work was exhibited in 1827. In grandeur, his "Christ on the Mount of Olives," "Hagar in the Desert," and "Dante," are fully equal to any of Delacroix's pictures, and these he has left to the Louvre. Others of his chief productions are "Ariadne," "Saint Sebastian," "The Burning of Sodom," and "Macbeth," all splendid examples of color and grouping. About six months before his death the artists of Paris united to present "Le Père Corot," as they liked to call him, with a large gold medal specially struck for the occasion. He was buried on February 26th at Père Lachaise. Upward of 6,000 people and fifty carriages formed the funeral procession, and the Abbé Duclos, in the funeral sermon, condemned the newspapers for ignoring the fact that the deceased died a good Catholic.

COWPER, Sir CHARLES, an Australian statesman, born in 1808; died in London, October 19, 1875. He had been Prime-Minister of New South Wales five times, and at the time of his death was the London general agent of the same colony.

CURRIE, Sir FREDERICK, Bart., was born 1799, and died September 10, 1875. He entered the Bengal service in 1817, and, having held several inferior offices, he became successively a secretary to the Government of India, and a member of the Supreme Council. During the first Sikh War in 1847, he greatly distinguished himself by his energy and his administrative capacity. He was raised to a baronetcy soon after the battles of the Sutlej, and returning to England he was appointed in 1854 a director of the East India Company, and in 1858 Vice-President of the Indian Council.

DECHAMPS, ADOLPHE, a Belgian statesman, born June 17, 1807; died July 19, 1875. In 1834 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and soon became a prominent member. In 1842 he was appointed Governor of Luxemburg, and a year later Minister of Public Works. He principally distinguished himself by his efforts to promote the railroad system of his native country. From 1845 to 1847 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then remained in the Chamber of Deputies until 1857. In 1859 he was again elected a deputy, and remained in the Chamber until 1864. During the years 1837–'51 he published, together with Dedecker, the *Revue de Bruxelles*, an ultra-Catholic paper.

DEINLEIN, MICHAEL VON, a German Archbishop, born October 26, 1800; died January 4, 1875. He was ordained a priest in 1824, was created a coadjutor to the Bishop of Bamberg in 1853; Bishop of Augsburg in 1856; and Archbishop of Bamberg in 1858. He was noted for his devotion to historical studies.

DEJAZET, VIRGINIE, a Parisian actress, born in 1797; died December 1, 1875. She was the most popular actress of the Vaudeville and Variété Theatres, where she filled the houses to their utmost. Numerous trips across the Continent made her well known outside of France. Her principal parts were in the plays "Bonaparte in Brienne," "Vert Vert," "Frétillon," "Monsieur Garat," "Les Prés Saint-Gervais." All the prominent actors and actresses attended her funeral, and the procession which followed her to her grave was estimated to contain about 20,000 persons.

DE VESCI, THOMAS VESEY, Viscount, born September 21, 1803; died December 23, 1875. He was elected a representative peer of Ireland in 1857, and was Member of Parliament for Queen's County, 1835–'37, and 1841–'52.

DORCHESTER, GUY TARLETON, Baron, a British peer, born October 25, 1811; died December 2, 1875.

DUCUING, FRANÇOIS, a French politician, died October 3, 1875. In 1871 he was elected a member of the National Assembly from the

Hautes-Pyrénées. He was one of the most active members of the Left.

DUNCKER, LUDWIG, a German theologian, born August 17, 1810; died November 7, 1875. He was Professor of Theology in Göttingen, and was well known as a writer on theological subjects.

DYMOKE, HENRY LIONEL, born 1834; died December 31, 1875. He was "Champion of the Queen," a title which is hereditary in the family.

EICHMANN, FRIEDRICH VON, a German diplomatist; died October 27, 1875. Since 1862, he had been successively embassador to Rio de Janeiro, Dresden, Constantinople, and Stockholm, which latter position he had held up to the time of his death since August 12, 1874. He was a member of the Prussian Herrenhaus.

ESMARCH, H. K., one of the leaders of the German party in Schleswig-Holstein, born in 1792; died February 2, 1875. He entered the Danish civil service in 1813, was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of Schleswig in 1830, was deprived of this office in 1848, in consequence of his participation in the revolutionary movement of that year, and was even excluded from the general amnesty in 1852. He then went to Prussia, where he was appointed a councilor at the Court of Appeals in Greifswalde, and afterward in Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

ESSAD PASHA, a Turkish statesman, born in 1829; died November 28, 1875. He had held various offices, as Minister of War and of the Navy, and had been Grand-Vizier twice, the first time from August, 1872, to February, 1873, and the second time from April to August, 1875. He was soon after appointed Governor of Syria, which position he held at the time of his death. He was noted for his hatred of the Christians.

EUGENE, Duke of Würtemberg, born December 25, 1820; died January 8, 1875. He was a second cousin of the King of Würtemberg, an hereditary member of the Prussian Herrenhaus, and a Prussian cavalry general.

EULENBURG, Count WEND BOTHO ZU, a German nobleman, was born May 19, 1845; died December 5, 1875. At the time of his death he was engaged to be married to the Countess Marie von Bismarck, the chancellor's daughter.

FAY, JOSEPH, a celebrated German painter, born in 1813; died July 27, 1875. In 1833 he entered the Düsseldorf Academy. His first large work was "Samson and Delila," in the exhibition of 1839. The "Cleopatra," which followed in 1841, was an improvement on the former in the coloring. In 1840 a prize was offered for the painting *al fresco* of the large hall of the new City Hall of Elberfeld, and Fay won it. He then went to Paris, where he painted "The last Scene of Goethe's Faust," and "The Balcony Scene from Romeo and Juliet." Having returned to Düsseldorf he painted scenes from Italian country life. He was one of the founders of the "Malkasten," the artist society of Düsseldorf, and one of the most famous of Germany.

FEILDEN, HENRY MASTER, M. P., born 1818; died September 5, 1875. He was a member of Parliament for Blackburn since 1868.

FINDLAY, A. E., an English geographer, born January 6, 1812; died May 3, 1875. He was author of several nautical handbooks and charts, among these "Directory for the Coasts and Islands of the Pacific Ocean" (1851).

FITZWALTER, BROOK WILLIAM BRIDGES, Baron, a British peer, born June 2, 1801; died December 7, 1875. He was a member of Parliament for East Kent in 1852, and from 1857 to 1868. The barony became extinct upon his death.

FORDYCE, WILLIAM DINGWALL, M. P., born in 1836; died December 3, 1875. He was a member of Paliament for Aberdeenshire, since 1866.

FORWERK, LUDWIG, a German prelate, born 1817; died January 9, 1875. He was ordained as a priest in 1839, and in 1854 was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the kingdom of Saxony, with the title Bishop of Leontopolis *in part. infid.*

FOUCHER, PAUL, a French author, born April 21, 1810; died January 24, 1875. In his youth he wrote a few novels. But during the period from 1834 to 1874 he wrote about seventy dramas, partly alone and partly in conjunction with others. Among his best-known dramas are: "Caravage" (1834), "Les Chevaux du Carrousel" (1840), "Le Comte de Mansfeld" (1841), "Les Deux Perles" (1844), "Red-gauntlet" (1844), and "Maurice de Saxe" (1859). He was a brother-in-law of Victor Hugo.

FOULD, BENOÎT, a Parisian banker, born in 1792; died January 9, 1875. In partnership with his younger brother, the late Achille Fould, he conducted a Paris bank, trading under the firm of Fould, Oppenheim & Co. His brother withdrew from the firm upon entering public life in 1842, leaving him in control of the establishment, which he managed with great success.

FREDERICK, CHARLES, an English vice-admiral; died December 23, 1875.

FURLONG, Dr., an Irish prelate, born in 1803; died November 12, 1875. He was Catholic Bishop of Ferns at the time of his death.

GARCIA Y TESSARA, GABRIEL, a Spanish poet, born June 16, 1817; died February 14, 1875. He was contributor for various journals, and in his war-articles showed considerable political foresight. His poem "Un Diablo más," although not finished, is considered one of his finest productions. He was for a time Minister-Resident of Spain in the United States.

GENBERG, PAUL, a Swedish prelate, born in 1811; died September 30, 1875. He was Lutheran Bishop of Calmar, and had been Minister of Education of Sweden.

GINOULHIAC, a French prelate, born in 1806; died November 17, 1875. He was considered one of the most prominent French theologians

and philosophers. In 1870 he was appointed Archbishop of Lyons and Vienne.

GLADSTONE, ROBERTSON, a brother of the Rt. Hon. Wm. H. Gladstone, the ex-prime-minister; died at Liverpool, in September, 1875. He was Mayor of Liverpool in 1842, and was one of the leaders of the Liberal party in that city.

GOTTLIEB, JOHANN, an Austrian chemist; died March 4, 1875. In 1846 he became a professor of the Polytechnic High-School in Graz, of which institution he afterward was rector. He chiefly distinguished himself by his researches on sebacic acids. His principal work is "Lehrbuch der reinen und technischen Chemie."

GÖTZ, LOUIS FRANZ, a German scholar, born in 1811; died September 3, 1875. He studied theology and philosophy in Leipsic. In 1835 he was appointed a teacher in the Kreuzschule in Leipsic, and in 1868 was nominated Conrector. He wrote "Ueber das Gymnasium als Vorschule zur öffentlichen Beredsamkeit" (1844), "Ueber den aristotelischen Gottesbegriff mit Beziehung auf die christliche Gottesidee" (1870).

GRABBE, Count P., a Russian general, died July 27, 1875. He entered the army in 1805, and took part in the campaigns of 1805–1807, in the war of 1812, and in 1814 went with the army to France. In the Turkish campaign he was chief of the staff, and distinguished himself in the Polish campaign, particularly in the storming of Warsaw. After the suppression of the Polish rebellion he received the command of the second division of dragoons and the rank of lieutenant-general. At the outbreak of the Crimean War, he had command of the military stationed in Esthonia. In 1862 he was appointed Hetman of the Cossack Army of the Don, and in 1866 was created a count. Having resigned his position as hetman, he was created an imperial councilor.

GRAY, Sir JOHN, Knt., a member of Parliament, born in 1815; died April 10, 1875. He was member of Parliament for Kilkenny since 1865. The honor of knighthood was conferred upon him in 1863 by the Earl of Carlisle, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, on the occasion of diverting the waters of the river Vartry from their old bed into the artificial cut intended to convey them to Dublin for the supply of the city and suburbs, and was announced to have been bestowed "in special recognition of the indefatigable zeal and high ability evinced by him throughout the whole progress" of the undertaking, as Chairman of the Municipal Water-Works Committee.

GRAY, JOHN EDWARD, a British naturalist, born in 1800; died March 7, 1875. In 1821 he published, in his father's name, the "Natural Arrangement of British Plants," the first work in the English language on the natural method. In addition to his labors as a naturalist he has taken an active part in questions relating to sanitary and metropolitan improvements, public education, and prison discipline. In 1851 he was appointed acting chairman of one of the juries of the Great Exhibition, and in 1862 was a juror of the educational section in the Exhibition. He was a Fellow of the Royal, the Linnæan, the Geographical, and various other societies. He wrote "Illustrations of Indian Zoölogy," "The Knowsley Menagerie," and "A Manual of British Land and Fresh-water Shells."

GRIEBEL, Dr. THEODOR, a German politician, died February 15, 1875. He was one of the leaders of the *Landespartei* in Schleswig, whose object it was to separate the two duchies from Prussia, and form an independent state, if possible, under Duke Frederick.

GRUBER, JOHANNES VON, a German scholar, born April 23, 1807; died January 14, 1875. He studied philology in Greifswalde and Berlin. Since 1834 he was professor in the gymnasium in Stralsund. He published a Latin grammar, and Cicero's "De Officiis."

HALLER VON HALLERKEŐ, Count FRANCIS, a Hungarian officer, born in Transylvania, March 24, 1796; died March 6, 1875. He served in the wars with Napoleon, was made major-general and Banus of Croatia in 1841, took part in the Italian War of 1848–'49, when he was made lieutenant-general and commandant of Peschiera. In 1856 he was for a short time Acting-Governor of Hungary, during the absence of Archduke Albert; and in 1861 he was created a life-member of the Herrenhaus. At his death he was captain-general of the Hungarian body-guard.

HÄRTEL, Dr. HERMANN, a German publisher; died August 7, 1875. He was a member of the well-known publishing-house of Breitkopf & Härtel, of Leipsic.

HEADLAM, THOMAS EMERSON, born in 1813; died December 3, 1875. He was Judge Advocate-General from 1859 to 1866, and a member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1847 to 1874. He wrote a "Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery."

HEARD, JACOB, an English educator, born in 1799; died September 28, 1875. He went to Russia, where he introduced the Lancaster schools. He wrote a large number of Russian school-books, and several very popular novels.

HEINTZ, FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD VON, a German general, born in 1792; died February 15, 1875. He commanded the Saxon troops in the war against Denmark in 1849, and eventually became lieutenant-general.

HERDER, Frau VON, the daughter-in-law of the famous German writer J. G. von Herder, born in 1790; died February 26, 1875. She was the wife of the poet's youngest son, E. von Herder, who died in 1855. The old lady possessed, up to her death, a perfectly clear mind, and took great pleasure in reading the most recent productions of German poetry.

HERVEY, Lord AUGUSTUS HENRY CHARLES, M. P., born in 1837; died May 28, 1875. He was the second son of the second Marquis of

Bristol, and heir-presumptive to the title. At the time of his death he was a member of Parliament for West Suffolk.

HILL, Viscount ROWLAND, a peer of Great Britain, born in 1800; died January 2, 1875. He was a member of Parliament for North Shropshire, 1821 to 1842, and at the time of his death was Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire.

HOFSTÄTTER, HEINRICH VON, a German prelate, born in 1805; died May 12, 1875. He was ordained as priest in 1833, and in 1840 was appointed Bishop of Passau. He was noted for many eccentricities, and, while zealously devoted to the doctrines of his Church, inculcated, at the same time, very earnestly loyalty to the state government and state laws. He severely censured many political movements of the Catholic party, and was, on the other hand, most fiercely denounced by many ultra-Catholic papers.

HOLLOWAY, General Sir THOMAS, a British officer, born in 1810; died July 21, 1875. He served at the siege and capture of Sevastopol, in the expedition against Kertch in 1855, and was Senior Allied Commissioner at Canton, 1858 to 1859.

HORN, EDWARD, a Hungarian statesman; died November 2, 1875. He was Secretary of State in the Ministry of Commerce of Hungary, and a member of the Reichstag of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

HUISSE, HIPPOLYTE DE LA FAILLE, Baron D', a Belgian politician, born in 1800; died in Ghent, on February 28, 1875. He had been at one time member of the Second Chamber, and afterward a senator of Belgium.

HUNTINGDON, FRANCIS THEOPHILUS HENRY HASTINGS, thirteenth Earl of, a British peer, born November 28, 1808; died September 13, 1875.

ISCHITELLA, FRANCESCO PINTO, Prince of, a Neapolitan general, died April 2, 1875. He was Minister of War under Ferdinand II. of Naples.

JARNAC, PHILIPPE DE ROHAN-CHABOT, Comte DE, a French diplomatist, born in 1815; died March 22, 1875. He was the son of Vicomte de Chabot, a French *emigré* nobleman, who served as a major-general in the British Army, and his mother was Lady Isabella Fitzgerald, sister of the Duke of Leinster. At the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, the Comte de Jarnac was chief secretary of the French embassy in London, but he retired from all diplomatic work throughout the Republic and the Second Empire. He then settled down upon his Irish estates in Kilkenny. On the collapse of the Second Empire he again directed his attention to politics, returning to France after a residence of about twenty years in Ireland; and he was appointed embassador at the Court of St. James in 1874, by President MacMahon, in succession to the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia. In 1844 he married his cousin, the Hon. Geraldine Foley.

JOLOVICZ, Dr. H., a German Orientalist; died in February, 1875. His principal works are "Blüthenkranz morgenländischer Dichtungen" (1860), and "Geschichte der Juden in Königsberg" (1867).

JUSTH, JOSEPH, a member of the Hungarian Diet, born in 1808; died December 6, 1875. He was President of the Deak Club in the Diet of 1874.

JUVARA, TOMMASO ALOYSIO, an Italian artist, born January 13, 1809; died by his own hand May 30, 1875. His principal works are a drawing of Christ, after the painting by Alibrandi, an engraving on copper of the Madonna della Regia di Napoli, by Raphael, and an engraving showing a wonder performed by St. Borromæus, after a composition by Giuseppi Mancinelli. He is considered one of the best engravers on copper of modern times.

KELLETT, Sir HENRY, a British naval officer, born in 1807; died March 1, 1875. He entered the navy at 14 years of age, took part in the coast-survey of America from 1835–'40, under Beechey and Belcher, continued this work in 1845 in the Herald up to 1848, when he was ordered to the Behring Straits to take part in the researches for Sir John Franklin's Expedition. In 1849 he discovered Herald Island (Wrangell Land), and returned to England in 1851. In 1852 he took part in the Arctic Expedition of Belcher as commander of the Resolute, and picked up McClure, with the crew of the Investigator. In 1854 he was appointed commodore, in 1864 Admiral-Superintendent of Malta, and in 1869 commander of the naval station in China.

KEON, M. G., an English author, died in July, 1875. He was Colonial Secretary in the Bermudas at the time of his death. In 1846 he published a history of the Society of Jesus, by whom he had been educated. He was an active contributor to various journals, particularly the *Morning Post*, and while in Calcutta edited the *Bengal Hurkaru*. His last work was the novel "Dion and the Sybils," published in 1866.

KOERLE, B., a German painter, born October 21, 1823; died April 23, 1875. In his fifteenth year he turned his attention to art, visiting a drawing-school, and afterward the Art Academy of Munich. His finest works are those describing the times of Louis XV.

KRAJNER, EMERICH VON, a Hungarian jurist, born in 1790; died October 5, 1875. He was one of the most learned lawyers of Hungary, and paid particular attention to the constitutional history of that country. His largest work is entitled "On the Original Constitution of Hungary from the Foundation of the Kingdom to 1382" (1872), which was very favorably received.

KREMER, JOSEPH, a German philosopher, born in 1808; died June 2, 1875. He was Professor of Philosophy in Cracow, and was the author of "System der Philosophie," and "Reise nach Italien."

LABROUSTE, PIERRE FRANÇOIS HENRI, a French

architect, born March 11, 1801; died June 27, 1875. He was an artist of considerable reputation. Among his works are the Library Saint-Geneviève, and the Imperial Library. He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1852, and was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1867.

LAFITTE, CHARLES, a French banker, born in 1802; died December 27, 1875. He was the son of the celebrated financier of the same name.

LAINÉ, PIERRE JEAN HONORAT, Vicomte, a French naval officer, born December 4, 1796; died December 24, 1875. He was educated at the naval school at Brest, served with distinction in Spain, was appointed rear-admiral in 1840, naval commander of Algeria in 1841, and vice-admiral in 1847. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, and in the same year was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

LANDSTEINER, LEOPOLD, a German journalist; died February 22, 1875. He was for some time in Paris as contributor to the *Journal des Débats*, and afterward as editor of the *National*, at that time the principal organ of the opposition. In 1848 he returned to Vienna, and became one of the editors of the *Allgemeine Oesterreichische Zeitung*. In the following year he became editor-in-chief of the official journal of the Minister-President Prince Felix Schwartzenberg, and a few years after founded the *Morgenpost*, a very popular journal.

LAPLACE, CYRILLE, a French naval officer, born November 7, 1793; died January 24, 1875. In 1828 he was appointed captain of the Favorite, with which he was ordered to sail around the world. The result of this voyage he laid down in the book "Voyage autour du Monde, par les Mers de l'Inde et de Chine, exécuté sur la Corvette de l'État la Favorite pendant 1830–'32" (4 vols., 1833–'35). In 1837 he undertook a second voyage around the world on board the Artémise, which he described in "Campagne de Circumnavigation de la Frégate l'Artémise pendant les Années 1837–'40" (1840–'54). He was appointed rear-admiral in 1844, and vice-admiral in 1853, in which year he was also elected President of the Geographical Society of Paris.

LAUTERS, PAUL, a Belgian painter in water-colors, born in 1806; died in November, 1875. He excelled in landscapes, and was professor in the Royal Academy in Brussels.

LEAHY, PATRICK, an Irish prelate, born in 1807; died January 26, 1875. He was for a time Vice-Rector and Professor of Biblical Exegesis in the new Catholic University in Dublin. In 1857 he was made Archbishop of Cashel.

LOCOCK, Sir CHARLES, Bart., an English physician, born April 21, 1799; died July 23, 1875. He graduated M.D. from the University of Edinburgh, and, having settled in London, was appointed first physician-accoucheur to the Queen in 1840. Having retired from the active duties of his profession in 1857, he became President of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society, and on April 14, 1857, was made a baronet.

LOEBEN, ALBERT, Count VON, a German statesman, born April 29, 1800; died April 2, 1875. In 1855 he became a member of the Prussian Herrenhaus.

LOGAN, Sir WILLIAM EDMOND, a British geologist, born in 1798; died in July, 1875. He studied at the University of Edinburgh; was appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1840; was created a knight in 1856, and was one of the jurors in the scientific department of the International Exhibition of 1862. He was the author of various works on the coal-fields of Southern Wales, and various other geological works.

LOHDE, Dr. GEORG, a German naturalist; died October 19, 1875. He studied at Berlin, Heidelberg, Leipsic, and Strasburg. He was about to start for the German station Chinchoao, on the west coast of Africa, when he was taken sick. He wrote "Ueber die Entwickelungsgeschichte und den Bau einiger Samenschalen," "Zur Kenntniss der Gattung Glococystis," and "Insectenepidemien, welche durch Pilze hervorgerufen werden."

LOTZE, HERMANN, a German philologist; died April 27, 1875. He was official interpreter in Leipsic of fourteen languages.

LOVAT, THOMAS ALEXANDER FRASER, Baron, a British peer, born in 1802; died June 22, 1872. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Inverness-shire from 1853 to 1873.

LYONNET, JEAN PAUL FRANÇOIS MARIE, a French prelate, born June 12, 1801; died December 23, 1875. He was ordained as priest in 1824, and for some time was director of various educational institutions. In 1848 he was appointed Dean of the Chapter of Dreux, and soon after Vicar-General of Lyons. In 1851 he was appointed Bishop of Saint-Flour, in 1857 of Valence, and in 1864 Archbishop of Albi. In 1858 he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honor. He wrote "Tractatus de Contractibus" (1837), "Tractatus de Justitia et Jure" (1837), "Le Cardinal Fesch" (2 vols., 1841), "Histoire de Mgr. d'Avien" (2 vols., 1847).

MACDONNELL, Sir ALEXANDER, born in 1794; died January 21, 1875. He was resident commissioner of the Board of National Education in Ireland from 1839 to 1871, and was created a baronet in 1872.

MAGERE, FRANZ, Freiherr VON, a Bavarian lieutenant-general, born in 1785; died February 10, 1875. He entered the army when quite young, and up to 1815 took part in eight campaigns.

MARGARY, AUGUSTUS RAYMOND, a British diplomatic officer, born at Belgaune, Bombay, May 26, 1846; was murdered at Manwyne, February 21, 1875. From 1867 to 1874 he had acted as consul at various posts in China and Formosa, and in 1874 he joined the Browne Expedition to Yunnan as interpreter. In order

to prepare the way for the expedition, he traveled by land through China to Burmah, there to meet it. He left Shanghai in August, 1874, went up the Yang-tse-Kiang to Lake Tungting, traveled through the provinces of Hunan, Kweitchow, and Yunnan, and on January 15, 1875, arrived in Bhamo, Burmah. From here he soon after set out with the expedition, and in the Chinese town of Manwyne, on the border of Burmah, he was murdered with five servants. (*See* BURMAH and CHINA.)

MASSOL, MARIE ALEXANDRE, a French journalist and politician, born March 18, 1805; died April 22, 1875. He went to Paris in 1830, where he joined the Saint-Simonists. He set out on a foot-journey to propagate the ideas of the new social party in other countries. After his return to Paris, he devoted himself to journalism. But, finding that his republican ideas were apt to bring him into trouble, he went to London, where he published for some time a radical French journal. He left the Saint-Simonists when they began to meddle with religion. Under the Empire he devoted himself entirely to his studies, particularly to that of philosophy. He was a member of one of the radical lodges of Freemasons in Paris, and made a determined resistance against the interference of the state. These struggles attracted considerable attention at the time. During the siege of Paris he was adjunct to the Maire of the Ninth District, and at the last municipal elections he was elected a member of the Communal Council.

MATHIEU, JACQUES MARIE ADRIEN CÉSAIRE, a French prelate, born at Paris, June 20, 1796; died July 9, 1875. He studied at the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice, was ordained as a priest upon his graduation; appointed secretary of the Bishop of Evreux in 1823, and a short time after became one of the grand vicars of M. de Quelen, Archbishop of Paris. After being curate of a parish in Paris for some time, he was appointed Bishop of Langres in 1833, Archbishop of Besançon in 1834, and in 1850 cardinal. As a member of the Senate of the Second Empire, he took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. He was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1856.

MAYER, FRIEDRICH EDUARD, a German politician, born April 27, 1809; died April 2, 1875. He was a member of the German Reichstag, and belonged to the National Liberal party. He was also a prominent member of the Diet of Würtemberg.

MAYHEW, AUGUSTUS SEPTIMUS, an English writer, born in 1812; died December 25, 1875. He had both skill and facility as a sketcher in pen and ink, and studied as an artist in Paris, where he was living at the time of the *coup d'état*. With Mr. Sutherland Edwards, he was, at this period, correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*. As a member of the literary trio known as the Brothers Mayhew, he wrote much in the various departments of literature and journalism. A novel called "Paved with Gold," and an amusing book entitled "The Greatest Plague in Life," met with great success. He also wrote songs for music, and was a prolific contributor to magazines. He was one of the chief writers on *Diogenes*, a comic paper published some years ago. The farce "The Goose with the Golden Eggs," one of the most successful on the modern stage, was written in collaboration with Mr. Sutherland Edwards, who also had a share in the "Four Cousins," a comedy produced at the Globe Theatre.

MÉLINGUE, ÉTIENNE MARIN, a French actor, born at Caen, in 1812; died March 28, 1875. He at first turned his attention to sculpture, but soon left it for the stage. He appeared with great success in France and in the colonies. In Paris, where he played in the Porte Sainte-Marin and Ambigu Theatres, he always drew crowded houses.

MILDE, KARL JULIUS, a German painter, born February 16, 1803; died in November, 1875. He excelled in paintings on glass. Among his best works of this class is a window in the Church of St. Peter, in Hamburg, representing the Saviour walking on the sea, and the large window for the cathedral of Cologne, 45 feet high, and 28 feet wide, which he made together with Achelius, and which represents the day of judgment.

MILLET, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French painter, born about 1815; died January 20, 1875. He was the son of a peasant, and in his youth received those impressions which he afterward used in his paintings. He became a pupil of Paul Delaroche, and at first tried historical and mythological subjects. Later he devoted himself entirely to landscape-painting, and his scenes from peasant-life in Normandy have brought more than 50,000 francs.

MINISCALCHI-ERIZZO, Count, an Italian senator; died December 27, 1875. He was the author and translator of various geographical and philological works.

MITCHELL, THOMAS ALEXANDER, M. P., born in 1812; died March 16, 1875. He was in Parliament for Bridport, from 1841 to 1875.

MOLESWORTH, RICHARD PIGOT MOLESWORTH, Viscount, a British peer, born July 23, 1786; died June 20, 1875. He is succeeded by his nephew, the Rev. Samuel Molesworth.

MOLTKE-BREGENTVED, Count, a Danish statesman; died October 1, 1875. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of his death.

MONTEBELLO, GUSTAVE OLIVIER LANNES, Comte DE, a French officer, born December 4, 1804; died August 29, 1875. In 1854 he was appointed general of division, and in 1862 was put in command of the French army of occupation in Rome. He was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1864, and was created a Senator in 1867.

MORTEMART, CASIMIR VICTURNIEN DE ROCHECHOUART, Duc DE, born in 1787; died January 1, 1875. He took part in the battle of Jena, in 1806, was created a Peer of France under

the Restoration, and was appointed lieutenant-general and embassador to the Court of Russia. On July 29, 1830, Charles X. recalled him to Paris, and intrusted him with the formation of a new ministry, but too late. When the duke arrived in Paris the King had already been deposed. Under Louis Napoleon he took a seat in the Senate. His title goes to his nephew.

MÜLLER, NIKLAS, a German-American poet, born in 1809; died August 14, 1875. In his youth he was apprenticed to a printer, which trade he learned thoroughly. He made his first appearance as a poet in 1825. In 1837 a collection of his poems was published by Cotta. He took part in the revolutionary movements of 1848, was forced to flee to Switzerland, and in 1853 went to New York, where he bought a printing-office. During the war he published "Zehn Sonnette," and in 1867 a volume of poems, entitled "Neuere Gedichte." During the German-French War he published a number of patriotic poems, under the title of "Frische Blätter auf die Wunden deutscher Krieger." In 1874 he retired from the printing business. He was preparing a complete edition of his poems in 1875, but had not finished it at the time of his death.

MULZER, KARL, Freiherr VON, a German lawyer, born at Wetzlar, in 1805; died January 23, 1875. In 1859 he was appointed Minister of Justice of Bavaria, and in 1864 President of the Court of Appeals of Lower Bavaria. In consequence of a disease of the eyes he was pensioned in 1867.

NEUMANN, HERMANN, a German poet, born November 12, 1808; died November 8, 1875. His poems are chiefly epics. He wrote "Nur Jehan," "Jürgen Wullenweber," and "Dinon thy."

NEW, CHARLES, an English missionary, born in 1841; died in the interior of Africa, in 1875. He joined the mission of the United Methodist Free Churches in 1862, and for nine years he was the fellow-laborer of the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, at Ribe. While in England, in 1872, he joined, by special request, the Livingstone Search Expedition. He spent two years in England, awaking popular interest in the cause of African missions. In March, 1874, he returned to his work in East Africa. He had penetrated into the interior as far as Chaga, with the intention of selecting a suitable locality for commencing a new mission. He did not succeed, however, and was compelled to return to his missionary station at Ribe. But he died, before reaching this place, in the neighborhood of Duruma.

NIPPERDEY, KARL, a German philologist; died January 2, 1875, at about 50 years of age. He was Professor of Classical Philology at the University of Jena. His editions of "Cornelius Nepos," "Cæsar," and "Tacitus," and his philological researches, attracted great attention.

NÖGGERATH, GUSTAV ADOLF, a German journalist, born in 1841; died December 11, 1875. He was the son of the celebrated geologist, Johann Jacob Nöggerath. At the time of his death he was the editor of the *Correspondenzblatt*, a National Liberal paper.

OATES, FRANK, a British explorer, born April 6, 1840; died February 5, 1875. In 1873 he set out on an exploring expedition to South Africa, remained some time in the Matebele country, visited toward the close of 1874 the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, fell sick on his return voyage, and died eighty miles north of Tati, in the Makalaka country.

OHMÜLLER, FRANZ JOSEPH, a German botanist, born July 5, 1797; died January 1, 1875. He discovered a large number of new plants, and executed a botanical map of Bavaria.

OKROPIROVITCH, Prince PAUL, the grandson of the last Prince of Georgia, George XIII; died February 24, 1875.

OMALINO D'HALLOY, JEAN BAPTISTE JULIEN D', a Belgian geologist and ethnologist, born at Liége, February 16, 1783; died at Brussels, January 15, 1875. From 1815 to 1830 he was Governor of the province of Namur, was elected a member of the Belgian Senate in 1848, and vice-president of that body in 1851. In 1808 he published his first work, on the geology of Northern France. His best-known works are: "Éléments de Géologie" (1831); "Introduction à la Géologie" (1833); "Précis élémentaire de Géologie" (1843); "Abrégé de Géologie" (1853); and "Des Races humaines ou Éléments d'Ethnographie" (1845). The Memoirs of the Belgian Academy of Sciences, of which he was repeatedly president, contain a series of "Notes sur la Classification des Races humaines," by him.

PETERSEN, AUGUST, a German theologian, born in 1809; died November 1, 1875. He is best known by his work, "Die Idee der christlichen Kirche."

PFLEGER-MORANSKY, GUSTAVUS, the most prominent Bohemian poet of modern times, born in 1834; died September 21, 1875.

PHILIP, JOHN BIRNIE, an English sculptor; died in March, 1875. Among his principal works is the pedestal of the Albert Monument, consisting of 87 figures in life size: of these the figures representing Geology, Geometry, Rhetoric, and Philosophy, are considered the finest. He also made the shrines of the altar in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Crimean Monument in Westminster, and eight of the statues in the Royal Gallery of Parliament.

PIDERIT, KARL WILHELM, a German educator, born in 1816; died May 29, 1875. He had been Director of the Gymnasium of Hanau for twenty-two years, which institution gained great popularity under his administration. His commentaries to "Cicero," and his school edition of Cicero's orations, were received with great favor.

PLEYEL, MARIE, a celebrated pianist, born in Paris of Belgian parents in 1811; died March 30, 1875. She studied with Moscheles and Kalkbrenner, and in her sixteenth year ap-

peared in public in Paris, St. Petersburg, and other cities. In 1848 she was appointed professor in the conservatory in Brussels. She was a sister of Prof. Moll, of Ghent, who died some years ago. She married the well-known piano-maker, Camille Pleyel, but was separated from him a few years after.

PULIAN, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, a German painter, born in 1809; died March 4, 1875. He belonged to the Düsseldorf school of painters, and excelled in landscape-painting. His principal paintings are scenes on the Rhine.

RAMSAY, Sir ALEXANDER, M. P., born May 26, 1818; died March 3, 1875. He was M. P. for Rochdale from 1857-'59.

RANFURLY, THOMAS GRANVILLE HENRY STEWART KNOX, fourth earl, a British peer, born July 28, 1849; died May 10, 1875. He is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Uchter John Mark Knox.

RANOLDER, Dr. JOHN, a Hungarian prelate, born in 1806; died September 12, 1875. He was Roman Catholic Bishop of Vesprim.

RASIN, ALEXIS, a Russian author; died May 1, 1875. His books for the young enjoyed great popularity.

REBER, BALTHASAR, a German scholar, born in 1805; died March 13, 1875. He was professor in the University of Basel, and was well known as a poet and a writer on historical subjects.

REID, ROBERT, M. P., born in 1831; died March 30, 1875. He was a member of Parliament for Kirkcaldy since 1874.

REISMANN, JOHANN VALENTIN VON, a German prelate, born November 12, 1807; died November 17, 1875. He was ordained as priest in 1830, became subsequently Professor of Theology at the University of Würzburg, and was appointed Bishop of Würzburg in 1870.

RESLHUBER, Dr. AUGUSTIN, an Austrian priest and astronomer, born July 5, 1808; died September 29, 1875. In 1847 he was appointed Director of the Observatory of the Stift (monastery) of Kremsmünster, and at the same time acted as Professor of Natural History up to 1854. In 1860 he was elected Abbot of the Stift but retained the control of the observatory. He also took part in politics; he was a member of the Upper Austrian Diet in 1861, and in 1872 was appointed a life-member of the Herrenhaus. He was decorated with various orders, and was a member of a large number of scientific societies. He wrote a large number of works on astronomy, meteorology, and magnetism.

RICHTER, F. I., a German journalist, born in Magdeburg, in 1814; died in April, 1875. He began life by peddling books and pictures, and, having after a time established himself in business in Hamburg, he founded the *Hamburger Reform*, and by his energy raised it to a front rank among the journals in Germany.

RITTER, FRANZ, a German scholar, born in 1803; died October 22, 1875. He was formerly Professor of Classical Philology in Bonn, and published editions of and commentaries to "Horace."

ROGIER, FIRMIN FRANÇOIS MARIE, a Belgian statesman, brother of the celebrated minister Charles Rogier, born April 1, 1791; died November 1, 1875. He took a prominent part in the Belgian revolution, and in 1830 was sent to Paris, where first as secretary, and since 1848 as embassador, he remained until 1864.

ROSENTHAL, DAVID AUGUST, a Catholic author; died March 30, 1875. He was descended from Jewish parents, but in 1851 with his wife and children entered the Catholic Church. He wrote, besides several works on medicine and natural history, "Convertitenbilder aus dem 19ten Jahrhundert," which was translated into several languages and passed through two editions. He also translated from the Spanish the tales, legends, and stories of Balaguer Montserrat (1860), and published the poetical works of Johann Scheffler (1862). He also wrote numerous articles for the *Schlesische Kirchenzeitung*, and the *Schlesische Volkszeitung*.

RUSSELL, Lord COSMO, half-brother of Earl Russell, born in 1817; died December 18, 1875. He was the sixth son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, by his second wife. He was for some time in the army, but retired in 1849, when he married Annie, daughter of Mr. J. G. Norbury.

SAUVAIRE-BARTHÉLEMY, BARTHÉLEMY ANTOINE FRANÇOIS XAVIER SAUVAIRE, Marquis de Barthélemy, a French politician, born at Marseilles, November 16, 1800; died in February, 1875. He was a grand-nephew of the Marquis de Barthélemy, a member of the Directory, and afterward Vice-President of the Chamber of Peers. During the last days of the Restoration, he inherited the title of his grand-uncle, and took his seat in the Chamber of Peers on September 27, 1830. In 1848 he was elected to the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, but retired from public life after the *coup d'état*. In 1869 he was a candidate for the Corps Législatif from Marseilles, but was defeated.

SCHARNHORST, AUGUST VON, a Prussian officer, died November 11, 1875. He was the grandson of the celebrated Prussian General Gerhard David Scharnhorst, to whom Prussia and consequently Germany owes its present military greatness. With him the direct male line of the Scharnhorsts becomes extinct, 119 years after the birth of its great ancestor.

SCHEERER, THEODOR, a German chemist and geologist, born August 28, 1813; died July 18, 1875. He was professor in the Mining Academy of Freiberg, and was the author of numerous chemical and geological works and treatises.

SCHNABEL, KARL, a German chemist, born in 1809; died September 11, 1875. He was Director of the Realschule in Siegen, and had performed many interesting chemical analyses.

SCHRADER, CLEMENS, a German Jesuit, born in 1820; died February 23, 1875. He was ordained as priest in 1846, was appointed professor in Löwen in 1850, and in Vienna in 1857.

He wrote "Theses theologicæ," and "De Unitate Ecclesiæ."

SCHUBERTH, JULIUS F. G., a German music-publisher, born July 14, 1804; died June 9, 1875. In 1826 he began business as a publisher of music, maps, and books, at Hamburg, and succeeded so well that he established a branch house in Leipsic in 1832, and one in New York in 1850. In 1853 he transferred the Hamburg establishment to his brother Fritz, and concentrated his wholesale business at Leipsic, where it has since continued, with branches in the principal cities of Europe and America. Mr. Schuberth visited the United States frequently, having crossed the Atlantic as many as sixty-six times. He came for the first time as manager for his friend, Ole Bull. He was on intimate terms with Vieuxtemps, Spohr, Schumann, and other distinguished musicians and composers. He was a warm friend of the Abbé Liszt, and published the later works of that composer, such as the "Oratorio of Christ" and the "Rhapsodies." In 1846 the King of Würtemberg awarded him the gold medal of the Order of Merit, and in 1870 he was made a member-extraordinary of the orchestra of the Grand-duke of Weimar, who also conferred on him the Order of Merit. His editions of the great German composers are splendid works of art, and his "Musical Dictionary" a compilation of great merit. He was an excellent violinist, and played also other instruments.

SCHWEITZER, Dr. J. B. VON, a German socialist and poet, born July 12, 1834; died July 28, 1875. He studied law, and, having graduated, settled as advocate in Frankfort-on-the Main. He afterward went to Berlin, where, with Lassalle, he became the leader of the social democrats, and founded the paper *Der Social-demokrat.* He was a member of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, and of the German Customs Parliament from 1867 to 1870. As the leader of the social democrats of Germany he maintained a correspondence with most of the advanced reformers of Europe. Dissensions with other leaders of the socialistic movement caused him to withdraw from political agitation and to devote himself to poetry. He wrote the comedies "Drei Staatsverbrecher," "Epidemisch," "Cousin Emil," and "Das Vorrecht des Genies," which were well received.

SEBASTIAN, GABRIEL MARIA, Infante of Spain, born November 4, 1811; died February 13, 1875. He was a second-cousin of Queen Isabella, and was married to Maria Christina Isabella, daughter of Henry, Duke of Seville.

SILVESTRI, PIETRO DI, an Italian cardinal, born February 15, 1803; died November 19, 1875. He was created a cardinal in 1858.

SMITH, MATTHEW, a British officer, born in 1797; died in the latter part of April, 1875. He had served chiefly in India. At the time of his death he held the rank of lieutenant-general.

SOLMS-BRAUNFELS, KARL, Prince of, a German soldier, born July 27, 1812; died November 13, 1875. He was the son of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Solms-Braunfels, and Princess Frederike of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the sister of Queen Louisa of Prussia. His mother had been married three times, first to Prince Louis, of Prussia (died December 28, 1796), next to the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, and lastly to Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, afterward King of Hanover. Prince Karl was, therefore, a step-brother of King George V. of Hanover. At the time of his death he was lieutenant-field-marshal in the Austrian Army. He was married to Princess Sophie of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg.

SPRENGPORTEN, Freiherr JAMES WILLIAM, a Swedish officer; died September 28, 1875, in his 89th year. He had been Governor of Stockholm, and at the time of his death was lieutenant-general in the Swedish Army and a member of the Upper Chamber.

STEINMANN, FRIEDRICH, a German politician, born in 1801; died February 8, 1875. He held various offices, and was editor and contributor to various journals, particularly in 1848 and 1849 of the *Westphälische Volkshalle*, an organ of the Republican party. He published "Geschichte der Revolution in Preussen" (1854), on account of which he was dismissed from the civil service.

STUART, Lady LOUISE, the last member of the royal house of Stuart, born March 29, 1776; died in December, 1875. Longevity seemed to be peculiar to her family, as her father died at eighty-three, and her brother, the last Earl of Traquair, at eighty.

TOLSTOI, Count ALEXEI, a Russian poet and novelist, died October 11, 1875. He published "Kujas Serebiganny" (1863), a tale of the time of Ivan the Terrible; "Smert Joanna Grosnago" (1866), a tragedy; and a collection of poems in 1867.

TREDEGAR, CHARLES MORGAN ROBINSON, Baron, a British peer, born April 10, 1793; died April 16, 1875. He was member of Parliament for Brecon in 1830–'31 and 1835–'47, was raised to the peerage in 1859, and was since 1866 Lord-Lieutenant of Breconshire.

TROILUS, GUSTAVUS UNO, the most prominent Swedish portrait-painter of modern times, born in 1804; died August 13, 1875. He was court-painter, and member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

TROSS, EDWIN, a French antiquarian and publisher, born in Germany in 1822; died in Paris, August 26, 1875. In 1851 he founded his antiquarian publishing-house, which soon became one of the largest in Europe. His catalogues of the literature of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are of great literary value.

TURNER, CHARLES, M. P., born in 1803; died October 15, 1875. He was member of Parliament for Liverpool in 1852–'53, for South Lancashire in 1861, and for Southwest Lancashire since 1868.

VANCE, JOHN, M. P., died September 21, 1875. He was M. P. for the city of Dublin, 1852–'65, and for Armagh City since 1867.

VAUFRELAND, Vicomte DE, a French statesman, born in 1795; died in June, 1875. During the last days of the Restoration he was under-Secretary of State in the Department of Justice. He was also a member of the Family Council appointed for the Count de Chambord during his minority.

WARNIER, AUGUSTE HUMBERT, a French scholar, born January 8, 1810; died March 15, 1875. He studied medicine in Paris, went to Algeria as surgeon, and for some time represented France with Abd-el-Kader. As a member of the Commission for the Scientific Exploration of Algeria, he drew, together with Captain Carette, a very valuable map of the territory of the Berber and Arab tribes of Algeria. Having held various offices in Algeria, he finally settled down as a farmer in the plain of Metidja. In 1862, during the sickness of his friend, Dr. Duveyrier, he edited the latter's celebrated book, "Les Touaregs du Nord." In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from Algeria. He wrote "L'Algérie devant le Sénat" (1863), "L'Algérie devant l'Opinion Publique" (1864), "L'Algérie devant l'Empereur" (1865), a series of letters to M. Rouher, entitled "Programme de Politique Algérienne" (1868), "Bureaux Arabes et Colons" (1869), "Cahiers Algériens" (1870), and "L'Algérie et les Victimes de la Guerre" (1871).

WELBY-GREGORY, Sir GLYNNE EARLE, M. P., born June 26, 1806; died August 23, 1875. He was M. P. for Grantham, 1830–'57.

WESTBURY, RICHARD AUGUSTUS BETHELL, Baron, a British peer, born March 11, 1830; died March 28, 1875.

WILLEMOES-SUHM, RUDOLPH VON, a German zoölogist, born September 11, 1847; died September 13, 1875. He studied zoölogy in Munich and Bonn, took part in the war with France, and in 1871 was appointed lecturer and assistant in the Zoölogical Museum in Munich. In 1872 he accompanied the expedition on the Challenger on its tour around the world as zoölogist, and died on the way from the Sandwich Islands to Tahiti. He left an official journal of two large volumes, and a fine collection of zoölogical drawings.

WÖRNER, LUDWIG, a German author, born 1843; died January 24, 1875. He had been for over two years, previous to his death, secretary of the Union of the Historical and Antiquarian Societies of Germany, which had its seat in Darmstadt, and was editor of the *Correspondenzblatt*, published by the Union. Among his literary labors the best known is his continuation of the "Literarisches Handbuch für Geschichte und Landeskunde von Hessen," established by Walther.

YARBOROUGH, CHARLES ANDERSON PELHAM, Earl of, a British peer, born January 14, 1835; died February 6, 1875. He was M. P. for Great Grimsby, 1857–'62.

ZASTROW, ADOLPH VON, a German general, born in 1802; died August 12, 1875. He was a general of infantry, had been commander of the Seventh Prussian Army Corps, and was well known as a writer on military subjects, particularly on matters connected with engineering.

ZELENY, WENZEL, a Bohemian scholar, born in 1806; died April 5, 1875. He was director of a gymnasium in Prague, had been a member of the Austrian Reichstag and of the Bohemian Diet, and was one of the most prominent members of the Czechic party.

ZWIERLEIN, Freifrau VON, a German poetess, born in 1801; died in December, 1875. She is better known by her pseudonym of Adelheid von Stolterfoth. Her principal poems are the "Rheinische Sagen und Lieder."

OHIO. The following is a brief summary of the present financial condition of the State:

On November 15, 1874, the public funded debt of the State was		$7,988,205 30
The redemptions during the year were:		
Loan of 1870	$18,200 00	
" of 1875	20,085 18	
Total		38,285 18
Outstanding November 15, 1875		$7,949,920 12

Of the amount outstanding on the 15th of November, the sum of $4,165 had ceased to draw interest, the holders thereof having been notified to surrender their stock for redemption, so that the interest-bearing funded debt of the State is $7,945,755.12.

The funded debt is divided as follows:

Foreign debt, payable in New York City	$7,948,255 12
Domestic debt, payable in Columbus	1,665 00
Total	$7,949,920 12

The local indebtedness of the State, on September 1, 1875, was as follows:

Debts of counties	$3,044,578 90
Debts of townships, including debts created by boards of education other than for separate school-districts	222,971 13
Debts of cities (first and second class)	20,250,722 11
" of incorporated villages	981,362 64
" of school-districts (special)	1,507,958 43
Total	$25,957,588 21

The amount of reimbursable debt, therefore, is:

State	$7,949,920 12	
Local	25,957,588 21	
Total		$33,907,508 33
Irreducible debt		4,177,668 31
Aggregate debts in Ohio (State, local, and trust funds)		$38,085,176 64

The local indebtedness in this statement is reckoned to September 1, 1875, and the State debt to November 15, 1875:

The balance in the State Treasury on November 15, 1874, was	$812,897 19
The receipts, including transfers of $329,674.20, for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1875, were	5,654,366 23
Total amount of funds in the Treasury for the year	$6,467,263 42
The disbursements, including transfers, during the year had been	5,037,484 90
Balance in the Treasury November 15, 1875	$1,429,778 52

The following table shows the purposes and amounts for which taxes were levied in 1875 in Ohio, with the increase and decrease, compared with 1874; also the tax collected by the United States in 1875:

Total tax for State purposes	$4,948,995 19
Total county tax for local purposes	23,003,976 18
Total tax levied in Ohio for 1875	$27,952,971 37
Internal revenue tax collected by the United States	14,656,295 30
Total collected in Ohio	$42,609,266 67
By the population of Ohio in 1870, per head	$16 00
For each voter voting at the election, 1875	71 66
Increase of local taxes	$1,215,976 33
Decrease of State tax	101,372 23
Net increase of the whole tax	$1,114,604 10

The assessed value of property on the grand duplicate is as follows, compared with the returns of 1874:

Value of lands, 1874	$697,408,537
" " 1875	696,883,323
Decrease	$525,214
Value of real estate in cities, etc., 1874	$354,849,199
" " " 1875	366,031,721
Increase	$11,182,522
Value of chattel property, 1874	$528,121,588
" " " 1875	535,660,818
Increase	$7,539,230
Total value	$1,598,575,862
Total increase	18,196,583

The acreage of wheat for 1874 was 1,845,797, being 101,041 acres more than in 1873; the yield, 26,896,818 bushels, an increase over the previous year of 4,922,433 bushels; average yield, 14.51, an increase of 1.90. In acreage, total yield, and average yield, there was a decided increase over each of the preceding four years.

In corn the acreage was 2,597,716; bushels yielded, 101,815,494; average per acre, 39.15 bushels. Compared with 1873, the increase in acres was 201,421; in bushels, 17,766,166; in the average per acre, 4.08.

In oats the number of acres sown was 881,970; bushels raised, 19,557,014; average per acre, 22. Compared with 1873, it shows an increase of 90,043 acres, a decrease of 537,890 bushels, and a decrease of 3.38 bushels per acre. The average is less than for seventeen years.

Of barley there were 42,547 acres sown; 1,233,914 bushels raised; average per acre, 26.65. Compared with 1873, this shows a decrease of 7,325 acres, an increase of 159,008 bushels, and an increased average of 5.10 bushels per acre.

The statistics of the rye-crop show the number of acres sown to be 22,175; bushels raised, 231,435; average per acre, 9.94 bushels. Compared with 1873, the decrease is 4,752 acres; decrease in yield, 60,394 bushels; and in average, 0.54.

Of buckwheat the number of acres sown was 19,936; bushels raised, 240,015; average per acre, 12.04. Compared with 1873, this shows a decrease of 1,066 acres, an increase of 26,945 bushels, and an increase of 1.90 in the average yield per acre.

The potato-crop was 7,348,907 bushels from an acreage of 107,911, being an average yield of 68.10 per acre. Compared with 1873, this shows an increase of 27,712 acres and 1,382,591 bushels, and a decrease in the average yield of 8.45 bushels per acre.

The number of acres planted to sweet-potatoes was 2,793, and the yield 170,502 bushels; the average per acre being 69.15 bushels.

The returns of meadow products were: timothy, acres, 1,810,837; tons of hay, 1,145,999; average, 83. Clover: acres, 502,268; tons of hay, 362,386; bushels of seed, 194,066; acres ploughed under for manure, 40,277. Compared with 1873, this shows a decrease in acres in timothy of 4,320; decrease in tons in timothy, 156,165; decrease in average, 0.16; decrease in acres in clover, 148,890; decrease in tons of clover, 205,662; decrease in bushels of clover-seed, 11,878; decrease in acres of clover ploughed under, 23,812.

The product of flax in Ohio, in 1874, was: number of acres sown, 40,719; bushels of seed produced, 268,790; pounds of fibre, 6,223,351. Compared with 1873, it shows a decrease in acres sown of 2,936; increase of pounds of fibre, 1,152,563; and increase of bushels of seed, 101,280.

The number of acres planted to tobacco in 1874 was 12,439, producing 9,245,524 pounds. This was a decrease of 31,411 acres and 30,327,034 pounds compared with the reports of 1873. This shows the most remarkable loss of production of any article in the State.

The dairy products of Ohio, for 1874, are: butter, 44,335,657 pounds; cheese, 33,123,880 pounds. Compared with 1873, it is an increase of 801,792 pounds of butter, and a decrease of 3,344,650 pounds of cheese.

The product of maple-sugar in 1874 was 1,248,955 pounds, and of sirup 302,854 gallons. Compared with the product of 1873, there was a decrease in the amount of sugar of 901,117 pounds, and a decrease of 74,515 gallons of sirup. The sorghum-crop figures show an acreage of 12,108, a product of 36,410 pounds of sugar, and 941,510 gallons of sirup. Compared with 1873, this was an increase in acreage of 26.82; gallons of sirup, 249,196; and a decrease of 436 pounds of sugar.

The following is the number and value of sheep, and the number of pounds of wool shorn in Ohio, as returned by the assessors in 1875: number of sheep, 4,100,288; value, $10,173,046; average value, $2.48; pounds of wool shorn, 16,684,276; average pounds to the sheep, 4.07. Compared with 1874, there is a decrease of 233,580 in the number, and $478,021 in the aggregate value. The assessors report 172,572 dogs in the State; sheep

killed by dogs, 31,691; value, $101,681; and 25,770 sheep injured by dogs, to the estimated amount of $43,633: aggregate loss, 145,324. This shows an increase of 7,674 dogs over 1873; and a decrease in the value of sheep killed and injured of $10,994.

The number of acres in orchards and vineyards, and their products, in 1874, were reported as follows: acres in orchards, 391,620; acres in vineyards, 9,975; acres in vines planted in the year, 905; bushels of apples gathered, 15,918,794; bushels of peaches gathered, 2,251,878; bushels of pears gathered, 135,987; pounds of grapes gathered, 17,965,604; gallons of wine, 1,078,056.

The assessors' reports of taxable lands in 1874 show the number of acres cultivated to be 7,670,333; in pasture, 4,956,975; woodland, 4,887,579; other lands, unproductive and lying waste, 548,298: total acres owned, 19,526,715. The census report of 1870 gives the amount of acres at 25,312,937, being 5,958,311 more than returned by the assessors. By the reports it appears that 67,355 acres of woodland have been cleared in one year, of which 20,368 acres lay in one county, Washington. These reports may be regarded as very incorrectly returned by the assessors. The total acres of land on the grand duplicate of the State for taxation is 25,458,323. This amount exceeds that returned by the assessors 5,931,608 acres.

The number of horses listed for taxation in 1875 was 738,839, with a total assessed value of $44,594,849, and an average value of $60.36. Compared with the previous year, this is an increase in the number of 9,536, a decrease in the aggregate value of $337,519, and an average decrease per head of $2.59. The number of cattle was 1,509,260; value, $25,920,445; average value, $17.17. This is a decrease from the previous year of 164,604 in number, and in value of $1,997,092, and an average increase of fifty cents per head. The number of hogs was 1,778,399; value, $7,353,740; average value, $4.14. Number of mules, 26,312; value, $1,811,631; average value, $68.25. This is an increase in number of 967, and an aggregate value of $33,450; and a decrease in the average value of $1.30.

The total number of hogs packed in the winter of 1874–'75 was 871,736; being a falling off from the preceding winter of 25,891.

The amount of coal mined in the State, according to the returns of the assessors, was, in 1874, 97,876,809 bushels; thus giving employment to 10,261 men. This was an increase in the product of 9,082,569 bushels, and in men employed of 1,399.

The law requires the assessors to collect and return statistics of manufactures, water-crafts, mines, miners, and miscellaneous items; but, owing to a failure to provide means for procuring correct statistics in these departments, the returns furnished are so absurdly inaccurate that the Secretary of State warns the public against placing any confidence in them; they are therefore omitted here.

According to the returns of the county auditors, there were in operation for the year ending April 12, 1875, 171 national banks, with a capital of $29,986,742; 22 banks incorporated under the laws of the State, with a capital of $525,503; 22 savings-banks incorporated under the State law of 1873, with a capital of $1,274,280; 198 private banks, with a capital of $6,561,743; making a total of 390 banks of all kinds, with a capital of $38,348,260. The amount of Government bonds reported as held in the State exempt from taxation was $7,094,125; being a decrease of $1,311,325 from the amount returned for 1874.

The Railroad Commissioner's report shows that within the State of Ohio there are 4,458 miles of track in main line and branches, laid with rail, and 1,190¼ miles of sidings and other tracks; total, 5,648¼ miles, an increase for the year of 83¼ miles of main and 48¼ of other track, a total of 132 miles. This is 128 miles less of main track and 49 miles less of sidings than was laid the previous year. The report covers returns from all the lines wholly or partially within the limits of the State. The aggregate length of main line and branches owned or leased is 8,222 miles; the traffic, etc., reported, however, being upon 7,489 miles.

The number of passengers reported carried over the entire lines was 17,193,948, an increase of 1,706,654; of freight, 25,750,501 tons yielding revenue were transported, an increase of 145,725 tons, excluding supplies carried for company's use.

The gross earnings reported for entire lines operated were $64,495,325.83, against $70,928,194.67 last year, a decrease of $6,432,868.84, nearly 11 per cent.

The net earnings were $17,515,686.94 against $19,798,169.39 for year previous, being $2,272,482.43 less, or a fraction over 11 per cent. decrease, and amounting to only 3 per cent. upon the paid-in capital stock and indebtedness of the companies owning the lines operated.

The passenger earnings were $17,116,524.84, a falling off of $5,779.46 from last year.

The earnings from freight transportation were $43,230,980.11, being $6,377,646.41 less than amount derived from this source last year, and a decrease of 12.83 per cent.

The companies report a total paid-in capital stock of $267,013,980.17, with $269,416,732.92 of bonds issued, and other indebtedness amounting to $31,808,044.45, an aggregate liability of $568,238,757.54. The interest paid amounts on funded debt to $12,691,903.72, and on other debts to $685,081.36.

Dividends are reported as paid on preferred stock of $773,456, and $5,604,335.09 on common stock.

There are 7,419¼ miles of telegraph-lines reported, with offices at 1,102 stations. The passenger and freight stations number 1,727, and 48,216 persons are reported as employés.

Only eighteen companies paid dividends, as follows: Baltimore & Ohio Short Line, 8 per cent.; Central Ohio, 6; Cincinnati & Baltimore, 8; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 3½; Cleveland & Mahoning Valley, 6; Cleveland & Pittsburg 7; Columbus & Hocking Valley, 8; Lawrence, 10; Little Miami, 8; Massillon & Cleveland, 5; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 7; L. M. & N., 4. These were on entire capital stock.

The Dayton & Michigan paid 8 per cent. dividends on preferred, and 3½ on its common stock; the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 10 on preferred, and 3½ on common; and two companies, the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 3 per cent., and the Ohio & Mississippi 7 per cent., on preferred stock only.

The aggregate number of casualties to persons occurring within the State upon the several railway lines for the year, as reported, is, of passengers, killed, 8; injured, 27; of employés, killed, 93; injured, 181; and of others, on track, trespassing, etc., 115 killed and 98 injured—making a total of 216 killed, and 306 injured.

Compared with years previous, there is an increase of two in number of passengers killed, that of employés is the same, while of others there are three less, the total showing a decrease in fatal injuries of three.

Of the non-fatal injuries caused by accident, there was an increase in number of those to passengers of 15; to employés of 16, and to others of 29—a total increase for the year of 60.

The number of persons supported in the county infirmaries, and otherwise, from the poor-fund, for the year ending March 31, 1875, with the cost, as reported to the county auditors, is as follows: Number admitted to infirmaries during the year, 4,870; number supported in infirmaries, 5,879; otherwise supported from the poor-fund, 4,300; total cost, $546,903; average cost per day, about 25 cents. This shows an increase over last year of $4,178. It is difficult to determine the exact aggregate of average cost of the poor per day under the care of the county infirmaries from the reports, as other expenses are reported in the gross amount of costs; the above very nearly approximates the real cost.

The total number of prisoners confined in the county jails, for the year ending June 30, 1875, is reported by the sheriffs as 7,454. Of this number 6,773 were white and 681 colored. Aggregate cost of keeping them, $84,048.

Inquests by coroners: 62 by homicide, 113 by suicide, 360 by accident, 246 by violent and unknown causes; total, 781; number of inquests, 655. By justices of the peace: 37 by homicide, 48 by suicide, 110 by accident, 72 by causes unknown; total, 257. Total deaths reported, 1,038.

Number of deaths, giving the aggregate of counties, of males, 14,906; females, 13,261: total, 28,167. In the details of the reports of the probate judges, which in some cases are very imperfect, it is shown that there were 13,646 males and 12,424 females, making an aggregate of 26,170, showing 1,997 deaths of persons, sex unknown or not stated in the details of deaths in the reports. Of the deceased whose ages are given in the reports, 4,436 were under one year of age; 8,421 under five years; 9,895 under ten years; 11,595 under twenty years; 14,053 under thirty years. Of the deaths and ages as reported, 16.32 per cent. were under one year; under five years, 31 per cent.; under ten years, 36.42 per cent.; under twenty years, 42.68 per cent.; under thirty years, 50 per cent.

The following is a summary of the school statistics for the year ending August 31, 1875, from the State School Commissioner's report:

Number of primary schools	14,415
" high-schools	459
" teachers in primary schools	21,[illegible]
" " high-schools	641
" scholars enrolled in primary schools	687,917
" " " high-schools	24,[illegible]
Total enumeration of youth, six to twenty-one years of age	1,017,[illegible]
Amount paid teachers in primary schools	$4,818,871 [illegible]
" " high-schools	469,[illegible]
" for sites and buildings	1,312,514 [illegible]
" for fuel and other contingent expenses	1,391,704 [illegible]
" on bonds and interest	519,808 [illegible]
" for managing and superintending	155,773 [illegible]
Total amount paid	$8,170,[illegible]

The following shows the amount and number of deeds, leases, and mortgages, in all the counties of the State for the year ending June 30, 1875: Deeds recorded, 84,922; leases recorded, 2,675; mortgages recorded, 54,861; amount of money secured by mortgage, $67,061,716; number of mortgages, other than railroad mortgages, canceled, 31,018; amount of money released by same, $44,515,868.

The reports of the clerks of Courts of Common Pleas for the year ending June 30, 1875, show the following results: Number of civil judgments rendered, 18,468; number for money only, 12,361; amount adjudged due, $9,562,146.43; number of decrees, 4,713; average amount of judgments, $773.57. Compared with 1874, it shows 1,808 increase in the number of civil judgments rendered, and an increase in amount of $1,023,827.43.

The reports of the probate judges show that 1,288 persons (665 males and 623 females) were sent to the insane asylums during the year ending March, 1875. These reports show an increase, compared with 1874, of 153 males and 117 females: total increase, 270.

The Adjutant-General reports a settlement with the United States, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, whereby the State received a credit on its arms and ordnance account of $149,800.05, which settled all the indebtedness of the State to the United States for arms drawn in 1863, and placed to the credit of the State the sum of $44,771.14 in arms, upon which requisitions have been made for improved arms to the amount of $44,320. These arms have been distributed among the

military companies of the State, and place them, as far as equipment is concerned, in an excellent condition. All of the State war claims that were supposed to be collectible under the laws of Congress were presented to the United States previous to the year 1874. The total amount of these claims was $3,235,183.51, all of which were presented as valid accounts against the United States. Of this sum, the United States had paid $2,959,194.69, leaving a balance outstanding, November 15, 1875, of $275,984.82, on which there was paid, December 27, 1875, the sum of $5,578.27, on special settlement forwarded by the Adjutant-General, February 27, 1875, leaving a balance yet unpaid of $270,406.55. This amount consists in claims that are disallowed or suspended for want of proper evidence which it is impossible for the State to obtain.

The General Assembly, which met in adjourned session December 1, 1874, continued in session until March 30th. A large number of bills were passed, mostly of a local character. Among the measures enacted were two modifying the liquor laws of the State. One so amended the so-called Adair law as to require notice not to sell liquor to any individual to be filed with the township clerk. The other repealed the local-option clause of the municipal code. Laws were passed authorizing stockholders of railroads and mining companies to vote by proxy; authorizing railroad companies to extend their lines of road beyond their original termini; authorizing railroads to increase their capital stock before commencing their roads; authorizing mining and manufacturing companies to borrow money at eight per cent. interest; making all checks, bills, and drafts, drawn on banks and bankers, payable without grace; extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace under the water-craft lien law to three hundred dollars; prescribing penalty of a fine of not less than fifty dollars against school boards for refusing to levy tax to a sufficient amount to maintain schools six months in each year; providing for the appointment by the State School Commissioner of special commissions to examine into any alleged default or misfeasance of local schools and officers; providing for teaching industrial pursuits in children's homes; providing that inmates of orphan asylums may become wards of such institutions upon the neglect for six months of parents to provide for them; providing for vagrant and mendicant children (street minstrels); providing for an inquest of lunacy on persons convicted of crime, and suspension of execution of the lunatics; prescribing proceedings for the extradition of alleged fugitives from justice; providing for the appointment of trustees of minors, idiots, lunatics, and imbeciles, residing out of the State and having property in the State; punishing rape upon a child under twelve years of age with imprisonment for life; amending the law of divorces and alimony so as to allow the wife a support pending an appeal to the District Court; providing for the suppression of tramps, vagrants, and common beggars; providing for the appointment of three commissioners learned in the law to revise and consolidate the General Statutes of Ohio; granting the consent of the State of Ohio to the Government of the United States to acquire land within the State of Ohio, needed for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River; authorizing the giving sectarian instruction in matters of religion in penal and reformatory institutions. The last-named law filled so large a space in the political history of the State during the year that its full text is here given:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* etc., That as liberty of conscience is not forfeited by reason of conviction for crime, or by reason of detention in any penal, reformatory, eleemosynary institution, or any house of refuge, workhouse, jail, or public asylum in this State, no person in any such institutions shall be compelled to attend religious worship or instruction of a form which is against the dictates of his or her conscience; and it shall be the duty of every director, trustee, superintendent, or other person having in charge any such institution, to permit ample and equal facilities to all such persons for receiving the ministrations of the authorized clergymen of their own religious denomination or persuasion, under such reasonable rules and regulations as the trustees, directors, managers, or superintendent shall make, but no such rules shall be made as to prevent a clergyman of any denomination from fully administering the rites of his denomination to such inmates; provided such ministrations entail no expense on the public Treasury.

The bill was originally introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Geghan, a representative from Cincinnati, and thus became known as the "Geghan bill." As introduced it was of much greater length than given above. While the measure was pending a letter from Mr. Geghan to a friend was made public, in which the bill was spoken of as an act of justice to the Roman Catholic Church, of which both the writer and the receiver of the letter were members, and its passage urged as a debt due by the Democratic party, then in the majority in the Legislature, to the party members of that faith. At the same time the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* published one or two articles demanding the passage of the bill. These facts arrayed the Republican members against the bill, which was passed by a party vote, and immediately on the adjournment of the Legislature it was made an issue in the political canvass at once commenced. The closing days of the session were much disturbed by proceedings in regard to some local legislation. Charges were made that members were bribed on the matter of the proposed removal of the county-seat of Wood County, and an investigation was had, which ended in finding that irregularities had taken place, but no further steps were taken.

The political campaign opened early. The Prohibition Convention was held at Columbus, February 24th, and the following ticket placed in nomination: For Governor, J. Odell, of Cleveland; Lieutenant-Governor, H. A. Thompson, of Franklin County; Auditor of

State, Delmont Locke, of Lawrence County; Treasurer of State, Edward C. Young, of Champaign County; Judge of Supreme Court, David C. Dwight, of Montgomery County; Attorney-General, S. E. Adams, of Cleveland; Member of Board of Public Works, John R. Buchtel, of Summit County.

The following was the platform adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm and approve the national platform.

Resolved, That the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic liquors, as a beverage, is a crime of enormous magnitude, being greatly detrimental to the peace and welfare of the people. Because—

1. Multitudes of our countrymen, not less, probably, than 60,000, perish every year under the effects of the poison made and sold.

2. Many of the victims are led by the poison, from which they are slowly dying, to rush in their frantic or morally weakened state into other crimes of every sort and degree of aggravation.

Whereas, We have no law against this crime of crimes, and parent of crime—our so-called laws being mere regulations as to persons on whom, or when, or where, the evil deeds may be done: therefore—

Resolved, That common justice, the welfare of the community, and even the permanence of our civil, moral, and religious institutions, demand direct legislation against the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks—as a crime, and that the severity of the laws enacted should correspond with the enormity of the offense.

Resolved, That, since the laws are enacted by the legislators, who are elected by the people through party combinations, and since all other political parties are opposed to the very idea of treating this great evil directly as a crime, a distinct Prohibition party is a necessity.

Resolved, further, That the doctrine of equal rights is a reality, and hence that all the people, male and female, are equally entitled to the right of choosing the business or avocation they would pursue in life, and also to a voice in legislation, and other public affairs, through the ballot-box.

Resolved, That, as far as possible, legislators, judges, executive officers, and especially the President and Vice-President of the United States, and United States Senators, should be elected directly by the people.

Resolved, That all class legislation is inconsistent with equal rights, and should not be tolerated in our country, glorying, as she does, in her Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That when Prohibitionists have nominated their own candidates, they should, in the judgment of this convention, give them united and unwavering support at the polls, for real success can appear only in the elevation or election of open and avowed candidates.

Resolved, That enforced education of the youth of our land, who, by the wrong or neglect of parents and guardians, are excluded from the benefits of our free-school system, and especially of the freedmen of the South, is demanded by the highest interests of the people.

Resolved, In view of the fact that our cities are enslaved by the liquor-traffic, and the hope of the nation must be in the better moral condition of the people of the country; we therefore ask also the cooperation of all our farmers to secure such laws as will tend to the suppression of this traffic, and to advance the material interests of the State.

Resolved, That the women of Ohio have achieved much in the preparation of the public mind for the legal suppression of the liquor-crime, and we invite their continued coöperation in the prosecution of this great work.

The Republican Convention was held at Columbus, June 2d. The following ticket was placed in nomination: For Governor, Rutherford B. Hayes, Sandusky County; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas L. Young, Hamilton County; Judge of Supreme Court, George W. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas County; Auditor, James Williams, Franklin County; Attorney-General, John Little, Greene County; Treasurer, John M. Millikin, Butler County; Member of Board of Public Works, Peter Thatcher, Cuyahoga County.

The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, reaffirming the cardinal principles of their organization, which have become received maxims of policy, State and national, declare on specific points the series of sentiments following:

1. The States are one as a nation, and all citizens are equal under the laws, and entitled to their fullest protection.

2. That policy of finance should be steadily pursued which, without unnecessary shock to business, or trade, will ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar.

3. We favor a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry.

4. We stand by free education, our public-school system, the taxation of all for its support, and "no division of the school-fund."

5. Under our republican system of government, there should be no connection, direct or indirect, between Church and state, and we oppose all legislation in the interest of any particular sect. Upon this subject we should not fail to profit by the experience of foreign governments, where the efforts of the Church to control the state constitute an evil of great magnitude, and endanger the power and prosperity of the people.

6. We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in administration.

7. A grateful people can never cease to remember the services of our soldiers and sailors, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should obtain in the adjustment of pay and bounties.

8. That we demand that the public domain shall be scrupulously reserved for occupancy by actual settlers.

9. The determination of the Government to collect the revenue, and prevent and punish frauds, has our unqualified approval.

10. That the power of municipal corporations to create debts should be restricted, and local and other expenditures should be so reduced as to diminish taxation.

11. The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the republic.

The distinguished success of his Administration, which to the fame of the patriot and soldier has added that of the capable and judicious statesman, entitles President Grant to the gratitude of his countrymen.

The Democratic Convention met at Columbus, June 17th. Governor Allen was renominated by acclamation, and the full ticket nominated was as follows: For Governor, William Allen, of Ross County; for Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton County; for Auditor of State, Edward M. Green, of Shelby County; for Treasurer of State, John Schreiner, of Meigs County; for Attorney-

General, Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware County; for Judge of Supreme Court, Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Clermont County; for Member of Board of Public Works, H. E. O'Hagan, of Erie County.

The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, proclaim the following propositions of political faith and action:

1. A sacred adherence to the principles of government declared and put in practical operation by the fathers of the republic.

2. Opposition to aggressions, by either department of the Government upon the functions of the others, and to the exercise by Federal authority of any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, or to the people.

3. The protection of the Government to all citizens, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

4. The President's service should be limited to one term, at a salary of $25,000 a year.

5. Retrenchment and reform in every department of Government—Federal, State, and local.

6. No grants of land or money by the Government, or use of its credit to railroad, steamship, or other companies.

7. The preservation of the remnant of public lands for the benefit of citizens of the United States, and foreign immigrants who have declared their intention to become such, who will occupy and cultivate the same.

8. That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

9. That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without any compensating advantage. And that we oppose to this policy the demand that all the national-bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and legal tenders issued in its place.

10. That public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin; and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the customs in legal tenders.

11. The extinction of the present national banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, only under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe. And no paper currency except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the General Government.

12. A tariff for the sole purpose of revenue.

13. We favor the complete separation of Church and state; religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion; equal and exact justice to all religious societies; and purely secular education at the expense of the tax-payer, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public-school fund.

In view of the admirable provisions of our State constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio, and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

14. That we are opposed to the passage of what are called sumptuary laws, or any interference with social habits or customs, not in themselves criminal, and we reprobate any espionage by one class of citizens upon another, under any pretense whatever.

With this declaration of principles and policy, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money; for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of taxation and finance; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union; for their squandering of the public lands; for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office, at home and abroad; and for their general mismanagement of the Government. And we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party associations, to coöperate with us in expelling them from power, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

The political campaign was an exceedingly hot and bitter one, and the active work covered a much longer period than is ordinary in a State election. The result was as follows:

GOVERNOR.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican	297,517
William Allen, Democrat	292,273
Jay Odell, Prohibition	2,508

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Thomas L. Young, Republican	297,931
Samuel F. Cary, Democrat	287,990
H. A. Thompson, Prohibition	3,630

AUDITOR OF STATE.

James Williams, Republican	296,505
Edward M. Green, Democrat	292,271
Delmont Locke, Prohibition	3,382

TREASURER OF STATE.

John M. Milliken, Republican	296,677
John Schreiner, Democrat	292,714
Edward C. Young, Prohibition	3,196

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

John Little, Republican	296,858
Thomas E. Powell, Democrat	292,487
Samuel E. Adams, Prohibition	3,157

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

George W. McIlvaine, Republican	296,944
Thomas Q. Ashburn, Democrat	292,823
David C. Montgomery, Prohibition	3,118

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Peter Thatcher, Republican	296,901
Henry E. O'Hagan, Democrat	292,067
John R. Buchtel, Prohibition	3,252

At the same election two additions to the constitution were voted upon. One authorized the creation of a commission "to dispose of such part of the dockets of the Supreme Court as shall, by arrangement between said commissioners and said court, be transferred to such commission." This was adopted by a vote of 389,076 for the commission to 98,561 against. The other proposed addition was to authorize a tax on dogs. This failed of adoption, not receiving a majority of all the votes cast at the election. The vote stood: for the tax, 278,005; against, 73,801. The total vote cast at the election was 595,248.

A Legislature was elected at the same time, with the following result:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	20	65	85
Democrats	17	45	62
Republican majority	3	20	23

OLD CATHOLICS. In Germany, the Old Catholic Church held its second Synod from May 18th to 22d, under the presidency of Bishop Reinkens. Prof. Langen, of Bonn, submitted reports on a "Manual of Christian Doctrines" and a "Catechism," which have been prepared for general introduction into the Old Catholic congregations. The draft of a German liturgy which had been prepared was recommended to the congregations, and the Synod of 1876 will take action on its definite and obligatory introduction. The Synod declined to pass resolutions in favor of abolishing priestly celibacy, but postponed the question to a future Synod. Of the members of the standing committee, Profs. Knoodt, Schulte, Michelis, Friedrich, and Cornelius, were reëlected; among the new members is the Mayor of Carlsruhe. A resolution was passed to publish an address, drawn up by Bishop Reinkens, to all priests sympathizing with the Old Catholic movement, urging them to give in their public adhesion. The statistical report, drawn up by Prof. Schulte, gave the following account of the condition of the Church in Germany:

STATES.	Congregations.	Adult Male Members.	Persons.
Prussia	32	6,590	18,765
Baden	35	4,371	14,958
Hesse	3	212	684
Bavaria	26	3,505	10,189
Oldenburg	1	91	193
Würtemberg	1	57	102
Total	98	14,766	44,886

The report stated that these figures did not exhibit the full strength of the Old Catholics. Several lists of Old Catholic congregations were received after the report had been closed. In Prussia only those places have been registered where congregations have been fully organized; in Baden, only the communities which have been fully recognized by Bishop Reinkens (besides which there are some twenty places with Old Catholic societies), and in Bavaria only those places which had sent in lists of members. Moreover, quite a number of the lists were defective. Compared with 1874, the report showed an increase in membership of 4,151, and in total population of 9,803. In Prussia, eleven parishes are organized, and twenty-two priests at work. In Baden, twenty Old Catholic communities have been recognized by the state, and in several places the Old Catholics, constituting a majority of all the Catholic voters, have been put in possession of the parochial church property, according to the law of Baden. The number of priests at work was sixteen. The total number of Old Catholic priests in Germany was fifty-three, against forty-one in 1874; and the number of Old Catholic students of theology at the University of Bonn was eleven.

The absence of Dr. Döllinger from this, as well as from the first Old Catholic Synod, held in 1874, was noted. The report that he had ceased to sympathize with the movement was, however, contradicted by himself, and he was not only present, but presided, at the new union conference between Old Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican theologians, held at Bonn from August 12th to 16th. It was chiefly ascribed to his influence that an understanding with the Greek Church on the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost was reached. (*See* GREEK CHURCH.)

The usual Old Catholic Congress, which was to be held at Breslau, did not take place. The reasons assigned for this by the local committee were chiefly the inability of most of the prominent lay-members of the Church to be present.

The Old Catholic congregation in Switzerland made some further progress in shaping the national constitution of their Church, for which they preferred the name of Christian Catholic, but, at the close of the year, no bishop had been elected. In the cantons of Berne and Geneva, nearly the entire property of the Catholic Church has, in virtue of the new ecclesiastical laws of those cantons, passed into the hands of the Old Catholics, although the majority of the Catholic population shows itself decidedly opposed to it. In the canton of Berne, an Old Catholic faculty of theology has been established in connection with the University of Berne. Even the Government of one of the Catholic cantons, Soleure, continues to favor the movement. The progress of the movement was considerably damaged by a split between the moderate and the radical parties in the Church, the latter obtaining control of church affairs in Geneva.

In Austria, the Lower House of the Reichsrath showed its appreciation of and sympathy with the movement, by adopting a bill, regulating the legal condition of the Old Catholics without requiring a formal secession from the Catholic Church. The Upper House refused to concur in the adoption of the bill; but the Government promised that it would remove all former obstacles to the formation and recognition of the Old Catholic congregations. Relying on this promise, the leaders of the movement convoked an assembly of all the Old Catholic congregations of the empire to meet at Vienna in February, 1876.

The Old Catholics of Italy effected a national organization on May 1st, when they met in general assembly at Naples. The assembly elected by 2,739 votes, mostly cast by proxy, Monsignor Dominico Panelli, Archbishop of Lydda, in *partibus infidelium*, as first bishop of the Old Catholic Church of Italy. Among

the members of the convention were deputies of the national Parliament, members of the bar, priests, literary men, and numerous representatives of the working classes. The movement at this time was confined to Southern Italy, having societies in Naples, Salerno, Foggia, Bari, Palermo, Messina, Syracuse, and many other towns.

In France, Abbé Michaud continued to display a great literary activity in behalf of an Old Catholic movement; but no practical results were attained.

OREGON. The most important public movements in this State during 1875 had reference to the congressional election. Not fewer than four parties were in the field with their candidates. The Democratic State Convention, held in Salem, July 29th–30th, nominated L. F. Lane, and adopted the following resolutions:

The Democratic party of Oregon, in State Convention assembled, proclaim the following propositions of political faith and action:

1. Unfaltering devotion to the cardinal principles of republican government, as declared and put into practical operation by the fathers of the republic.

2. The preservation of the General Government in the proper exercise of the powers delegated to it in the Constitution, carefully and strictly construed, and the maintenance, inviolate of the several States of the Union in all their rights, dignity, and equality, as the most competent and reliable administration of their own domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against the tendency toward a centralized despotism.

3. Opposition to aggressions by either department of the Government upon the functions of any other, and to the exercise by Federal authority of any of the rights or powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, or to the people.

4. That every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise any powers not delegated to it, and especially every interference by the Government, or any of its departments, with the local affairs of any State, or with the rights of the people thereof to choose their own representatives, is an act of usurpation which should be repudiated and condemned by every friend of constitutional liberty.

5. We demand retrenchment, reform, and the most rigid economy in the administration of every department of the Government; the honest payment of the debts, the sacred preservation of the public faith; strict accountability of all officers, and the speedy and impartial arraignment of all abuses of public trust before the tribunals of justice; a zealous care of the rights of election by the people; the absolute subordination of the military to the civil authority. The equal and impartial administration of the laws, and the protection of the rights of all; freedom of religion, of the press, and of the person, under protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected.

6. We protest against the burdens of a protective tariff, as needless exactions from a people already intolerably oppressed by a national debt, and we insist that the tariff be so regulated as to provide only sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government, and not for the purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many, or fostering one branch of industry to the detriment of another.

7. That the precious metals are the only basis of commercial values; that an irredeemable paper currency is a national curse, and we insist upon the speedy return by the national Government to specie payments.

8. The institution of the system of national banks was a fraud upon the country and an injustice upon the laboring classes, and we demand such prudent legislation as will gradually bring this vicious system to a close; that all currency which may be issued shall be convertible into coin upon demand, and be issued directly by the Government.

9. That the treaty between the United States and China shall be so modified as to apply solely to commercial relations.

10. That we condemn the party in power, not only for its contempt of constitutional obligations, but for extravagant, partisan, and corrupt administration of the Federal Government; for its reckless expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money; for its oppressive, unjust and defective system of finance and taxation; for the perversion of the functions of the General Government to enrich the great corporations at the expense of the people; for the jobbery and frauds which have brought reproach upon democratic institutions; for the iniquities of the protective system; for the curse of an inconvertible paper-money; for its disgraceful diplomatic service and unfit appointments and continuance in office of incompetent and corrupt men at home and abroad; for its attempt to pass an unconstitutional force bill, and for a catalogue of other enormities which have rendered that organization offensive to and subversive of the liberties of a free people.

11. That corporations are the creatures of law; their functions and privileges are granted to subserve the public interests; and when they are not used for the object of their creation, but for purposes of oppression and extortion, we declare it to be the right and duty of the legislative power to regulate and control such corporations for the public good.

12. That we disapprove all measures in the interest of monopolies against labor, and therefore we approve of the declared principles and sympathize with the avowed objects of the order known as the Patrons of Husbandry, and with those of all other orders having for their object retrenchment and reform in public affairs and the social advancement of the people.

13. That we are in favor of laboring to secure judicious appropriations from Congress for the purpose of improving our harbors along the western and northern boundaries of our State, and we demand that our Representatives in Congress shall use their best efforts to secure the aid of the General Government for the free navigation and improvement of the Columbia River, by the construction of locks at the Cascades; the improvement of the Wallamet and Coquille Rivers; the construction of the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake, and Winnemucca Railroads, and the early completion of the Oregon & California Railroad from Roseburg to the State line.

14. That the policy of the Republican party in dealing with the Indian tribes is impolitic and unwise; that the time has arrived when the few Indians now occupying the Umatilla, Grand Ronde, and Siletz reservations should be removed to some other locality, and thus be opened up to settlement by the whites some of the richest portions of the State.

15. That we invite the hearty coöperation of all persons, whatever may have been their past political affinities, to unite with us in carrying out the principles herein enunciated.

The Independent State Convention was assembled in Salem, August 10th, and nominated for Congress George M. Whitney, of Lane. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, 1. That there is just cause for alarm in the extravagance and profligacy prevalent in our government—both State and national administrations; and we congratulate the people of this State

upon the great reduction of taxation and expenses, brought about through the agency of the Independent movement, and we demand the adoption of a similar policy of retrenchment on the part of the General Government.

2. That we favor a return to specie payment at the earliest practical moment.

3. That the election of any man to the presidency of the United States for three successive terms would be a violation of the traditional sentiments of the republic, and we utterly condemn any and all third-term schemes.

4. That we demand the repeal of the act doubling the salary of the President.

5. That we pledge the nominee of this convention to labor for Government aid for opening up and improving the rivers and harbors of our State, especially the Coos Bay road, Port Orford Harbor, the Columbia, Willamette, and Coquille Rivers, and the construction of locks at the Cascades of the Columbia; and also for the extension of public surveys to accommodate the advancing settlements of our State.

6. That we favor the adoption of all reasonable measures for securing cheap transportation, and to to this end we pledge the nominee of this convention to labor for aid for the construction of the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad, and the Winnemucca Railroad; that the interests of the State demand the completion of the Oregon & California Railway to the southern boundary of the State, the extension of the Oregon Central Railway to Junction City and to Astoria, and the construction of the Corvallis & Yaquina Bay Railway; and we favor the construction of a wagon-road along the south bank of the Columbia River from the mouth of the Sandy to the Dalles.

7. That corporations, like individuals, should be in subjection to law, and the rates of freights and fares are proper matters for legislative control.

8. That we regard with favor the increasing interest manifested by the industrial classes in favor of retrenchment and reform in public affairs.

9. That we demand that this State be reimbursed by the general Government for the expenses incurred on account of the Modoc War.

10. That we oppose any division of the public-school funds for sectarian purposes.

11. That none but honest, moral, and sober men should be permitted to fill any positions of honor or trust.

The Republicans assembled in convention at Salem, August 11th, nominated Henry Warren, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Republicans of Oregon declare unalterable adherence to the indissoluble union of the States; sovereignty of the Federal Government in the functions assigned it by the Constitution; rights of the States, and equality of all men before the law.

2. That we approve of the present Republican national Administration, and especially the efforts to prevent and punish fraud, expose past violations, and to guard against their occurrence in the future.

3. That we indorse the policy of adjusting difficulties between this and foreign nations by arbitration instead of war.

4. The Republican party of Oregon oppose a third presidential term, and believe that President Grant's letter to General White fairly removes that issue from politics.

5. That gold and silver are the only reliable legal tender, and a currency convertible into coin should therefore be gradually attained, and we are in favor of resumption of specie payments as soon as it is practicable to do so without disturbing the business interests of the country.

6. We demand that the patent laws be modified and revised, to relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies.

7. We demand that all railways and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making powers constitutionally exercised.

8. We condemn the corruption and extravagance of the present Democratic State administration.

9. We demand of our representation in Congress their best efforts to secure aid from the General Government for the free navigation of the Columbia, by building locks at the Cascades and the Dalles, and a wagon-road from Sandy to the Dalles; the improvement of the Willamette, Coquille, and Rogue Rivers; the erection of a breakwater at Port Orford; the construction of the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake and Winnemucca & Yaquina Bay Railroads, and the early completion of the Oregon & California Railroad from Roseburg to Redding, the west side road from St. Joe to Junction, and also the extension of the public surveys to meet the wants of the increasing population of the State, and the construction of a wagon road from Ashland by Link River, Langell Valley, and Goose Lake, to the eastern State line.

10. That we are in favor of opening up the Umatilla and Siletz Indian reservations for public settlement.

11. That we are in favor of maintaining our present free-school system, and of increasing its efficiency, and are opposed to any division of the public-school moneys for sectarian purposes.

12. We cordially invite all persons opposed to the restoration of the Democratic party to power in the nation to forget all past political differences, and unite with the Republican party in maintaining the cause of true reform.

The election resulted in the success of the Democratic nominee, the vote being as follows: Lane, Democrat, 9,378; Warren, Republican, 9,106; Whitney, Independent, 837; Dimmick, Temperance, 345.

The woman's rights movement in Oregon is one of considerable importance. A three days' session of the third annual Woman's Suffrage State Convention was held in Portland, in February. The aims of this party are indicated in the following resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, Political power has rested and still does rest solely with our legislative bodies, who are supposed to represent the sentiments of their constituents; and—

Whereas, It has seemed to those who are interested in the accomplishment of woman suffrage as a necessity of vital importance that an appeal to those bodies is the only means of obtaining the desired result; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this association, that woman suffragists should continue, as heretofore, to appeal to those to whom the making of the laws is intrusted, as the only potent means in their power for the accomplishment of the cause they so earnestly represent, hoping for a favorable decision; feeling assured that the men composing the legislative assemblies will not long be blind to their own interests by closing the doors of justice against one-half of the citizens of this State.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are due, and are hereby tendered, to the members of our recent legislative assembly who so ably and earnestly advocated our cause in the face of ridicule and opposition, thereby rendering their names illustrious in the annals of the State as fearless champions of political equality.

The fourth anniversary of the Oregon State Temperance Alliance was held in Salem in

February, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the temperance cause. Their views as to political organization were set forth in the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Dishonesty, fraud, and corruption, within the few past years have seriously endangered the prosperity if not the very existence of our nation; and—

Whereas, We believe that the liquor-business has been a chief instrument in this mischief by corrupting the ballot-box; and—

Whereas, This thing is admitted by the most intelligent of our nation everywhere, so that wrongs are acknowledged generally where they exist, by those holding office and power; and—

Whereas, The people of our State and nation are clamoring for reform in every department of the Government; and—

Whereas, The object to be sought can only be successfully reached by the united and consolidated cooperation of all the temperance people throughout the United States: therefore—

Resolved, That we believe the interest of the temperance cause demands that we unite for political action upon thoroughgoing temperance candidates, of whatsoever party, who are trustworthy, honest, and competent men, for all offices elected by the people.

That with the aforementioned qualification in candidates for office, we leave political party preferences to be voted for by the temperance voters according to their convictions of propriety, but making temperance, in the widest and fullest sense, the supreme bond of union with all temporance voters.

That this Alliance appoint a State Central Committee, consisting of one member from each county, which committee shall act in unison with the State Central Committee appointed by the last State Temperance Union.

That at an early date these organizations shall call County and State Conventions for the purpose of making nominations for all elective offices within said counties and State from among their true, tried, and competent temperance men, to be supported at each election by temperance people throughout the State.

Oregon has many advantages as an agricultural State. Western Oregon has a moist and equable climate; Eastern Oregon, one dry and variable. In the former division there are but two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet season commences about the latter part of November and lasts till March or April, during which drizzling rains and thick mists prevail, though there are many clear days. In the dry season the sky is generally clear, and, though rain is not entirely wanting, very little falls from June to October. The climate of this division varies somewhat in different localities. In the southern portions the dry season is longer and the wet season shorter than in the northern, while in the district west of the Coast Range the atmosphere is more humid than between the Coast and Cascade Mountains. Snow falls occasionally, but seldom to any considerable depth, and generally soon disappears. Ice rarely forms more than an inch or two in thickness, and soon thaws. In some winters flowers bloom in the gardens, even in the northern portion of the Willamette Valley. The nights in summer are always cool, and the heat during the day, seldom extreme, is never oppressive. The Cascade Mountains shut out from Eastern Oregon the moisture of the Pacific. The temperature here is subject to greater extremes than in the west, but the winters are shorter and milder, and the summers cooler and more equable than on the Atlantic coast. The winter commences late in December, and generally lasts three months. Snow frequently falls to the depth of twelve inches in the valleys, but six inches is the usual depth. In the high mountainous region of Grant County a much greater quantity falls. Ice is formed every winter, but commonly it does not exceed a few inches in thickness. A warm southeast wind is not uncommon, before which the snow speedily disappears. In summer the heat occasionally reaches 100°, but owing to the dryness and rarity of the atmosphere it is not severely felt. Considerable rain falls in spring, but in summer there is little rain and not much dew, though crops do not suffer from drought. In the Klamath Valley, owing to its elevation (4,200 feet), frosts occur every night of the year, and snow lies from three to five months. Thunder, lightning, hail, and heavy winds are rare in Oregon. In most parts of the State cattle are wintered without shelter or prepared food, but loss is suffered in seasons of unusual severity. In Western Oregon the most careful farmers erect sheds to protect their stock from cold rains, and furnish fodder for five or six weeks. The mean temperature of the seasons and year at Port Orford (latitude 42° 40′) and Astoria (latitude 46° 10′) on the coast, at Corvallis (latitude 44° 30′) in the Willamette Valley, and at Dalles (latitude 45° 36′) just east of the Cascade Range, is stated by Murphy as follows:

LOCALITY.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.
Port Orford.....	52.00°	60.00°	55.00°	47.50°	53.5°
Astoria.....	51.00	61.50	54.00	42.50	52.0
Corvallis.....	52.19	67.13	53.41	39.27	53.0
Dalles.....	53.00	70.50	52.00	35.50	53.0

At Eola (latitude 44° 57′), near Salem, the average mean temperature of the years 1870–'72 was 49.66°, varying from 49.25° to 50.4°; average annual rainfall, 38.62 inches, varying from 37.11 to 40.84 inches; average mean temperature of spring, 47°; summer, 66.1°; autumn, 49.1°; winter, 37.3°; maximum temperature, 83°; minimum, 13°. The annual rainfall at Astoria is stated at sixty inches, and in Eastern Oregon at from fifteen to twenty inches. The climate is generally healthy, and there is no prevailing type of disease. A species of intermittent fever occurs in the low bottoms along some of the water-courses in Western Oregon, but it is mild, and readily yields to treatment. The climate is believed to be beneficial to consumptives, particularly in Eastern Oregon.

The soil in the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue Rivers, is very fertile. The district west of the Coast Mountains is generally rugged, but along the water-courses and at the mouths of the streams are tracts

adapted to agriculture, which possess a good soil. These valleys are more extensive toward the south. In Eastern Oregon the chief agricultural tracts are along the streams. The most extensive and productive valleys are those of the Grande Ronde, Powder, and Malheur Rivers. On John Day's and Crooked Rivers there are also productive lands. Much of the district belonging to the Great Basin is a desert, covered in the east with sand and sage, and in the west with volcanic ashes and pumice. Lava terraces often rise one above the other to the height of 1,000 feet, and chasms appear on every hand. The only tree is a dwarf pine. Western Oregon, with the exception of the extensive prairie tracts in the Willamette Valley and smaller ones in some of the other valleys, is densely wooded with gigantic forests. This is particularly true of the Coast Range and the region west of it. On the Cascade Mountains the forests extend to the snow-line. While several varieties of deciduous trees occur, the forests consist chiefly of coniferous evergreens. These furnish excellent ship-timber, and several species attain a height of 300 feet, and a diameter of from 8 to 20 feet. The largest tree in Oregon is the redwood, which grows along the shores of the Pacific, and is surpassed in size only by the *Sequoia gigantea* of California.

In Eastern Oregon timber is scarce, except along the streams and on the mountains. The Blue Mountains are well wooded. The principal varieties here are poplar, cottonwood, aspen, birch, willow, etc., on the water-courses; and the larch, pine, fir, cedar, maple, etc., on the mountains. Some species are found in both divisions of the State. Among wild fruits are grapes, cherries, plums, and numerous species of berries, including gooseberries, currants, cranberries, strawberries, and blackberries. In Western Oregon, particularly west of the Coast Range, grass is abundant, owing to the prevalence of moisture, while in the east section the nutritious bunch-grass (*Festuca scabrella*) abounds. The greater part of the State is well adapted to stock and sheep raising. The table-lands of Eastern Oregon may be profitably devoted to this industry. Wheat is the chief crop; its yield is large and its quality excellent. By far the greater portion is raised in the Willamette Valley. The climate and soil are also well adapted to oats and barley. Rye and buckwheat have been little cultivated. Indian corn is not extensively raised, the climate being better suited to the production of the smaller grains. It grows best in portions of Eastern Oregon and in the south valleys between the Coast and Cascade Mountains. Potatoes, peas and beans, cabbages, onions, turnips, carrots, and other root-crops, grow well. Flax grows wild in the vicinity of the Klamath basin. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and grapes, thrive, and considerable quantities of apples are raised in the Willamette Valley. Prunes are grown in many portions of western Oregon, and peaches succeed well in the eastern and southern sections of the State. Figs have been successfully grown in the south part of western Oregon.

The rivers of Oregon abound in salmon at the proper seasons; there are several species. Other varieties of fish are the cod, halibut, sturgeon, herring, smelt, etc. Lobsters, oysters, clams, and other shell-fish, are also common. The salmon alone is caught to any considerable extent. There are a number of fisheries near the mouth of the Columbia, and several canning establishments. The total annual value of the salmon-fisheries of the State is estimated at $1,500,000. Most of the animals, birds, and fishes, as well as the trees and other vegetable productions of Oregon, differ from those of the Eastern States, and are peculiar to the Pacific coast.

The shipments of wheat and flour from Oregon in 1875 were as follows:

To Europe	2,141,900 bush.
" San Francisco	248,776 "
" British Columbia	4,173 "
" Honolulu	289 "
Total	2,395,138

The shipments of flour were as follows:

To Europe	112,568 bbls.
" San Francisco	78,385 "
" British Columbia	23,673 "
" China	2,000 "
" Honolulu	1,712 "
Total	219,368

Among the shipments of miscellaneous produce were 10,159 bushels of oats, 1,625 boxes of apples, 448 packages of dried fruit, 2,576 cases of bread, 8,928 sacks of mill-feed, 1,995 barrels and 1,619 half-barrels of salmon, and 8,893 cases and packages of salmon.

The present State government is as follows: Governor, Lafayette Grover, Democrat; Secretary of State, S. F. Chadwick, Democrat; State Treasurer, A. H. Brown, Democrat; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. L. Rowland, Republican.

The Legislature is classified as follows:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats	13	20	33
Republicans	11	17	28
Independents	6	23	29

OSBORN, SHERARD, a British naval officer, born April 25, 1822; died May 6, 1875. In the Arctic Expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1849, he was selected as a volunteer, and was given the command of the Pioneer. He served with distinction in the Black Sea, during the Crimean War. In 1857, in command of the Furious, he took part in the capture of the Tuku forts, and in 1858 navigated the Yang-tse-kiang as far as Hankow, six hundred miles from the sea. In 1862 he was offered by the Emperor of China the absolute command of a squadron, with which to suppress piracy on the coast of China. As the

Emperor did not keep his agreement, Captain Osborn resigned, and again entered the British Navy. He wrote, besides his diary, "The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin" (1860); "The Past and Future of British Relations in China" (1860); "A Cruise in Japanese Waters" (1859); and "The Fight on the Peiho" (1865). He also contributed a large number of articles to the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

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PALMER, CHRISTIAN VON, a German theologian, born January 27, 1811; died May 29, 1875. He studied at the University of Tübingen, became dean of the principal church in Tübingen in 1851, and in 1852 was appointed professor in the university. He wrote "Evangelische Homiletik" (1842, fifth edition, 1867); "Evangelische Katechetik" (1844, sixth edition, 1875); "Evangelische Pädagogik" (1852, third edition, 1861); "Evangelische Pastoraltheologie" (1860, second edition, 1863); "Die Moral des Christenthums" (1864); and "Geistliches und Weltliches für gebildete christliche Leser" (1873).

PARAGUAY (REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY), a country of South America, comprised between latitude 21° 57′ and 27° 30′ south, and longitude 54° 33′ and 58° 40′ west. It is bounded on the north and northeast by Brazil, on the southeast, south, and southwest, by the Argentine Republic, and on the northwest by Bolivia.

Detailed information respecting the territorial extent,* population, etc., will be found in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

The President of the Republic is Señor Don Juan Bautista Gil, in office since November 25, 1874. The Vice-President is Señor Don Higinio Uriarte, and the cabinet is composed of the following ministers: Interior, Señor Don G. Serrano; Foreign Affairs, Dr. F. Machain; Finances, Señor Don E. Gil; Justice and Public Worship, General B. Caballero; and War, General P. Escóbar.

The army, with a strength of 2,000 men, comprised two battalions of infantry, one regiment of light artillery, and two regiments of horse; but, owing to the embarrassed condition of the national finances, the strength has, according to report, been reduced to four hundred men.

The amount and various branches of the national revenue, and of the national expenditure, are shown in the following tables:

REVENUE.

Custom-house receipts	$563,456
Stamped paper	21,563
Licenses	12,983
Post-office	1,738
Sale of Government lands	203,649
Sundries	53,324
Total	$856,713

* In the time of Lopez, Paraguay was divided into twenty departments.

EXPENDITURE.

Legislative Chambers	$101,487
Ministry of the Interior	499,721
" of Foreign Affairs	58,585
" of Public Worship, etc	81,727
" of Finance	91,736
" of War	815,123
Foreign debt	1,335,586
Home debt	160,693
Incidental expenses	27,572
Total	$3,172,130
Deficit	$2,315,417

In the estimated budget for 1875, the expenditure, exclusive of the expenses of the legations at Rio de Janeiro and London, the interest on the home and foreign debts, the maintenance of the army, etc., stood as follows:

Legislative Chambers	$64,080
Executive, etc	45,180
Ministry of the Interior	110,280
" of Foreign Affairs	9,300
" of Finance	42,864
" of Public Worship, etc	108,776
" of War	82,806
Total	$458,286

In view of the enormous deficit resulting from the comparison of the above tables of the revenue and expenditure for 1874, it will not be regarded as matter of surprise that the legislative body, before closing its session, on January 23, 1875, and after having signified its approval of the foregoing budget of expenditure, authorized the issue of $2,500,000 Paraguayan consols.

An article published in an Asuncion newspaper early in the year, and reproduced in part by a London sheet in May, represented the financial and commercial condition of the republic not only as unfavorable at the time, but likely to become still worse before long—utter impoverishment of the country; absolute emptiness of the coffers of the Treasury; absence of credit upon which to raise elements of relief; an insignificant foreign commerce; and people devoid of enterprise. In view of such a state of national penury, the Paraguayan writer loudly protests against the maintenance of a costly and useless diplomatic agency in London.

Some foreign journals echoed the report of a proposed reduction of the number of representatives to ten and of senators to five.

In the matter of the foreign debt, which weighs so heavily upon this distracted republic, and a full statement of which is contained in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874, nothing of particular interest transpired during the year.

That the foreign commerce, though still insignificant, as has been observed above, and far inferior to what it might be were the capabilities of the country taxed to the full, is certainly on the increase since the determination of the disastrous five years' war of 1865–'70; no clearer proof can be adduced than the fact that the custom-house receipts have more than quintupled in the quinquennial period 1870–'74, as follows:

Years.	Amounts.
1870	$105,720
1871	225,202
1872	333,574
1873	423,543
1874	563,456

The total value of the exports for the year 1873 was $1,100,160; the chief staples shipped having been as follows: *yerba maté* or Paraguayan tea (*Ilex Paraguayensis*), 4,537,775 pounds, $635,000 (or rather over seven cents per pound); tobacco, $224,544; cigars, $466,616; skins, $134,000; hides, timber, etc.

The commodities comprising the imports for the same year are, with their respective values, exhibited in the subjoined table:

Commodities.	Values.
Cotton fabrics	$270,542
Fancy goods	299,716
Clothing	115,315
Wine	86,468
Sugar, etc.	525,407
Total	$1,147,663

The foregoing totals, if correct, would show the foreign trade to have so far recuperated since 1870 as to compare favorably with that of 1862, one of the most prosperous years before the war, as follows:

BRANCHES.	1873.	1862.
Exports	$1,100,160	$1,868,349
Imports	1,147,683	1,224,196
Total foreign trade	$2,247,843	$3,108,545

Mr. Keith Johnson says:

Yerba maté, or Paraguay tea, the staple product of the country, is derived from the twigs and leaves of a bushy evergreen tree, scattered, more or less

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thickly, through the wild forests of the central Cordillera from north to south. The districts in which it is most abundant are hence termed *yerbales*, and are named from their locality; the most important are those of Chiriguelo and Tacurupytá, in the extreme north; of Concepcion, at the head of the Ypané; of Rosario and San Pedro, in the basin of the Xexuy; of Caaguazú and Tacurupucú, on the shed to the Paraná; and of Yuti and Jesus, in the south. The yerba-trade is a government monopoly. Having obtained a concession, the yerba speculator may take his gang of peons to any chosen yerbal: there he settles down during the time that the trees are in *sason*, or for the six months of spring and summer. The processes of gathering the twigs and leaves, drying these over a fire, and afterward beating them into small fragments, and packing the tea thus prepared in hide bags, are simple and rude in the extreme. At the present time yerba is not a cultivated product in any part of Paraguay. In former times, however, the Jesuit missionaries, recognizing the great advantages of having the yerba close at hand, made large plantations of the tree about the southern reductions; and at Santiago, it is said that a grove of not less than twenty thousand yerba-trees flourished at the end of last century. It is surprising that, considering the value of the product to Paraguay, no subsequent efforts have been made to extend the cultivation of yerba; but it is probable that the tree yields a finer tea in its native state and habitat than when cultivated, as the maté of the missions was not considered superior. The trees of the far northern yerbales yield a finer tea than those of the south of Paraguay, and the maté of Chiriguelo is reported the best of all. From the difficulty of access to this remote yerbal it has never been worked, and the maté of trade is chiefly derived from the districts of San Pedro and Rosario.

The yerbales are said to occupy an area of some 3,000,000 acres. The value of the tea exported in the time of Lopez never exceeded $800,000 per annum, when it was sold to foreign purchasers at the rate of about $3.00 per twenty-five pounds. But the trade is now much more profitable, since the article, though having risen to fifty cents per pound in Buenos Ayres, is more extensively exported than ever. Most of the arable land is under cultivation; but, for lack of hands and propér instruments, the tillage is far from being perfect.

The chief cultivated products, and the extent of land devoted to them respectively, in 1863, were as follows:

Products.	Acres.
Maize	240,000
Mandioca	110,000
Beans	75,000
Cotton	32,000
Tobacco	23,000
Sugar-cane	25,000
Mani	11,000
Rice, vegetables, etc	34,000
Total	550,000 *

The tobacco of Paraguay yields three crops every year, and is largely consumed within the republic, where people of both sexes and of all ages smoke almost incessantly. The home consumption of this article in former years was estimated at fifteen million pounds annually, and the exports at six million pounds. A gold medal was awarded for Paraguay tobacco at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. Cigars are extensively manufactured for export, mainly to Buenos Ayres.

Little or no wheat is produced; maize, often yielding one hundred and fifty for one, and mandioca, of which there are whole farms in many districts, are the chief articles of food used by the inhabitants.

Public instruction continues to be encouraged.

The name of Paraguay is still rarely heard or seen otherwise than in connection with its onerous indebtedness to the other Platine states, to Brazil, and to Great Britain, and the vexed question of limits. Concerning the latter subject, some remarks will be found in the articles ARGENTINE REPUBLIC and BRAZIL in this volume.

PEDRO II. DE ALCÂNTARA (John Charles Leopold Salvador Bibiana Francis Zavier de Paula Leocadio Michael Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga), Emperor of Brazil, born December 2, 1825. His father was Dom Pedro I. of Braganza and Bourbon; and his mother, Leopoldina Carolina Josephine of Austria; and he is consequently the legitimate descendant of three of the most ancient royal houses of Europe — Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg. Dom Pedro I., son of John VI., abdicated the throne of Portugal in favor of his daughter Donna Maria, May 2, 1826; and subsequently (April 7, 1831), after a prolonged and hopeless struggle against an obstinate and ever-growing opposition, he abdicated the throne of Brazil in favor of his present Imperial Majesty, then only in his sixth year.

Thus the early years of the young Emperor, whose education was conducted with the utmost care and solicitude, were passed amid the turmoils which followed the declaration of Brazilian independence. From his accession until 1833 the Government was administered by a single regent, Bonifacio Jozé de Andrade e Silva, formerly a leader of the democratic party; and afterward, until 1840, by a council of regency. But, through the zeal with which all statesmen, whatever their political creeds or principles, defended their country's welfare and their sovereign's rights, the Brazilian constitution, even during the most critical period, was preserved intact.

In 1840 Dom Pedro II., though still under age, was declared by the Chambers to have attained his majority; he assumed the reins of government on July 23d of that year; and the ceremony of his coronation was solemnized July 18, 1841.

A determined effort to substitute a Federal Government instead of the existing order of things, during 1841 and 1842, was promptly and efficiently frustrated, and by the end of the latter year the whole republican party was reduced to submission. The only other incidents that occurred of a nature to disturb the peace of the empire since that time, were a series of political uprisings, chiefly in Pernambuco, São Paulo, and Minas Geraes, and directed against the provincial governments or against the measures or the ministers of the central Government; but none attained the proportions of a civil war.

An alliance having been made between Brazil, Uruguay, and the forces of Entre-Rios, against Rosas, the aid then afforded by the imperial arms materially contributed to the downfall of the Argentine dictator; and among the fruits of the intervention was the free navigation of the Plata and its great feeders; an event which, with a certain territorial aggrandizement of the empire, inaugurated an era of general prosperity for Brazil.

Among the more notable events which have tended to popularize Dom Pedro's reign and consolidate his power, may be mentioned the determined and judicious attitude he assumed on the occasion of the quarrel with the British Government in 1862—a quarrel settled in his favor by the arbitration of Leopold I., King of the Belgians; the five years' war against Paraguay, begun in 1865 by Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay (the triple alliance of May 1, 1865), and terminating with the fall of Lopez, who was slain at Aquidaban, March 1, 1870, Brazil acquiring as a part of her war indemnity 1,163 (?) square miles of Paraguayan territory; and, above all, the bold attack upon and complete triumph over the national prejudice of the necessity of black labor—the law

* "Hand-book of the River Plate Republics," 1875.

passed in September, 1871, for the final but gradual abolition of slavery in the empire, and the hitherto successful endeavor to supersede African labor by attracting European immigrants to the Brazilian shores.

For the measures adopted by his Majesty relative to archiepiscopal disregard of the laws in 1874, reference may be made to the article BRAZIL in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for that year.

On September 4, 1843, Dom Pedro II. was married to the Empress Donna Theresa Christina Maria, born March 14, 1822, daughter of the late Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies. The only surviving issue of that union is the Princess Imperial Isabella Christina Leopoldina Augustina Michelle Gabrielle Raphaella Gonzaga, born July 29, 1846, and married October 15, 1864, to Louis, Count d'Eu.

In 1860 the Emperor made an extended tour through the empire; and in 1867 he opened the navigation of the Amazon to the vessels of all nations. In 1871–'72 he visited England and the Continent of Europe; and is expected to visit the United States on the occasion of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in the course of 1876.

His Imperial Majesty is of an extremely active disposition; he is said to be an excellent horseman, and assiduous in athletic exercises. When in Rio de Janeiro, he is constantly to be seen in public; and twice in each week he receives his subjects, and foreigners, never failing to captivate both by his courteous manners. He speaks and writes the English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages with fluency and elegance; he was elected member of the Geographical Society of Paris in 1868, and Corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences in 1875; and is a liberal patron of letters, the arts and sciences, and of every branch of industry and commerce. During his reign and through his influence Brazil has steadily grown in power and importance; the national finances are in a prosperous condition; railways have been built; marine and terrestrial telegraphs extended in every direction; fluvial navigation promoted and extended; slavery abolished; internal improvements actively carried on; and free education rendered almost universal throughout the empire.

PENNSYLVANIA. The receipts into the Treasury during the year ended June 30, 1875, were $6,480,100, and the disbursements $6,541,448, including $3,806,769 ordinary expenses, $1,335,498 loans redeemed, $1,399,176 interest on loans. The balance in the Treasury, November 30th, was $993,207. The indebtedness of the State is as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. loan	$18,158,380 00
Five per cent. loan	4,869,241 58
Four-and-a-half per cent. loan	87,000 00
	$23,109,621 58

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief-notes in circulation	$96,184 00
Interest certificates outstanding	15,686 54
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,446 35
Domestic creditors' certificates	25 00
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	9,620 90
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	199 94
	$122,516 16

SINKING-FUND ASSETS.

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $5,300,000, representing an indebtedness, January 1, 1876, as per schedule on file in office of State Treasurer	$5,132,544 26
Bonds of Alleghany Valley Railroad Company	3,400,000 00
	$8,532,544 26
Cash in sinking-fund November 30, 1875	934,028 49
Total assets	$9,466,572 75
Total public debt	23,233,137 74
Indebtedness unprovided for	$13,766,564 99

During the year $1,335,497 of the debt was redeemed.

By virtue of a constitutional amendment, the sinking-fund was created for the purpose of gradually reducing the public debt at a time when it exceeded $40,000,000. An annual reduction of $250,000 and the payment of interest of the entire debt were its only requirements. During the past eleven years the annual reduction of the debt has averaged nearly $1,500,000. On the 1st of December, 1864, the debt amounted to $39,379,603; December 1, 1875, it was $23,233,137, showing a total reduction during this period of $16,146,466.

In regard to the insufficiency of the appropriations to meet the expenses of the State government, Governor Hartranft says:

> The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1875, exceeded the receipts of the general revenue fund $515,820.22, and with like appropriations and receipts the deficit for this year would be doubled. It is estimated, however, that the revenue of this year will be $500,000 less than that of last year, which would make the deficiency at the end of the current fiscal year about $1,500,000, unless the appropriations can be reduced. The appropriations are already made for that part of the fiscal year embraced between December 1, 1875, and June 1, 1876. Moreover, the principal appropriations, such as for schools and the ordinary expenses of the government, are fixed by the constitution or by law, except those for public charities, and these will demand unusually large amounts at this session by reason of their failure to receive anything at the last. It is manifest, therefore, that the appropriations cannot be materially reduced, and the deficiency must be provided for either by the imposition of new taxes or the diversion into the general fund of some of the revenue now flowing into the sinking-fund. To levy new taxes at a time when the business and industrial interests are prostrated would be unwise and a great hardship, and would justly meet with public condemnation. The necessity, therefore, of the redistribution of the revenue is obviously a duty that is urgent, and demands your immediate attention.

The public schools of the State are in a prosperous condition. Ten years ago the Commonwealth had 1,743 graded schools; there are now 5,625. During this period the value of school property has increased from $564,088 to $2,159,415. In 1865 the State expended upon her public schools $3,613,238,

and in 1875 $9,363,927. During the last year 13,863 teachers attended the teachers' institutes held throughout the State. In 1865 the number attending was only 2,765. The most important school statistics for 1875, with the increase over the preceding year, were as follows:

STATISTICS.	1875.	Increase.
School-districts	2,089	18
Schools	17,092	450
Graded schools	5,625	89
School directors	13,825	75
Superintendents	87	—
Teachers	19,880	588
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$41 07	*$1 88
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$34 09	*$1 78
Average length of school term in months	6 85	2.6 days
Number of pupils	890,078	89,299
Average number of pupils	551,848	8,322

The percentage of attendance was 62 of the whole number of pupils registered. The average cost of tuition per month for each pupil was 92 cents. The cost of the school system for the year was as follows:

COST.	1875.	Increase.
Tuition for the year	$4,746,876	$219,567
Building, purchasing, and renting schoolhouses, fuel, contingencies, debt, and interest paid	5,507,780	297,159
Total expenditures	9,363,927	541,942

To the $9,363,927 named above, should be added $77,324 increased expenditure in the city of Pittsburg, not included in the summary; $85,816 expended for normal schools, and $423,694 expended in the support of soldiers' orphan schools, to obtain the full sum of $9,950,761 expended for all school purposes during the school year 1875.

The appropriation by the State was $1,000,000. The number of orphan children under the care of the State, September 1, 1875, was 2,695; the amount expended for this purpose was $423,694.

The Republican Convention assembled in Lancaster, May 26th, and renominated John F. Hartranft for Governor, nominated H. W. Rawle for Treasurer, and adopted the following platform of principles:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make declaration of their political faith as follows:

1. The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

2. The harmony of the Federal and State governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security.

3. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league.

4. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the Government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

5. Protection to home industry and a home market for home products.

6. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

7. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

8. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

9. The public domain being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

10. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers, and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

11. Honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it whenever they find it.

Resolved, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the presidency of any person for a third term.

Resolved, That the Republican party of this Commonwealth recall with pride their effective agency in the creation of this Administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to its general policy and the beneficent fruits thereof for their vindication and his. That having received the Government from his predecessor demoralized in every branch, corruption and recklessness in office the rule, the fruits of the war ungathered, the lately rebellious States sullen, the late slaves unprotected and yet denied that great means of self-protection, the ballot, foreign states unchastised for their wrongs to us, and home States defiantly indifferent to the expiation which their rebellious action required—the Administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unbendingly reformed every known abuse, and is to-day relentlessly upon the track of wrong-doers, has largely reduced the nation's debt, has largely reduced the people's taxes, has inflexibly punished all violators of law, has secured by constitutional provision the ballot to all freemen, and by law thrown sorely-needed safeguards around the ballot-box, has wrung from unfriendly foreign states confession of their faults and reparation for injuries done us, and has influenced reluctant home States to at least the appearance of just dealings with all their citizens; all which events mark the present Administration as among the most brilliant in achievement in our annals.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of John F. Hartranft for reëlection to the exalted position which he now fills, we meet the unanimous wish of our constituents, who desire in this manner to indicate their approval of the careful, conscientious, and able manner in which he has met and discharged every duty incumbent upon him, making thereby a record which will secure his reputation as one of the best upon the roll of our chief-magistrates—brave in the field, modest in the cabinet, tried often and always found faithful, self-poised, and honest. We present him for the suffrages of the people, confident that their judgment will approve and ratify our nomination.

Resolved, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities of the country, and the constant increase in municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence, and to this end we suggest as a preliminary step a thorough

* Decrease.

investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

Resolved, That we arraign the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for its utter failure to redeem the promises upon which it partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to reform, to legislative purity, to greater economy, and to a higher aim in legislation; while it has reformed nothing, has economized in nothing, and has dishonored the State by an unseemly and arbitrary exercise of legislative powers.

Resolved, That the efforts now being made by the national Administration to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been defrauding the Government of its lawful revenues, should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men of all parties.

The Democrats held their State Convention in Erie, on the 8th of September, when Cyrus L. Pershing was nominated for Governor and Victor E. Piollet for State Treasurer. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, 1. That we hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to the fundamental principles of Democratic government as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural address; to equal and exact justice to all men, of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our just debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the great writ of *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected.

2. That the wide-spread depression and suffering which affect every business and employment that is capable of being touched by legislation, show beyond a doubt the ignorance, inefficiency, and wickedness of the leaders of the party that has ruled the State and nation for a period of years, and call for their immediate and permanent removal from the places they have so long dishonored and disgraced.

3. That the undue multiplication of public officers, and the inordinate increase of salaries and emoluments of offices, are among the many evils which radical rule has forced upon the country, and favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State governments so that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the burden of taxation with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce these evils to the very lowest practicable number and amount.

4. That the conduct of the present State Treasurer in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the moneys in the sinking-fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law, in non-accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already overtaxed people.

5. That the condition of our State Treasury demands the most searching and thorough investigation, and we call upon the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the state of the same, and to resolutely pursue the duty which has been confided to it.

6. That the nominees of this convention are hereby pledged to apply all moneys in the sinking-fund as required by law, in the reduction of the public debt, and thereby save the interest on the same to the amount so reduced, and that moneys due the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals shall be promptly collected and paid into the Treasury, and not in any manner, directly or indirectly, to employ public moneys for their own profit or purposes.

7. As the contraction of the money currency and circulating medium, heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to forced resumption of specie payments, have already brought disaster to the business of the country, and threaten general bankruptcy, while we expressly enunciate the principle that a sound currency should be gold and silver, or redeemable therein, we are opposed to either a contraction or inflation of the present currency, and would leave the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them.

8. That the policy initiated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders, and giving the national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without compensating advantage, and all the national-bank circulation should be promptly and permanently retired and full legal tenders be issued in their place.

9. That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own money, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligations of contracts requires payment in coin.

10. Demands the extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe, and no paper-money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government, affording practically a currency based on the gold and silver and other property of the whole people of the country.

11. That with this declaration of principle of policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditures and profligate waste of the people's money, for their corruption, for their peculation, for their contempt of constitutional obligations, for their extortionate increase of the salaries of our public officers, for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of taxation, finance, and currency, for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office; and, further, general mismanagement of both the State and Federal governments, and we cordially invite the Liberal Republicans and all other men, without regard to past party affiliation, to coöperate with us in expelling them from power, and securing such an administration of our public offices as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

The election resulted in the success of the Republican candidates. The total vote was as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Hartranft (Rep.)	304,175
Pershing (Dem.)	292,145
Browne (Prohibition)	12,944
Hartranft's plurality	12,030

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Rawle (Rep.)	302,575
Piollet (Dem.)	288,150
Pennypacker (Prohibition)	12,403

The present State government is as follows:

Governor, John F. Hartranft (Rep.); Lieutenant-Governor, John Latta (Dem.); Auditor-General, Justus F. Temple (Dem.); Secretary of Federal Affairs, William McCandless (Dem.); Secretary of the Commonwealth, M. S. Quay (Rep.); Insurance Commissioner, J. Montgomery Forster (Dem.); State Treasurer, Henry Rawle (Rep.); Superintendent of Public Instruction, James O. Wickersham (Rep.).

The Legislature is classified as follows:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats	20	109	129
Republicans	30	91	121
Prohibitionist	..	1	1
Republican majority	10	..	..
Democratic majority	..	17	7

The State is represented in the United States Senate by Simon Cameron (Rep.), whose term of office will expire March 3, 1879, and William A. Wallace (Dem.), whose term will expire March 3, 1881.

According to the census of 1870, the mineral products of Pennsylvania were valued at nearly half of those of the entire United States. The extent of the mining industry in that year is shown in the following statement:

MINERALS.	Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.	Capital invested.	Value of Products.
Coal, anthracite	229	53,021	$50,936,785	$33,436,745
" bituminous	359	16,851	16,974,918	13,921,069
Copper	2	7	80,500	7,800
Iron ore	185	4,886	4,548,026	3,944,146
Marble	6	86	226,000	101,000
Nickel	1	48	60,000	24,000
Petroleum	2,148	4,070	9,249,283	18,045,967
Slate	28	782	1,502,339	618,229
Stone	126	1,114	732,425	873,879
Zinc	1	400	400,000	235,555
Total	3,086	81,215	$84,660,276	$76,208,390

The amount of anthracite coal produced was 15,650,275 tons, and of bituminous coal 7,798,518 tons; iron-ore, 1,095,486 tons; petroleum, 171,207,622 gallons. The most extensive and valuable coal-mines in America are in Pennsylvania. The coal-fields cover an area of 12,774 square miles, including the anthracite basin of 470 square miles in Eastern Pennsylvania. Of the sixty-six counties of the State, twenty-four in the southeast part and Erie in the northwest contain no coal. The anthracite beds are chiefly in Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Luzerne Counties, and extend into Northumberland and Columbia Counties; semi-anthracite coal is found in Dauphin, Sullivan, and Wyoming Counties. Bradford, Lycoming, Tioga, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Fulton, contain detached fields of semi-bituminous coal. Forty-one counties in the north and northwestern part of the State produce bituminous coal. In Mercer County, on the western border, are deposits of the most valuable coal in the United States. It is a species of semi-cannel coal, with a slaty structure, and a dull, jet-black lustre, with a thickness of from three to four feet. It is known as block-coal, and is specially adapted to the smelting of iron. The annual production is about 500,000 tons. The number of anthracite collieries in 1875 was 437; shafts, 91; slopes, 293; drifts and tunnels, 290. The amount of anthracite coal annually mined in 1872, 1873, and 1874, was as follows:

DISTRICTS.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Schuylkill	5,010,908	5,132,043	4,844,922
Northumberland	1,391,327	1,404,170	1,374,245
Columbia	344,220	338,741	290,923
Lykens Valley	430,328	479,915	473,481
Wyoming	10,694,808	11,722,241	10,885,804
Lehigh	4,110,674	3,706,108	3,641,873
Total	22,032,265	22,828,178	21,516,248

Of this product, 18,932,265 tons were sent to market in 1872, 19,585,178 in 1873, and 18,537,888 in 1874, the remainder in each year being the estimated home consumption. The production of bituminous coal was 4,741,367 tons in 1872, and 5,059,769 in 1873. The entire production of coal in 1874 was 32,147,040 tons, including 21,631,118 of anthracite, 7,712,461 of bituminous, 2,303,461 of semi-bituminous, and 500,000 of block. Nearly half of all the pig-iron made in the United States is the product of Pennsylvania. The extent of this industry in this State and the United States is as follows:

PARTICULARS.	Pennsylvania.	United States.
Number of stacks in 1872	248	612
" of tons (2,000 lbs.) produced in 1872	1,401,497	2,854,558
Number of stacks in 1873	262	662
" of tons produced in 1873	1,389,573	2,868,278
" of stacks in blast, January 1, 1874	166	410
Whole number of stacks, July 1, 1874	263	673

Of the product of Pennsylvania in 1873, 913,085 tons were produced in anthracite, 430,634 in bituminous coal and coke, and 45,854 in charcoal furnaces. The manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania are of the highest importance. According to the census of 1870, the amount of capital invested in manufactures, and the number of establishments, were larger in Pennsylvania than in any other State, while the value of products was greater than in any other except New York. Large quantities of lumber, chiefly pine, are cut in the northern central part of the State. The leading lumber-markets of the State are Williamsport and Lock Haven on the western branch of the Susquehanna. The shipments of lumber from these two points during the first half of 1873 amounted to 159,884,029 feet. On January 1, 1874, the estimated amount of lumber at Williamsport comprised 220,961,922 feet of pine, and 19,872,444 of hemlock, besides large quan-

tities of lath and pickets. Pennsylvania has two United States ports of entry, Philadelphia and Erie. Pittsburg is a port of delivery in the district of Louisiana. The vast mineral wealth of Pennsylvania has led to the development of a system of internal improvements not excelled by those of any other State. In 1826 the State began the construction of a line of communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of about 292 miles of canal and 126 miles of railroad. This line was completed in 1831, at a cost of $18,615,663; this liability was increased, in consequence of other works undertaken and aided by the State, to $41,294,462. After great losses had been sustained, the State, about 1857, disposed of its entire interest and control in these works, and in that year an amendment was made to the constitution prohibiting the State from constructing or being a stockholder in any canal or railroad. The constitution, as amended in 1873, prohibits railroads and canals from making unjust discriminations in charges for freight or passengers, or in facilities for transportation; railroad companies are prohibited from granting free passes, or passes at a discount, to any persons except officers or employés of the company. The Secretary of Internal Affairs has a general supervision over railroads, canals, and other transportation companies. The two most extensive railroad corporations of the State are the Philadelphia & Reading and the Pennsylvania. The former, chartered in 1833, was opened for through-trains between Philadelphia and Pottsville in 1842. This company now operates from fifteen to twenty main lines and branches, comprising more than 700 miles of railroad; also the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canals. The investment of the company in railroads, workshops, coal-mines, and iron-works, is estimated at about $125,000,000. The chief business of the company is the transportation of coal from the southern anthracite coal-fields to tide-water in the Delaware River near Philadelphia. About 7,000,000 tons of coal are annually transported over the roads of this company. The Pennsylvania is perhaps the most powerful railroad corporation in America; nearly 2,500 miles of railroad in Pennsylvania are operated by it, and its investments in this State are estimated at not less than $150,000,000; besides which it owns or leases a large extent of road outside of the State. At the beginning of 1874 the mileage of railroads in Pennsylvania was reported by the Auditor-General at 5,854 miles, including 4,257 miles of main track, and 1,597 of branches. There were also 2,218 miles of sidings, and 1,819 of double track. The entire length of main line reported by Pennsylvania companies was 8,401 miles, of which 6,655 miles were laid. The capital stock authorized by law was $515,368,954; subscribed, $389,374,234; paid in, $478,711,873; funded debt, $378,590,370; floating debt, $37,601,157; cost of road and equipment, $621,312,048.

The total expenses of all these roads amounted to $95,207,139, including $48,818,074 for operating the roads; the total receipts, $147,995,214, of which $28,350,040 was from passengers, and $107,533,075 from freight. The various lines of railroad in Pennsylvania under the control of the Philadelphia & Reading and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, with details showing their termini, the miles in operation in Pennsylvania, cost of road and equipment, the capital stock paid in, etc., are as follows:

RAILROADS OWNED, LEASED, OR OPERATED BY THE PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

NAME.	TERMINI.		Miles in operation in Pennsylvania.	Length between Termini when different from preceding.	Cost of Road and Equipment.	Capital Stock paid in.
Allentown	Port Clinton	Allentown	5	36	$1,078,488	$568,744
Catawissa	Tamanend	Williamsport	94	..	6,126,500	1,740,850
Chester Valley	Bridgeport	Downingtown	21	..	1,871,000	871,900
Chestnut Hill	Germantown	Chestnut Hill	4	..	120,650	120,650
Colebrookdale	Pottstown	Housensack	12	18	667,126	47,100
East Mahanoy	East Mahanoy Junc.	Waste House Run	7	..	392,550	392,550
East Pennsylvania	Reading	Allentown	36	..	1,484,290	1,369,200
Little Schuylkill Navigation & Coal Company	Catawissa Railroad Junction	Port Clinton	28	..	1,416,187	2,646,100
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	Schuylkill Haven	Locust Gap / Fremont	42	..	3,992,050	3,992,050
Perkiomen	Perkiomen Junction	Emans	24	36	1,888,700	36,400
Philadelphia & Reading	Philadelphia	Pottsville	98	..	45,319,348	34,973,575
Branches: Lebanon & Fremont			42	..		
Branches: Lebanon Valley			54	..		
Branches: Mahanoy & Shamokin			65	..		
Branches: Mount Carbon			6	..		
Branches: Schuylkill & Susquehanna			53	..		
Philadelphia, Germantown, & Norristown	Philadelphia	Norristown	20	..	1,514,900	2,531,900
Plymouth Branch	Conshohocken	Oreland	9	..	274,495	13,300
Pickering Valley	Phœnixville	Byers	11	..	474,551	92,575
Reading & Columbia	Columbia	Sinking Spring	40	..	2,292,999	566,985
Lancaster Branch			8	..		
Lebanon Branch			8	..		
Schuylkill Valley	Port Carbon	Reevesdale	11	..	576,840	576,650

RAILROADS LYING WHOLLY OR PARTLY WITHIN PENNSYLVANIA, OWNED, LEASED, OR OPERATED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NAME.	TERMINI.		Miles in operation in Pennsylvania.	Length between Termini when different from the preceding.	Cost of Road and Equipment.	Capital Stock paid in.
Allegheny Valley	Pittsburg	Oil City	182	....	$12,832,317	$2,256,400
Bald Eagle Valley	Lock Haven	Near Tyrone	51	....	1,050,000	550,000
Bedford & Bridgeport	Mount Dallas	State Line	39	....	1,412,182	356,952
Dunning's Creek Branch	.....	Holderbaum	10	....	.....	.....
Bellefonte & Snow Shoe	Bald Eagle Valley Railroad	Snow Shoe	21	....	458,181	600,000
Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburg	Brocton, N. Y.	Corry	6	43	14,099	.....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	Cleveland, O.	Rochester	15	124	15,571,299	11,230,500
Connecting	Pennsylvania Railr'd	Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad	7	....	2,278,300	1,278,300
Cumberland Valley	Harrisburg	Potomac River	68	82	1,758,613	1,774,612
Leased { Southern Pennsylvania	South Penn. Junc.	Richmond	21	....	973,750	800,000
Leased { Dillsburg & Mechanicsburg	Dillsburg	Mechanicsburg	8	....	170,056	30,808
Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre	Sunbury	Tomhicken	45	....	1,102,600	684,285
East Brandywine & Waynesburg	Downington	New Holland	17	27	360,351	183,351
Ebensburg & Cresson	Ebensburg	Cresson	11	....	122,000	42,000
Erie & Pittsburg	New Castle	Girard	81	....	4,989,344	1,099,550
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy & Lancaster	Lancaster	Harrisburg	36	....	1,882,550	1,182,550
Lawrence	Lawrence Junction	Youngstown, O.	8	18	715,937	360,200
Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek	Lewisburg Junction	Tyrone	19	87	1,256,545	245,635
Mifflin & Centre County	Lewistown Junction	Milroy	12	....	265,075	65,675
Northern Central	Baltimore	Sunbury	138	....	15,429,883	5,842,000
Leased { Elmira & Williamsport	Erie Junction, N. Y.	Williamsport	70	76	2,620,000	1,000,000
Leased { Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	Sunbury	Mount Carmel	28	....	1,208,050	869,450
Oil Creek & Alleghany River	Corry	Irvineton	95	...	9,623,963	4,959,450
Branch	Union	Titusville	25	....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	355	....	48,279,666	68,144,475
	Altoona	Hollidaysburg	8	....	.....	.....
	Blairsville Junction	Indiana	19	....	.....	.....
	Columbia	York	14	....	.....	.....
	Hollidaysburg Br'ch	Morrison's Cove	20	....	.....	.....
	Williamsburg	Hollidaysburg	14	....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania & Delaware	Pomeroy	Delaware City, Del.	22	41	2,502,000	900,000
Philadelphia & Erie	Erie	Sunbury	288	....	23,644,262	8,448,700
Philadelphia & Trenton	Kensington	Morrisville	26	....	1,584,478	1,259,100
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore	Philadelphia	Baltimore, Md.	18	95	11,814,765	11,507,750
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, & St. Louis	Pittsburg	Columbus, O.	35	193	19,682,344	8,433,750
Leased: Chartiers	Mansfield	Washington	23	....	1,128,690	644,100
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	Pittsburg	Chicago, Ill.	49	468	28,412,353	23,814,285
Leased { Lawrence	Lawrence Junction	Youngstown, O.	8	18	715,937	360,200
Leased { Newcastle & Beaver Valley	Homewood	New Castle	15	....	810,480	605,000
Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston	Pittsburg	Monongahela City	30	....	1,143,393	673,264
Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	Sunbury	Mt. Carmel	28	....	1,208,050	869,450
South Mountain Iron Company	Carlisle	Pine Grove Furnace	18	....	388,480	.....
Southwest Pennsylvania	Greensburg	Connellsville	24	....	963,837	359,357
Stony Creek	Norristown	Lansdale	10	....	455,445	140,560
Summit Branch	Millersburg	Williamstown	20	....	988,902	2,502,250
Sunbury & Lewistown	Lewistown	Selinsgrove	43	....	1,900,000	500,000
Tyrone & Clearfield	Tyrone	Clearfield	40	....	823,566	510,000
Western Pennsylvania	Blairsville	Butler	57	....	3,950,872	1,022,450
Pittsburg Branch	Freeport	Allegheny	27	....	.....	.....

The canals lying wholly or partly in Pennsylvania are 880 miles in length, of which 781 miles are within the State. The total cost of the canals and fixtures has been $36,539,879, exclusive of the Pennsylvania. The receipts in 1873 were $2,342,918, and the total expenses $1,824,915. The canals are used chiefly for the transportation of coal. Their situation, total length between termini and cost are as follows:

NAME.	TERMINI.		Miles in Pennsylvania.	Total length between Termini when different from the preceding.	Cost of Canals and Fixtures.
Delaware & Hudson	Honesdale	Eddyville, N. Y.	25	108	$6,889,210
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	Easton	Coal Port	48	....	3,000,000
Leased, Delaware Division	Easton	Bristol	60	....	2,433,350
Monongahela Navigation	Pittsburg	New Geneva	85	....	1,151,904
Muncy	Pennsylvania	Muncy basin	4	....	6,846
Pennsylvania	Columbia	Wilkesbarre	151	....	Unknown.
	Junction	Williamsburg	118	358*	.....
	Northumberland	Farrandsville	71	....	.....
	Clark's Ferry	Millersburg	12	....	.....
Schuylkill	Mill Creek	Philadelphia	108	....	12,908,247
Susquehanna	Columbia	Havre de Grace, Md.	30	45	4,797,471
Union	Middletown	Reading	78	....	5,907,850

* Including eleven miles of slackwater.

Pennsylvania holds a high rank as an agricultural State. According to the Federal census of 1870, it ranked after Illinois, New York, and Ohio, in the extent of improved land in farms and the total value of all farm productions; next to New York and Ohio in the cash value of farms; and next to New York in the value of farming implements and machinery. The total number of farms was 174,041, and the average size 103 acres. There were 10,028 containing from 3 to 10 acres, 15,905 from 10 to 20, 48,151 from 20 to 50, 61,268 from 50 to 100, 38,273 from 100 to 500, 76 from 500 to 1,000, and 76 having over 1,000 acres. There were 11,515,965 acres of improved land in farms, 5,740,864 woodland, and 737,371 other unimproved land.

As a dairy State it ranked next to New York in the number of milch-cows and the quantity of butter produced; but in the quantity of milk sold it came after New York, Ohio, and Michigan, and it ranked tenth in the production of farm and eighth in factory cheese. The most important dairy counties were Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Chester, Crawford, Erie, Lancaster, Montgomery, Susquehanna, and York, in all of which the number of milch-cows ranged from 20,000 to 35,000, and the amount of butter produced from 1,500,000 to 3,700,000 pounds.

Under the amended constitution of 1873, which went into force January 1, 1874, the General Assembly consists of 50 Senators, elected for four years, and 200 Representatives, chosen for two years. Regular sessions are held biennially, beginning on the first Tuesday of January in odd years. Extra sessions may be convened by the Governor, but annual adjourned sessions are prohibited after 1878. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this State when the Legislature is not in session, the Governor is required to convene that body on notice not exceeding sixty days. Members of the Legislature receive $1,000 for each regular session not exceeding one hundred days, and $10 a day for time, not exceeding fifty days at any session, necessarily spent after the hundred days; also, twenty cents a mile for going to and from the capital. There are strict constitutional limitations on special legislation. The Executive Department consists of a Governor, annual salary $10,000; Lieutenant-Governor, who is president of the Senate, $3,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth, $4,000; Attorney-General, $3,500; Auditor-General, $3,000; State Treasurer, $5,000; Secretary of Internal Affairs, $3,000; and Superintendent of Public Instruction, $2,500. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, are elected by the people for four years, the Auditor-General for three, and the Treasurer for two years. The Attorney-General, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Superintendent, are appointed for four years by the Governor, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senators. The Governor is ineligible to the office for the next succeeding term. He may grant commutations of sentence and pardons only upon the written recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session. In addition to the ordinary veto powers, he may exercise a partial veto on appropriation bills. The Secretary of the Commonwealth keeps a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor. The Secretary of Internal Affairs succeeds to the duties of the Surveyor-General, which title is now abolished. His department embraces a Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and he is required to discharge such duties relating to corporations, and to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State, as may be prescribed by law. He must report annually to the General Assembly. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, Courts of Common Pleas, of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Courts, and Magistrates' Courts. The Supreme Court consists of seven judges, who are elected by the people for twenty-one years, but are not eligible for reëlection, and receive an annual salary of $7,000 each. The judge having the shortest term to serve becomes Chief-Justice. This court has original jurisdiction only in cases of injunction where a corporation is a party defendant, of *habeas corpus*, of mandamus to courts of inferior jurisdiction, and of *quo warranto* as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State. Annual sessions of the Supreme Court are held in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Sunbury, and Pittsburg. The judges of the Supreme Court, as well as those of the Common Pleas, are justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in the several counties. The State is divided into forty-three judicial districts, in each of which one or more Common Pleas judges are elected for ten years. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas are also judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of General Jail Delivery, and of Orphans' Courts, where separate tribunals of this kind have not been established. They also act as justices of the peace in criminal matters in their respective districts. There are special courts in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The State is divided into two districts for holding United States Courts. In the eastern district courts are held in Philadelphia, in the western in Pittsburg, Williamsport, and Erie. The right of voting is given to every male citizen, not under twenty-one years of age, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and a resident of the State one year, and of the election district two months next preceding the election; if twenty-two years of age or upward, he must have paid within two years a State or county tax assessed

at least two months, and paid at least one month, before the election. The general election is held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November. Property owned at the time of marriage, or thereafter acquired, may be held by a married woman as her separate estate, and is not liable for the husband's debts. Her property is liable for debts contracted by her, and for necessaries for the support of the family of her husband and herself. She may dispose of her property by will without the signature of her husband. By petitioning the Court of Common Pleas she may hold her separate earnings and income for her sole benefit. The grounds of divorce are impotence, adultery, desertion for two years, cruel treatment or indignities that render the condition intolerable and life burdensome, fraud, force, or coercion, in procuring the marriage, sentence to two years' imprisonment for felony, and becoming a lunatic or *non compos mentis*. The legal rate of interest is 6 per cent. Pennsylvania is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 27 Representatives, and has, therefore, 29 votes in the electoral college. The National Guard of the State is divided into ten divisions. In 1874 there were 19 regiments, 169 companies, 738 officers, and 8,261 enlisted men.

PERSIA,* a country of Asia. Reigning sovereign, Nassr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, born 1829, succeeded his father, Shah Mohammed, in 1848. Heir-apparent, Muzaffer-ed-Din, born in 1850. The area of Persia is estimated at 636,000 square miles. The population, which for some time had been on the decline, is now reliably reported as being again increasing, and amounting to from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,000, of whom about one-third, or 30,000 men, constitute the standing army. According to a new law issued in 1875, the soldiers will no longer serve as heretofore for lifetime, but only for twelve years, and the right of providing substitutes is granted.

The electric telegraph had, in 1875, an aggregate length of about 1,800 miles.

Since the visit of the Shah, the European papers report more frequently than formerly of the condition of Persia, but their accounts widely differ. Some correspondents represent the country as still being in the most deplorable condition; according to others, the Shah's visit begins to bear fruit. According to one correspondent, the Shah has recently caused what are called "boxes of justice" to be sent to every town in his dominions. Placed under a military guard, this novelty serves as a receptacle for petitions; every one, however humble, possessing the right of placing in it written memorials and statements of grievances. At stated intervals the box of justice is forwarded to Teheran under escort, when its contents are laid before the Shah, who, it is said, reads every petition himself. One of the greatest abuses still existing in Persia is the bad system of credit. There are no courts of justice in which to sue debtors. If a creditor is strong enough, he may lay hold of a debtor by the collar in the middle of the road and give him in charge of two *ferashes*, who will summarily recover double the amount of the debt from him, the excess of course going into their own pockets. If the debtor be a great man, his creditor has little chance of ever recovering the debt. The Europeans are more fortunate in the collection of their debts. As a last resource, they give the names of their debtors to the legation to which they belong, and the legation has only to send the names to the Sadr Azim to recover the debts, and this he does immediately. The Russian Foreign Minister takes under his mighty wings all those Europeans who have no legation here. He also protects the Armenians, and sees that no injustice is done to them; and therefore they enjoy greater freedom and liberty than they have ever done. The name of Russia inspires the Persian fanatics with awe, while that of England inspires them with respect and admiration for her skill. The British Foreign Minister protects the Parsees, who are represented by Mr. Manakji Limiji, a well-educated and highly-respected gentleman from Bombay. He is supported by the Bombay Parsee Panchayat, and he rendered valuable service to his countrymen during the great famine. The Jews alone are left to themselves, and this accounts for their being still in the lowest scale of society. The spirit of toleration is daily gaining ground in Persia, and the Jews have nothing to complain of, especially when their present condition is compared with that of ten years ago. But, while the Parsees, the Armenians, and the Jews, enjoy religious toleration in Teheran, they are deprived of this privilege in other cities and towns, where they are still subjected to much annoyance and tyranny by the followers of the Prophet, though in a less degree than in former years.

The present relations between Persia and Russia are thus referred to in the new work by Sir H. Rawlinson, on "The British in Asia" (London, 1875):

> In Persia, quite recently, there has been unwonted activity. The plan of a railway from the frontier to Tabreez, originated by a private company, has been pressed on the acceptance of the Shah's Government by the full weight of Russian official influence, against his Majesty's wishes, and in flagrant disregard of the rights of Baron Reuter, the annulment of whose concession, although formally ratified by Persia, has never been accepted either by the individual or by his protecting Government. There can be no question that the interference of the Russian Government in this matter has far transcended the limits of advice or even of solicitation tendered by a friendly power, and has given a rude shock to the Shah's independent authority; but the incident is not likely to lead to serious misunderstanding,

* For an account of the religious statistics, the political divisions, and the imports and exports, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

since the Reuter privileges cannot certainly be maintained in their entirety, and if they are annulled, either partially or wholly, it is probable that a compromise will be effected between the baron and the Russian company. Considerable uneasiness at the same time is felt by Persia at the facilities which such a railway would afford for the military occupation of Tabreez by Russia, in the event of war between the two countries; but this question is, in my opinion, hardly worth considering, since the northern Persian capital has always been and still is completely at the mercy of the Russian forces cantoned on the frontier, within a week's march of the city, and the danger therefore of such an occupation is not in any essential degree augmented by the railway. Of far more importance is the eventual destination of this line, which, it is understood, is to be protracted through Koordistan toward Bagdad, so as to give access to a part of the Turkish Empire where the Porte is, in a political point of view, especially vulnerable, but which has been hitherto supposed by its remote position to be secured from attack from the northward.

The most important negotiations, however, on which Russia is now engaged with Persia, refer, no doubt, to the Toorkomans. General Lomakin, the new Governor of the trans-Caspian military district, is making strenuous efforts to withdraw the Yormuts and Goklans from their Persian allegiance, with a view, no doubt, to employ them as auxiliaries against the recalcitrant Tekkehs, and Persia is thus subjected to the danger of not only losing her subjects, but of seeing her Asterabád frontier completely exposed. As the Toorkoman campaign, however, proceeds, and Persian interests become more and more involved in the contest of Russia with the nomades, it is not at all improbable that important territorial adjustments may take place on this frontier. The advance of Russia, indeed, along the Caspian, has been so steady and persistent, and the possession of Asterabád is so manifestly necessary to the further extension of her power to the eastward, that I can hardly doubt but that in the course of a few years, unless we interfere actively to prevent it, the territory at the southeast corner of the Caspian will have become, either by conquest, or cession, or exchange, the property of the Russian crown.

PERU (REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ), an independent state of South America, extending from latitude 3° 20′ to 22° 20′ north, and from longitude 67° to 81° 26′ west, and bounded north by Ecuador, from which it is separated mainly by the Upper Amazon, there commonly called the Marañon; east by Brazil and Bolivia, the dividing lines with which are respectively the Javary, from its confluence with the Amazon, the tenth parallel, the Purús to the twelfth parallel, and thence a line bisecting Lake Titicaca and joining the western Cordillera of the Andes, which completes the boundary southward; south by Bolivia, from which it is separated by the Rio Loa; and west by the Pacific. The boundary with Brazil is now generally regarded as marked by the Javary; but the jurisdiction of the Peruvian colonial Government extended eastward to the banks of the Teffé.

The area of the republic may be roundly computed at 500,000 square miles.

The territorial division comprises seventeen departments (subdivided into provinces, and these in turn into districts), and two littoral provinces; which, with their estimated population and their capitals, were officially stated in 1873 as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	Population.	Capitals.
Piura	158,000	Piura.
Amazonas	69,000	Chachapoyas.
Loreto	65,000	Moyobamba.
Libertad	219,000	Trujillo.
Cajamarca	198,000	Cajamarca.
Ancachs	295,000	Huaraz.
Lima	400,000	Lima.
Huánuco	195,000	Huánuco.
Junin	188,000	Cerro de Pasco.
Ica	180,000	Ica.
Huancavélica	142,000	Huancavélica.
Ayacucho	230,000	Ayacucho.
Apurimac	165,000	Abancay.
Cuzco	300,000	Cuzco.
Puno	278,000	Puno.
Arequipa	200,000	Arequipa.
Moquegua	90,000	Tacna.
Callao { littoral	85,000	Callao.
Tarapacá { provinces	70,000	Tarapacá.
Total	3,417,000	

Another official document, published in 1871, gave the population at 3,199,000;* but the most carefully prepared statistical works represent it as not exceeding 2,500,000, made up approximately as follows: Indians, 57 per cent.; hybrids (cholos, zambos, etc.), 23 per cent.; whites born in the republic, 12½ per cent.; negroes, 3½ per cent.; Chinese, 1¾ per cent.; and other foreigners, 2¼ per cent.

The capital is Lima, with a population of some 125,000.

The President of Peru is Señor Don M. Pardo, elected August 2, 1872; and the first Vice-President, Señor Don M. Costas.

The cabinet is composed of the following ministers: Interior, Señor Don A. García y García; Foreign Affairs, Señor Don A. V. de la Torre; Justice, Señor Don M. Odriozola; Finance, Señor Don Z. Z. Elguera; and War, General L. Freyre, who is also President of the Council.

The Archbishop of Lima is P. Orueta y Castrillon; President of the Supreme Court, M. Vidaurre; Postmaster-General, Z. Dávila Condemarin; Inspector-General of the Army and Navy, General P. Silva; Commandant-General of the Navy, Post-Captain D. de la Haza.

The army, in 1875, was composed of three regiments of horse, 1,200 men; eight battalions of foot, 5,600; two brigades of artillery, 1,000; and 5,400 gendarmes: total, 13,200 men.

In the summer of last year the navy comprised six iron-clads, with an aggregate armament of 38 guns; and six other steamers, mounting an aggregate armament of 56 guns: total armament, 94 guns.

The public revenue is for the most part derived from the sale of guano and nitrate of soda, and, though in a comparatively limited proportion, from the custom-house and miscellaneous receipts, such as licenses, there being no direct taxation in Peru.

In regard to the finances of the republic, no official returns having been made for several years, it may simply be observed that the revenue, in 1873, was reported at $23,499,653; and

* See ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1873.

the expenditures at $17,380,406. But the expenditure for 1874 has been estimated at $62,500,000, while the revenue for that year was set down at but $51,100,000, leaving a deficit of $11,400,000.

The foreign debt consisted, in 1875, of the following loans: Railway, of 1869, at 5 per cent., £290,000; railway 6 per cent., of 1870, £11,920,000; and railway 5 per cent., of 1872, £36,800,000: total, £49,010,000, or $196,100,000. The 6 per cent. loan of 1870 was issued at the price of 82½, and the 5 per cent. loan of 1872 at 72. The loan of 1872 was intended to be for the nominal amount of £36,800,000; but provisionally there was issued (in July, 1872) only £15,000,000. All these loans, secured by the guano deposits and other resources of the country, are payable in twenty years, by means of sinking-funds.

The home debt amounted, in 1872, according to report, to £2,500,000, exclusive of a floating debt, of the amount of which nothing was known.

Before dismissing the subject of the national indebtedness, it may be proper to transcribe here the report of the Corporation of South American Bondholders, published in a London journal early in 1875:

As soon as the terms of the contract entered into in August, 1869, between the Peruvian Government and Messrs. Dreyfus Brothers & Co., for the sale of two million tons of guano, became known to the bondholders, much dissatisfaction was expressed with Article XVIII. of the contract, which, by implication, abrogated the priority of the bondholders' lien in respect of the proceeds of sales of guano for interest and sinking-fund. A committee was appointed, which, after correspondence with the Government and contractors, succeeded in securing the rights of the bondholders. The functions of the committee being at an end, the committee was dissolved.

The council, however, have continued to maintain with the Government of Peru friendly correspondence, which has been of reciprocal advantage. It is of paramount importance to a country like Peru, possessing valuable assets, and engaged in the construction of extensive public works, requiring a large expenditure of capital, that she should have the cordial coöperation of those interested in her prosperity. The council consider Peru to be of so much importance to the bondholding interests that they are disposed, when circumstances permit, to appoint a special agent for that country. Meanwhile they have cultivated most cordial relations with the Peruvian legation, and have, through their correspondents, placed themselves in direct communication with the President, who manifests the most loyal disposition toward the foreign creditors.

The council were able, finally, to bring into practical effect the arrangement made in the first instance with Messrs. J. Henry Schroder & Co., with regard to the 6 per cent. loan of 1870. This having been ratified by the Government, in conformity with the negotiations carried on between Señor Pedro Galvez and the council, a number of the 1870 bonds were, in the months of April and October, withdrawn from the market, by the application of the sinking-fund provided by the above arrangement, and the same operation will be pursued this year.

The new discoveries of guano are a subject of much moment to the bondholders, and not the less so since the quantity and quality of the deposits have been the subject of much controversy in the public press. The presence in London of Mr. Hindle, an engineer of long experience in Peru, induced the council to call two private meetings of leading bondholders, to hear his explanations. His statements confirmed the results of the preliminary surveys, and produced a favorable impression.

It has, however, been the opinion of some leading bondholders that an independent detailed survey should be undertaken by the council on behalf of the general body, and a correspondence has taken place with the Peruvian Government, from which, as yet, nothing definite has resulted, although the Government appears inclined to meet the views of the bondholders to a certain extent.

As is well known, great depression of Peruvian securities has prevailed, and many applications have consequently been made to the council. To have convened the bondholders in a public meeting might have been regarded as an unfriendly act toward a Government possessing such great resources as Peru, and might have weakened, instead of strengthening, the action of the Government. At the same time, a meeting without definite aim, far from allaying public anxiety, would only tend to increase it.

The contract between the Peruvian Government and Messrs. Dreyfus Brothers & Co. will expire in July, 1875. The interests of the bondholders will be sufficiently protected in respect of any fresh contract which the Government may enter into with responsible parties for the sale of guano, provided the terms and spirit of the seventh clause of the general bond of the 1872 loan be strictly observed.

On the 3d of February was formally opened the session extraordinary of the Congress, when the President delivered the following speech, than which no other report could present a clearer view of the condition of the republic at that time:

Honorable Representatives: My first duty on finding myself in the midst of you, in the tranquil performance of your constitutional duties, is to return thanks to Almighty God for the rapid and happy termination of the civil war which two months ago threatened the republic, and for the proofs of civic virtues evinced by our citizens upon that occasion.

The crisis through which the republic has passed has sufficed to prove the power of order, law, and progress, in our social organization; and the National Guards, the army and the navy have, by their spirited behavior, exercised a moral and material influence greatly to the benefit of the true interests of the country. The result has proved that the consciousness of the existence of that power was well founded, and has been a source of satisfaction to right-thinking men of all parties, who desire their ideas or political aspirations to be carried out after honorable and peaceable legal conflict.

The army, the navy, and the National Guards, well deserve the public gratitude for their conduct during this short though vigorous defense of social order, justice, and our institutions.

To consolidate the labor effected, and insure the interests and rights of society against future attacks, it is urgently requisite to determine a number of important matters which await your decision, and for this reason I have summoned the sessions extraordinary, in the hope that your intelligence and patriotism will give them that correct and prompt solution which the condition of the country imperiously demands.

The most important of these questions are those with reference to the finances.

The country is passing through a crisis which is so serious that we cannot ignore it, because social evils cannot be remedied unless the authorities examine into them.

The advances received on account of the sales of

guano have resulted in three consequences which are now combined in one: the natural reaction in business and industry after passing through an epoch in which the ordinary product of the guano was consumed, and also the sales of future years; the difficulty which the foreign trade of Peru feels in consequence of guano having thus temporarily ceased to serve as a national return; and the blank which the discount of this rental has produced in the receipts, to the great embarrassment of the regular public service.

The first of these results refers to a circumstance already realized, and can therefore only be corrected by the gradual action of economical laws. The second, i. e., the decreased commercial return in proportion to the imports, will diminish as the production of the country increases. But the third can only be remedied by yourselves, and it is urgently necessary that you should undertake the task.

An equality between receipts and expenditures is indispensably necessary for the proper administration of the executive power, which, as you well know, plays an important part in the moral and material welfare of the nation. Only equality can insure credit, and we require to make use of ours in order to terminate the public works which have been commenced, and increase European immigration, the want of which is now so sensibly felt, and which is the most powerful element for increasing production.

If the solution of our financial question places us in a position to make use of our credit, the resources we obtain from it will contribute to a great extent to decrease the ill effects we at present experience from a want of exportable products, and our foreign trade will to that extent be a gainer. Consequently, the public peace, social order, the due carrying on of the Government, the national credit, the termination of the public works and their necessary effects on the prosperity of industry and commerce, all depend on your success in restoring a fiscal equilibrium by determining the sums which are to be permanently devoted to meeting our ordinary expenses.

The solution of this problem has become a necessity to the republic, and it is worthy of receiving the whole of your time, study, and attention, since the difficulties and dangers attendant on its solution are equally as great as those which must result from its non-determination. I call your attention most seriously to this matter, because the future of my country is a question which gives me much thought, and because my duty to it compels me to explain its necessity to you, and to urge you to come to a resolution.

The discussion of the budget and the determination of the receipts with which its expenses are to be permanently met; the determination of unsettled questions as to the administration of guano and nitrate in reference to each other, and in reference to the public treasury; the formation of a special school-fund on a scale which shall enable instruction to be generalized and allow the municipalities freedom of action in the matter with their own funds, and thus liberate the budget from charges for local expenses; and, finally, the determination of funds for the perfection of our public works and for foreign immigration—these are the primary questions which have led to my calling this extraordinary Congress, and to which I especially direct your attention in consequence of their intimate connection with the present and the future of the republic.

Honorable legislators, the responsibility which today weighs on the representatives of the people is as great as are the problems submitted to their decision by public necessity; and problems such as these, on which the present and future of a nation depend, can only be solved by disregarding the minor interests of the present and acting for the permanent welfare of society.

On October 7th the town of Iquique was almost totally destroyed by fire.

A circular proposing a congress of American jurists was addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the several governments of the American Continent. The congress is designed to establish a definite agreement on the following points:

1. As a general basis for all points not specially determined, to obtain uniformity of private legislation, so far as the particular circumstances of each country will permit it, and to stipulate in the different codes the points on which uniformity is impossible, and the manner in which questions shall be decided which may arise in consequence of such want of uniformity.
2. To concede in each State to citizens of the others the same rights as to natives.
3. To simplify as much as possible marriage between natives and foreigners.
4. To establish uniformity in all external acts and obligatory documents.
5. To fix common rules for the due execution of civil sentences and the carrying out of summonses.
6. To stipulate in the different codes all cases of extradition and the modes of carrying them out.
7. To assimilate commercial legislation, and more particularly in cases of bankruptcy and patents.
8. To assimilate the coinage, weights, and measures.
9. To celebrate a postal convention between all the states.

The congress, the circular says, might meet in Lima, or in any other place which the majority of the governments might determine, and it might commence its sessions with the presence of such plenipotentiaries of the united nations as are present at the date of its installation, and to their decisions the other nations might agree, either during the session or subsequently. This is a most important movement, and the centennial year is a good time for the United States to aid in establishing an assembly for the improvement of international law.

PESCHEL, Oskar Ferdinand, a German geographer, born March 17, 1826; died August 31, 1875. He entered a business house in his youth, but, this not suiting his taste, he retired, and devoted himself to the study of law and to journalism, becoming one of the editors of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg; and when, in 1854, the editor of the *Ausland*, a geographical journal, died, Peschel was appointed in his place. In this position he did much to promote geography and the different natural sciences connected with it. Under his editorship, the *Ausland* became not only one of the most prominent geographical publications of Germany, but natural philosophy and astronomy, physiology and biology, all were represented in the same masterly manner. In 1871 he accepted a call as professor in Leipsic, in which position he remained up to his death. His principal works are: "Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen" (1858); "Geschichte der Erdkunde bis auf A. von Humboldt und Karl Ritter" (1865); "Neue Probleme der vergleichenden Erdkunde als Versuch einer Morphologie der Erdoberfläche" (1870), and "Völkerkunde," of

which two editions appeared in 1874. A biography of Peschel was published by Fr. Hellwald ("Oskar Peschel, sein Leben und Schaffen" 1876).

PFYFFER, CASIMIR, a Swiss lawyer, born October 10, 1794; died November 11, 1875. He studied law in Tübingen, and, having graduated, he settled in Lucerne, where he soon was one of the most popular lawyers. In 1826 he was elected to the Common Council of Lucerne, and from 1831 to 1841 was President of the Court of Appeals. He was a decided opponent of the "Sonderbund," and, when the rebellion had been suppressed, he was elected under the new Federal Constitution, first into the National Council, and subsequently into the Supreme Federal Court. Of this court he was twice elected president, in 1851 and again in 1863. He wrote "Geschichte des Cantons Luzern" (2 vols., 1850–'52); "Erläuterungen des bürgerlichen Gesetzbuches des Cantons Luzern" (3 vols., 1832–'39); "Der Sempacher Krieg" (1844); and "Dr. J. R. Steiger und dessen Staatsprocess" (1845).

PHILADELPHIA. The wide-spread interest that will attach to Philadelphia, in consequence of its being the place of the American Centennial Exposition, renders timely an extended description of the city in this volume of the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

Philadelphia is the chief city of Pennsylvania, and the second of the United States in population. It is situated on the Delaware River at the mouth of the Schuylkill, 96 miles from the Atlantic Ocean; 125 miles in a direct line northeast of Washington, and 85 miles southwest of New York; latitude of Independence Hall, 39° 57′ north; longitude 75° 10′ west. The city was founded by William Penn, as his first act in taking possession of the grant of a province by Charles II. He sent out a body of colonists in August, 1681, but the town was not laid out till near the close of 1682, Penn arriving meanwhile. The name was selected more because of its intrinsic significance than from historical regard to the city of that name in Asia Minor. The Swedes had settled in considerable numbers on both shores of the Delaware below the site of the city before Penn came, and several proprietors of Swedish origin at this time held small tracts on the present site of the city by titles derived from the Dutch and English Governors of New York. In 1683 and 1684 a large immigration arrived from Holland and Germany as well as from England and Wales. They were nearly all Friends, and the city continued to be almost exclusively occupied and controlled by Friends for half a century after it was founded.

The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in Carpenters' Hall, September 5, 1774, and continued in session till October 26, 1774. The second assembled in the State-House May 10, 1775, and on July 4, 1776, adopted the Declaration of Independence. Other sessions of Congress were begun here on March 4, 1777, and July 2, 1778. The British forces occupied the city from September, 1777, to June, 1788. Philadelphia was the capital of the colony and State of Pennsylvania till 1799, except during the British occupation. From 1790 to 1800 it was the seat of government of the United States. The growth of the city has been steady and rapid. The total population in 1790 was 28,522; in 1800, 41,220; in 1810, 53,722; in 1820, 63,802; in 1830, 80,458; in 1840, 93,665; in 1850, 121,376; in 1860, 565,529; and in 1870, 674,022. Of the total population in 1870, 22,147 were colored; 490,398 were natives, and 183,624 foreigners, of whom 96,698 were born in Ireland, 50,746 in Germany, and 22,034 in England.

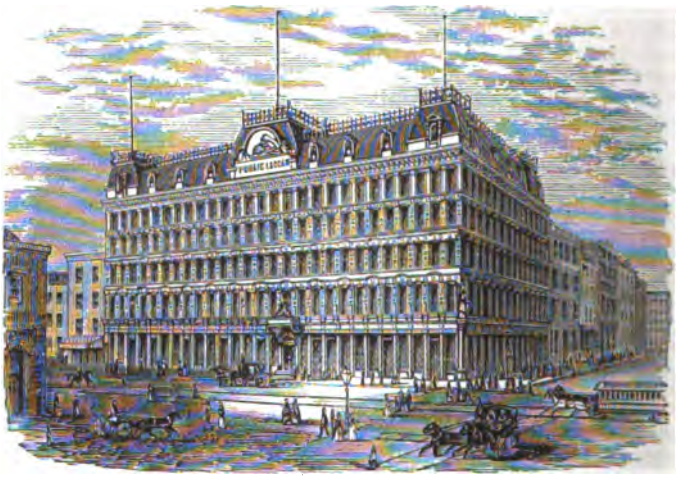
The city covers an area of 129 square miles, its greatest length, north-northeast and south-southwest, being 22 miles, and its breadth from 5 to 10 miles. The densely-built portion comprises about 15 square miles between the rivers, on either side of and including the original city. The district west of the Schuylkill is popularly known as West Philadelphia, and there are other localities which still retain the names they bore prior to annexation. Among these may be mentioned Bridesburg, Frankford, and Holmesburg in the northeast, and Manayunk (on the left bank of the Schuylkill), Germantown, and Chestnut Hill, in the northwest. The last two are chiefly noted for their fine residences, the others for their manufactures.

The original city was regularly laid out, the north and south streets, with few exceptions, being numbered from the Delaware west to the Schuylkill, which is reached at Twenty-third Street, the first street west of that river being Thirtieth. These are crossed at right angles by named streets. This plan, though in general applied to the newer portions of the city, has been modified by the conformation of the land as determined by the curves of the rivers, while the suburbs in some instances were laid out upon an independent plan. A few irregular avenues, formerly highways leading to the country, stretch away from the original town plot. The buildings on the east and west streets are numbered toward the west, all between Front or First Street and Second Street being between 100 and 200, and all between Second and Third Streets between 200 and 300, and so on. On the north and south streets the buildings are numbered in either direction from Market Street, certain streets being designated as boundaries of the hundreds. Market Street, the great central street east and west, is 100 feet wide, and built up for more than 5 miles. Broad Street is the central street north and south, 113 feet wide, and built upon for over 6 miles. The other great streets are from 50 to 66 feet wide, forming squares with sides of from 300 to 450 feet. In most cases the squares are subdivided by small streets laid out at a later period.

Chestnut Street, the first east and west street south of Market, is the fashionable thorough-

fare. Walnut, Locust, Spruce, and Pine Streets succeed each other on the south, and are occupied mainly by wealthy residents; farther southward are Lombard, South, Shippen, Fitzwater, Christian, and Washington Streets. North of Market there are, first, Arch, Race, and Vine, leading and wealthy streets; next Callowhill, Spring Garden, and Green. The banking and financial centre is in Third and Chestnut Streets; the dry-goods and other jobbing trade in Third and Market; the commission-houses in Front and Chestnut; the shipping and provision trade on Water Street and Delaware Avenue; the newspaper-offices on Third, Chestnut, and Seventh Streets.—The style of building has always been principally of brick, the vicinity producing very superior pressed brick at a low cost. Numbers of brick buildings remain standing and in good preservation which were erected before 1760; those built since 1800 have marble facings and marble steps, and are remarkably uniform in height and general character. All are conspicuous for neatness and durability; even the cheaply-built blocks and suburban streets intended for laborers' residences are distinguished for neatness, and differ externally from those of the wealthier class more in size than anything else. Tenement-houses are almost unknown. This is largely due to the building and loan associations, monetary institutions peculiar to Philadelphia. For the best residences marble and brown-stone have been much used. An improved style of cheaper dwellings, recently introduced, may be seen in Madison Square and St. Alban's Place near the Schuylkill, just south of the original city. Here two rows of houses face each other across a wide street, through the middle of which stretches a park adorned with flowers and fountains, with ample room on either side for a walk or play-ground for children. These streets are not designed for carriages, alleys in the rear of the houses being provided for teams. The houses are two stories high, and in St. Alban's Place are surmounted with Mansard roofs.

The chief business streets are now occupied with a large number of costly and superior buildings of marble, granite, iron, and sandstone. The Custom-House and Sub-Treasury, formerly the second United States Bank, stands on the south side of Chestnut Street,



PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING.

between Fourth and Fifth Streets. It is of marble, and was completed in 1824, at a cost of $500,000; it has two fronts, one on Chestnut and the other on Library Street, each ornamented with eight fluted Doric columns supporting a heavy entablature. The United States Mint, of brick with marble facings, is in Chestnut above Thirteenth Street; it is of the Ionic order, and was erected in 1829. The Post-Office, of white marble, is just above the Custom-House. A new building for this use is in course of construction at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, which will also be occupied by the United States Courts and other Government offices. It is to be of granite, in the French Renaissance style, four stories high, with an iron dome. The length is to be 428 feet, depth 152 feet, height to top of main cornice 90 feet, to top of dome 184 feet. The Merchants' Exchange is a fine structure of marble, with an ornamental front on Dock Street, a semicircular colonnade of eight pillars, and a spacious rotunda within, on that side. The Commercial Exchange, built in 1870 of brown-stone in the Roman-Gothic style, is in Second Street south of Chestnut, on the site of the "Slate-Roof House," once the residence of William Penn. In Broad Street, north of Pine, is Horticultural Hall, a handsome building, in which the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society holds its annual fairs. The six-story publishing-house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., in Market Street, above Ser-

enth, and the building erected by Mr. George W. Childs for the *Public Ledger*, on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, of brown-stone, five stories high, with Mansard roof, are noteworthy structures. The building of the American Sunday-School Union, erected in 1854, is in Chestnut between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. Here are the headquarters of the mission-work of the Union, and here its publication business is carried on. Nearly opposite the Mint is the handsome new building of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. Near each other in Fourth Street, not far from Walnut, are the offices of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Companies. The former, built in 1871–'72, is a spacious edifice of brick, with an elegant front of Quincy granite. The latter is a handsome building, enlarged and improved in 1871. In Third Street, near the former, is the spacious building of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The new Masonic Temple is on the corner of

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Broad and Filbert Streets; it is built of granite in the Norman style, and is 150 feet broad by 250 feet in length, the sides being 90 feet above the pavement, with a tower at one corner 230 feet high. The temple is richly ornamented, and contains several large halls finished in various styles of architecture — Corinthian, Doric, Egyptian, Ionic, Oriental, etc. The Union League Club-House, at the corner of Broad and Sansom Streets, was built in 1865; it is of brick, in the French Renaissance style, with façades of granite, brick, and brown-stone. Its cost, including furniture, was about $200,000. The club was formed toward the close of 1862, for the purpose of aiding the Federal cause in the civil war. The Reform Club has a fine marble-front building in Chestnut, near Sixteenth Street, handsomely furnished. The Girard National Bank (built in 1795–'98 for the first United States Bank) in Third Street, the building of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, and the Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank in Chestnut Street, of marble; the new building of the Provident Life & Trust Company in Fourth Street, of iron; the Tradesman's National Bank in Third Street, the Philadelphia National Bank, and the Pennsylvania Life Insurance & Trust Company's building, in Chestnut Street, of granite; and the Bank of North America, in Chestnut Street, of brown-stone, are handsome structures. The Bank of North America, chartered by Congress in 1781, was the first bank established in the United States.

The largest hotel is the Continental, in Chestnut Street, with fronts also on Ninth and Sansom Streets. It was opened in 1860, is six stories high, and covers 41,536 square feet. The Chestnut Street front is of Albert and Pictou sandstone, and the others of fine pressed brick. On the opposite side of Chestnut Street is the Girard House, and in Broad Street near Chestnut, the La Pierre House; both are fine architectural structures, built in part of brown-stone. The Colonnade Hotel, recently erected on the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, is six stories high, with a Mansard roof. Other hotels are the Merchants', in Fourth Street; the Bingham House, in Market Street; the St. Cloud, in Arch Street; the Irving House, in Walnut Street; the American, Guy's, the Market House, the St. Lawrence, and the Washington House, in Chestnut Street. Very many hotels exist in various parts of the city, with the signs, arms, and insignia of Revolutionary times.

The "Old Swedes'" Church, built in 1700, is the oldest church edifice in the city. It is of brick, and stands in an ancient cemetery, fronting on Swanson Street near Christian. In the cemetery is the tomb of Wilson, the ornithologist. Christ Church (Episcopal), in Second Street near Market, begun in 1727, is still a fine building and in perfect preservation. The spire is 196 feet high, and contains a chime of bells cast in London in 1754. The graveyard on the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets contains the remains of Franklin. St. Peter's Church (Episcopal), in Third and Pine Streets, built in 1758–'61, has a tower containing a chime of bells. In the churchyard is a monument to Commodore Decatur. The Friends' Meeting-House, secluded in a broad graveyard, in Arch Street near Third, deserves mention; it was built in 1808. Among Episcopal churches, St. Mark's, in the later or English-Gothic style, in Sixteenth and Locust Streets; the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the Norman style, in Nineteenth and Walnut Streets; and the Church of the Incarnation, in Broad and Jefferson Streets, are fine

specimens of architecture. The West Arch Street Presbyterian Church is a very handsome and spacious structure in the Roman-Corinthian style; the West Spruce Street, the Calvary, the Washington Square, and the Second (Twenty-first and Walnut Streets) Presbyterian Churches are fine buildings, in various styles. The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Eighteenth Street opposite Logan Square, erected in 1846–'64, is an imposing specimen of Roman-Corinthian architecture; it is of red sandstone, 136 feet front by 216 feet deep, and is crowned by a dome 210 feet high. The façade consists of a classic pediment upheld by four lofty Corinthian columns, flanked by pilastered wings. The interior is cruciform, and is adorned with frescoes. At the intersection of Broad and Arch

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Streets are the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of white marble; the First Baptist Church, of brown-stone; and a Lutheran Church, of green serpentine. The Central Congregational Church, in Eighteenth and Green Streets, is a handsome building in the late Norman style. The Beth-Eden Baptist Church, in Broad and Spruce Streets, is a fine structure, of green serpentine. The Broad Street Synagogue is a handsome though peculiar building, of the Saracenic order.

The most prominent objects of historical interest in the city are the Penn Treaty Monument, and Carpenters' and Independence Halls. The monument is at Kensington (formerly Shackamaxon), and occupies the site of the elm-tree, blown down in 1810, under which, according to tradition, William Penn made his famous treaty with the Indians; it is of stone, and insignificant in appearance. Carpenters' Hall, in Chestnut between Third and Fourth Streets, is the place of meeting of the first Continental Congress in 1774. It was built in 1770 by the Carpenters' Company, which still owns it. It is open to visitors, and has been fitted up to represent its appearance at the time of the Revolution, and its walls are hung with mementoes of that period.

Independence Hall signifies generally the whole of the old State-House, but more specifically the large eastern room of the lower floor. It was built in 1732–'35. Here the second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. In this hall Lafayette had a great public reception in 1824, and in 1830 a movement was commenced to restore it to its original condition, and to set it apart "for dignified purposes only." The portraits of the great men of the Revolution were procured, and historical relics were placed there for permanent preservation. In 1854 the consolidated city took a renewed interest in it; the old Independence bell was taken from the tower and placed in the hall, a large number of portraits from the Peale Gallery were hung on the walls, and a keeper was appointed. It is open to visitors. Independence Hall is the centre of a line of ancient buildings, called State-House Row, those on either side of it being occupied by courts and city and county offices. They are on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth, fronting on a broad paved sidewalk, which is shaded with trees and contains a statue of Washington.

The United States Arsenal at Frankford is devoted to the manufacture of fixed ammunition, all the cartridges for the army being made here. The grounds cover 62½ acres, are beautifully situated and laid out, and are well kept. On Gray's Ferry road, near the Naval Asylum, is another United States arsenal, devoted to the manufacture of army clothing.

LIBERTY BELL.

There are five small public squares in the original city: Logan Square, at Eighteenth and Race Streets; Franklin Square, at Sixth and Race Streets; Independence Square, front-

ing on Walnut Street in the rear of Independence Hall; Washington Square, at Sixth and Walnut Streets, diagonally opposite Independence Square; and Rittenhouse Square, at Eighteenth and Walnut Streets. These are laid out as parks and shaded with trees. Franklin Square contains a large fountain. On what was formerly Penn Square, at Broad and Market Streets, the new City Hall is in course of construction. It is to be 470 feet from east to west, and 486½ feet from north to south, containing 520 rooms, and covering an area, exclusive of the courtyard, of nearly 4½ acres. It is to consist of four stories, together 100 feet high. From the north front will rise a tower surmounted by a dome, the apex of which will be nearly 300 feet above the pavement. The exterior walls are to be of white marble, and those facing the courtyard of light-blue marble. The cost will be about $7,000,000. There are about half a dozen other small parks in different sections of the city.

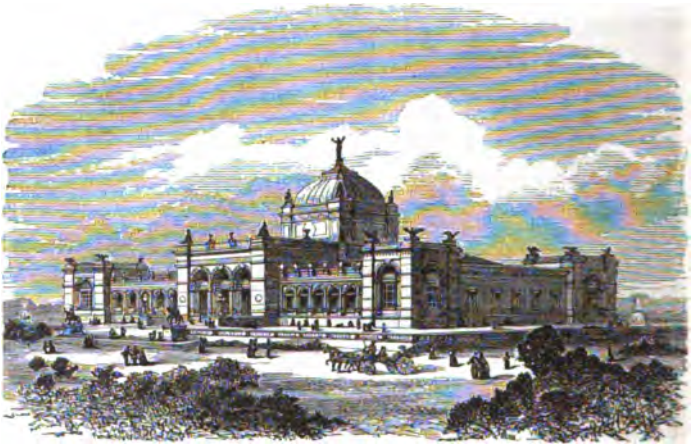
NEW CITY HALL.

The great park of Philadelphia, and one of the largest in the world, is Fairmount Park, embracing 2,740 acres. It extends along both banks of the Schuylkill for more than seven miles, and along both banks of the Wissahickon for more than six miles, commencing at Fairmount, an elevation on the Schuylkill, from which the park derives its name, about 1½ mile above the original city, and extending to Chestnut Hill on the Wissahickon, a total distance of nearly fourteen miles. It possesses much natural beauty, being well wooded, and having a great variety of surface. The park was established mainly for the purpose of securing a supply of pure water for the city by preventing the occupation and contamination of the streams by factories. In the southwest portion of this park, west of the Schuylkill

MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

River, is to be held from May 10 to November 10, 1876, the International Exhibition in celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence. The chief buildings consist of the main Exhibition Building, the Art Gallery, Machinery Building, Horticultural Building, and Agricultural Building. The Art-Gallery and the Horticultural Building are intended to be permanent; the others are temporary. The main building is 1,880 feet long from east to west, and 464 feet wide, covering 20 acres. It is for the most part of one story, the main

cornice on the outside being 45 feet above the ground, and the interior height 70 feet. At the centres of the sides are projections 416 feet long, and at the centres of the ends other projections 216 feet long. In these projections are the main entrances, which are provided with arcades on the ground-floor, and central façades extending to the height of 90 feet. On the corners of the buildings are towers 75 feet high, and between these and the central projection there is a lower roof with the cornice 24 feet above the ground. The roof over the central part for 184 feet square has been raised above the surrounding portion, and at the corners of this elevated portion are towers 48 feet square and 120 feet high. The building is divided into sections of various size, which are assigned to the different States and nations. The foundations consist of piers of masonry. The superstructure is composed of wrought-iron columns, which support wrought-iron roof-trusses. The sides for the height of seven feet from the ground are finished with brickwork in panels between the columns, and above this with glazed sash. The Art-Gallery is situated on the "Lansdowne Plateau," north of the main building, 116 feet above the Schuylkill. The structure is in the modern Renaissance style, and is built of granite, glass, and iron. It is 365 feet long, 210 wide, and 59 high, above a spacious basement 12 feet high, and is surmounted by a dome rising 150 feet above the ground. The dome terminates in a colossal bell, from which the figure of America



FINE-ART GALLERY.

rises, and at each corner of its base stands a colossal figure. The Machinery Building is west of the main Exhibition Building, and consists of a main hall 360 by 1,402 feet, and an annex on the south side 208 by 210 feet, the whole covering 12.82 acres. The Horticultural Building, situated on the plateau north of the Art-Gallery, is in the Moresque style of architecture of the twelfth century, and is built principally of iron and glass; it is 383 feet long, 193 wide, and 72 high to the top of the lantern. The main floor is occupied by the Central Conservatory, 230 by 80 feet and 55 feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, 20 wide, and 14 high. On the north and south sides of the Central Conservatory are four forcing-rooms, each 100 by 30 feet, covered with curved roofs of iron and glass. The Agricultural Building is north of the Horticultural Building, and is constructed of wood and glass. It consists of a nave crossed by three transepts, both nave and transepts being composed of Gothic arches. The nave is 820 feet long, 125 wide, and 75 high from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is of the same height, and has a breadth of 100 feet, the two end transepts being 70 feet high and 80 feet wide. The ground-plan of the entire structure is a parallelogram 540 by 820 feet, covering more than 10 acres. The entire cost of the five buildings is about $4,500,000. (For an illustration of the Centennial grounds and buildings, *see* EXPOSITION, CENTENNIAL.)

There are many cemeteries in the city, beautifully laid out, ornamented with trees, flowers, and shrubbery, and containing numerous handsome monuments. The principal one is Laurel Hill, established in 1835, occupying a slope on the east bank of the Schuylkill, adjoining the upper part of Fairmount Park; it embraces nearly 200 acres, and is divided into three sections, called North, South, and Central Laurel Hill. West Laurel Hill Cemetery, incorporated in 1869, is situated a short distance farther up on the west bank of the Schuylkill, within the limits of Montgomery County; it contains 110 acres. Other cemeteries are Mount Peace and Mount Vernon, near Laurel Hill; Glenwood, Odd-Fellows', and Monument, southeast of these; and Cathedral (Roman Catholic), Mount

Moriah, and Woodlands, in West Philadelphia, south of Fairmount Park, the last being situated on the bank of the Schuylkill.

Several fine bridges, both for railroad and ordinary travel, span the Schuylkill, and six steam-ferries (fare five cents) ply across the Delaware to the New Jersey shore—one to Gloucester and the others to Camden.

Philadelphia is connected with New York and the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad; with different points in the State of Pennsylvania by the Philadelphia & Reading, the Germantown & Norristown, the North Pennsylvania, and the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroads, and the Philadelphia & Erie division of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and with the South by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroads. By ferry to Camden, N. J., communication is had with the Camden & Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for South Amboy; with the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, for Atlantic City; with the Camden, Mount Holly & Pemberton Railroad, for Long Branch; and with the West Jersey Railroad for Bridgeton, Salem, and Cape May. There are numerous regular lines of steamers to Southern and other coastwise ports, a fortnightly line to Havana and New Orleans, a weekly line to Liverpool, and a weekly line to Antwerp. The bar in the river below the city has 19 feet at low and 25 feet at high water. The wharf front of the city has extraordinary depth of water, there being 57 feet at low water at the pier-heads for half a mile, and not less than 25 feet for three miles of the river-front. The occupied commercial front is seven miles on the Delaware and four miles on the Schuylkill. Just below the city, on Mud Island, is Fort Mifflin, commanding the river; and on Tinicum Island, eleven miles below, are the quarantine station and hospital. The United States Navy-Yard, embracing eighteen acres on the Delaware, about a mile below Market Street, is to be sold, and League Island, comprising 600 acres, having been presented to the Government by the city, is to be occupied as a naval station.

The customs district of which Philadelphia is the port includes the city of Camden, N. J., and all the shores of the Delaware and its tributaries within the State of Pennsylvania. The value of its foreign commerce during the year ending June 30, 1874, included exports amounting to $33,121,337, and imports to $26,447,037. During the year ending June 30, 1875, the imports amounted to $24,236,387, and the exports to $28,611,644. Chief among the exports are petroleum, breadstuffs, and provisions.

In 1874 1,008 vessels entered, and 1,105 cleared, in the foreign trade. The number of vessels belonging to the district was 3,040, of 394,760 tons; 120 vessels were built during the year. The coal-trade of the port is immense, vast quantities being brought here for shipment to coastwise ports. Kensington, about two miles north of Market Street, is the chief seat of ship-building in the city, but the business is extensively carried on at Chester and other points on the Delaware within the customs district. Philadelphia is preëminent for its manufactures, for which its proximity to the iron and coal fields of Pennsylvania affords great facilities. In 1870, according to the United States census, it was the first city in the Union in the number of manufacturing establishments and of hands employed, in the amount of capital invested and of wages paid, and in the value of materials used; it was surpassed only by New York in the value of manufactured products. The number of establishments was 8,184, with 1,611 steam-engines of 40,528 horse-power, and 59 water-wheels of 2,696 horse-power; number of hands 137,496, of whom 95,421 were males above sixteen, 32,687 females above fifteen, and 9,388 youth; capital, $174,016,674; wages paid during the year, $58,780,130; value of materials used, $180,325,713; of products, $322,004,517.

Philadelphia is divided into 31 wards. The chief executive officer is the mayor, elected by the people for three years. The legislative authority is vested in a Select Council of 31 members (one from each ward), elected for three years, and a Common Council of 68 members, elected for two years. There are also a city controller, city treasurer, city solicitor, and receiver of taxes. Boards of Commissioners have the management of Fairmount Park, the public buildings, the gas-works, the city trusts, the health department, etc. The chief county officers are three commissioners, the sheriff, recorder of deeds, register of wills, district attorney, and coroner, elected by the people for three years. The United States Courts for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania meet here, and terms of the State Supreme Court are held here. There are four Courts of Common Pleas, each consisting of three judges, which have coördinate jurisdiction in civil matters within the city. These judges designate one or more of their number to hold the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and of Quarter Sessions, which have criminal jurisdiction only. There are also an Orphans' Court of three judges, with probate powers, and Magistrates' Courts. Philadelphia sends 8 Senators and 38 Representatives to the State Legislature, and 5 members to Congress. The police-force is under command of a chief, assisted by four captains, and consists of 1,200 men. There is a paid fire department, under the control of a board of seven commissioners. In 1875, the force consisted of a chief-engineer, five assistant engineers, and 389 men, organized into 27 steam-engine companies and 5 hook-and-ladder companies. There is a fire-alarm telegraph, but the number of alarm-boxes is inadequate. The number of fires during 1874 was 592, with a loss of property estimated at $754,688. The amount appropriated for the

use of the department during that year was $536,400. The city is supplied with water from the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, chiefly from the former. There are seven works—the Fairmount, on the Schuylkill, at the lower extremity of the park, the Schuylkill, the Spring Garden, the Delaware, the Belmont, the Roxborough, and the Frankford. These works in 1874 pumped 14,533,425,097 gallons, an average of 42,111,730 gallons per day. At the close of that year there were 628 miles 4,507 feet of pipe, 5,119 fire-plugs, and 68 public drinking-fountains, of which 61 were erected by the Fountain Society, and 7 by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The water department is in charge of a chief-engineer. Gas-works were first constructed on a general scale in 1835; they were principally conducted by the authorities of the original city, and were very successful. In 1855 and 1858 the works owned by the municipalities were consolidated with those of the city proper, and in 1859 the works of two companies, previously independent, were purchased, bringing the whole service under the control of the city as its property. Great care was taken in the original establishment of the city gas-works to secure the best improvements then effected in the manufacture of coal-gas in European cities, and they have from the outset furnished gas cheaper than in any other American city. Philadelphia has numerous markets, some of which are of large size and superior character. The city owns some of them, but most have been built by incorporated companies.

The benevolent institutions of Philadelphia are numerous. The Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1752, has spacious buildings occupying the square bounded by Eighth, Ninth, Spruce, and Pine Streets. It is supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions, and since its origin has expended more than $1,200,000 in the support of the sick and injured. A separate insane department (Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane) was established in 1841; it has fine buildings and grounds in West Philadelphia. The Friends' Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, opened in 1817, has large and beautiful grounds and accommodations for about one hundred patients, who are chiefly supported by their own means, but in some cases receive assistance from the funds of the asylum. There are more than forty hospitals, dispensaries, and lying-in asylums, among which may be mentioned the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Presbyterian Hospitals, in West Philadelphia; the Wills Ophthalmic Hospital, in Race Street, opposite Logan Square; the Children's Hospital, in Twenty-second Street, near Locust; the German Hospital, in Corinthian Avenue, on the corner of Girard Avenue; the Jewish Hospital, in West Philadelphia; the Charity Hospital of Philadelphia, in Hamilton Street; the Episcopal Hospital, in Front and Huntingdon Streets; St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) Hospital, in Girard Avenue, near Sixteenth Street; the Homœopathic Hospital, connected with the Hahnemann Medical College; the Woman's Hospital, connected with the Woman's Medical College; the Philadelphia Dispensary, in South Fifth Street; the Southern Dispensary, in Bainbridge Street; the Northern Dispensary, in Fairmount Avenue; and the Preston Retreat (lying-in charity), in Hamilton and Twentieth Streets. The Blockley Almshouse is in West Philadelphia, near the university. The buildings, four in number, are each 500 feet long, and inclose a square. A well-cultivated park of 180 acres surrounds them. This institution embraces a department for the poor, a hospital, an insane asylum, and a children's asylum. The average number of inmates is more than 3,500, of whom about 1,000 are insane. It is supported by the city at an annual expense of more than $300,000. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Broad and Pine Streets, was opened in 1820. There are a few paying pupils, and some are supported by the States of Delaware and New Jersey; but the greater number are maintained at the expense of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind is similarly supported; it was founded in 1833, and is at the corner of Twentieth and Race Streets. The United States Naval Asylum, built in 1832, is on Gray's Ferry road below South Street. The main building has a marble front 380 feet long, 150 feet deep, and three stories high, approached by a flight of marble steps. The grounds are large and finely ornamented. About 130 superannuated sailors are maintained here. In the rear of the asylum is a large hospital for the care of sick and wounded sailors.

Among other benevolent institutions and associations, besides numerous lodges of Freemasons, Odd-Fellows, and similar societies, may be mentioned the Presbyterian Home for Women, in Fifty-eighth Street and Greenway Avenue; the Educational Home for Boys, in Greenway Avenue near Forty-ninth Street; St. John's Male Orphan Asylum, in Westminster Avenue near Forty-ninth Street; the Industrial Home for Blind Women, in Thirty-ninth and Locust Streets; the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, in Locust Street; the Magdalen Society, in Twenty-first Street near Race; St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, in Spruce Street; the Penn Widows' Asylum, in Belgrade Street near Otis; the Colored Orphans' Shelter, in West Philadelphia; the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, in Belmont and Girard Avenues; and the House of the Good Shepherd (for the reformation of unfortunate females), in Twenty-second Street near Walnut. The Eastern Penitentiary, a State institution, completed in 1829, embraces an entire square, fronting on Fairmount Avenue between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets. It is the only prison in

the country conducted on the separate system. The convicts are confined in separate cells, 560 in number, where, except when from lack of room two are put into one cell, and the time devoted to exercise in separate yards, they work and pass their entire time alone. The prison has a library of more than 8,000 volumes. The county prison, first occupied in 1835, is on the Passyunk Road below Reed Street, and consists of a massive centre building, with wings flanked by heavy octangular towers, beyond which are walls terminating in bastions. It is in the Tudor style of English-Gothic; the walls are of Quincy granite. With the exception of the women's department, it is overcrowded. The House of Correction, recently erected at Holmesburg, on the Delaware, at a cost of more than $1,000,000, is intended for the confinement of paupers able to work, and of persons convicted of misdemeanors. It is of brownstone, and has accommodations for 1,500 inmates. The House of Refuge, opposite Girard College, was incorporated in 1826, for "the employment of the idle, instruction of the ignorant, and reformation of the depraved." It has separate apartments for boys and girls. The number of inmates is about 600.

The public schools are 424 in number, and comprise 2 high, 60 grammar, 29 consolidated, 121 secondary, and 212 primary. They are under the charge of a Board of Public Education, consisting of thirty-one members, one from each ward, with a subordinate Board of Directors for each ward. The number of teachers is about 1,800; average attendance of pupils about 80,000. The high-schools are the Central High-School for Boys, and the Girls' Normal School. The former affords instruction in Latin, German, and the higher English branches, and confers degrees. The latter is designed especially to prepare teachers for the public schools. There are also evening schools in the autumn and winter months for those unable or too old to attend the day-schools. The system of public schools of Philadelphia was established on a free basis in 1818. It is supported by a city tax. The schoolhouses are large, well-built edifices, distributed so as to give access to them by the entire population. Text-books are furnished by the city.

The Girard College for Orphans was founded by Stephen Girard. The grounds are about two miles northwest of Independence Hall,

GIRARD COLLEGE.

bordering northeast on Ridge Avenue, and are surrounded by a high stone-wall; they embrace upward of forty acres. The main building, completed in 1847, is a splendid specimen of Corinthian architecture, of white marble. The roof commands a wide view of the city In a room in the building, known as Girard's room, are preserved the books and personal effects of the founder. The grounds contain a monument to the graduates of the college who fell in the civil war. This institution is supported by the income of the residue of Girard's estate after the payment of certain specific legacies. The residuary estate is managed by the Board of Directors of City Trusts, appointed by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and on January 1, 1875, amounted to $6,104,862.22. The total receipts during 1874, including $38,487.37 on hand at the beginning of the year, were $798,399.10; expenditures, $738,985.89, of which $174,073.40 were on account of the college, and $564,912.49 on account of the estate, including investments, erection of buildings, etc. The institution can accommodate 550 pupils, and is now full. The number admitted, from the opening of the college in 1848 to the beginning of 1875, was 1,796. The beneficiaries are white male orphans, born in Pennsylvania, who are admitted between six and ten years of age,

and are maintained and educated in the institution until eighteen, unless sooner apprenticed to some trade or occupation. The course of study, arranged for eight and a half years, embraces the English and scientific branches, besides French and Spanish. There are 24 teachers, and 20 other officers.

The Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania is situated in Market near Seventeenth Street. It was incorporated in 1853. This institution affords instruction in mechanics, engineering, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, mathematics, architecture, drawing, modern languages, book-keeping, etc.

The University of Pennsylvania occupies fine buildings, recently erected, near Thirty-sixth and Locust Streets, West Philadelphia, in two squares of over sixteen acres, comprising a hall for the departments of arts, science, and law, the medical hall, and the university hospital. The site of the hospital was presented by the city on condition of the maintenance of 53 free beds for the indigent sick. The State granted $200,000 for its establishment, and $350,000 was obtained by subscriptions. The university had its origin in a charitable school, established by subscription in 1745. The institution was founded as an academy in 1749, and incorporated in 1755 as "the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia." In 1779 it was erected into a university, at which time the college separated from it, remaining distinct until 1791, when the present organization of the university was

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

established. The medical department was founded in 1765, and the law department in 1789. The department of arts affords instruction in the usual collegiate branches, and the department of science in chemistry, mineralogy, geology, mining, metallurgy and assaying, engineering, drawing, and architecture. The regular course in each department is four years, but special and partial courses are allowed. Instruction in the medical department is given by the regular faculty and by clinical lecturers in the hospital during the autumn and winter. Instruction is also given during the spring and summer in certain collateral branches of science, by an auxiliary faculty organized in 1865. The regular course of this department, and in the law department, is two years. In 1874–'75 the number of instructors in the department of arts was 13, and of students 99, of whom 11 were pursuing partial courses; in the department of science there were 18 instructors and 116 students, of whom 16 were pursuing special and partial courses; in the law department, 5 professors and 59 students; in the charity schools, one for boys and one for girls, giving instruction in the English branches, 3 teachers and 136 pupils. In the medical department the regular faculty numbered 11, the auxiliary faculty 5, and the hospital faculty 12; total, deducting repetitions, 24. The number of students in the regular course was 371; in the auxiliary course, 101; total, deducting repetitions, 390. The whole number of professors in the university, deducting repetitions, was 41; of other instructors, 15; of students, 800. The number of volumes in the libraries was 18,000. In the department of science there are a collection of American fossils and a mineralogical cabinet, containing 10,000 specimens. The medical department also has a valuable museum and cabinets.

The Wagner Free Institute of Science, founded by Prof. William Wagner, occupies a fine building on the corner of Seventeenth Street and Montgomery Avenue. It was incorporated and opened in 1855; a supplementary act of incorporation was passed in 1864, and in that year the building now occupied was completed. It has a library of 16,000 volumes, and its cabinets of minerals, geological specimens, shells, dried plants, etc., are very valuable. There are 6 professors, and two courses of lectures, attended by from 500 to 1,000 persons, are annually delivered on

chemistry, geology and paleontology, anatomy and physiology, astronomy, natural philosophy, and elocution and oratory. Instruction is also given in civil, mining, and steam-engineering.

The Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Thirty-ninth and Walnut Streets, West Philadelphia, was established in 1862. In 1874–'75 it had 6 professors, 36 students, and a library of 6,000 volumes. The Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Franklin Street, was founded in 1864. In 1874–'75 it had 6 professors and a library of 2,500 volumes. The whole number of graduates was 103.

There are three medical colleges, besides the medical department of the university, two dental colleges, and a college of pharmacy. These are the Jefferson Medical College, in Tenth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut; the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in Filbert near Eleventh Street, the oldest homœopathic college in the world; the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in College Avenue near North Twenty-second Street; the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, in Tenth and Arch Streets; the Philadelphia Dental College, in North Tenth Street; and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in Tenth Street near Race. The latest statistics of these institutions appear in the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	Date of Organization	No. of Instructors.	No. of Students.
Jefferson Medical College....	1825	12	483
Hahnemann Medical College.	1848	19	130
Woman's Medical College...	1850	14	50
Pa. College of Dental Surgery	1856	8	59
Philadelphia Dental College..	1863	9	78
Phila. College of Pharmacy..	1821	3	251

The Franklin Institute occupies a plain and substantial building in Seventh Street near Chestnut, containing a fine lecture-room; it was incorporated in 1824, and is designed to promote manufactures and the mechanic and useful arts. It has a library, and maintains courses of lectures on different branches of science. The School of Design for Women, in Penn Square, founded in 1848, affords gratuitous instruction. The American Philosophical Society, in South Fifth Street, was incorporated in 1780. It has a cabinet of coins and relics, and a library containing 15,000 pamphlets, besides bound volumes. The Academy of Natural Sciences, founded in 1812 and incorporated in 1817, has a valuable library and very extensive collections in zoölogy, ornithology, geology, mineralogy, paleontology, conchology, ethnology, archæology, and botany. Gratuitous instruction is given in natural science. Admission is obtained to the collection upon payment of a small fee. The building now occupied is on the corner of Broad and Sansom Streets. A new and extensive building of serpentine stone, with trimmings of Ohio sandstone, in the collegiate Gothic style, is in course of erection on the corner of Nineteenth and Race Streets. The Academy of Fine Arts, in Broad and Cherry Streets, was founded in 1805 and incorporated in 1807; it has very valuable art collections, and holds annual exhibitions. The building has a front of 100 feet on Broad Street and a depth of 258 feet on Cherry Street; it is of a modified Gothic style, and is profusely ornamented. The Händel and Haydn Society, in Arch Street, is chiefly devoted to music, but possesses a library of standard works. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in Spruce Street, was incorporated in 1826; its library, containing, besides bound volumes, 40,000 pamphlets and 20,000 folios of manuscripts, is particularly rich in local and family histories. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, in Walnut Street, has a library and a collection of 6,700 coins, metals, etc., chiefly ancient, and 300 antiques and medallions; it was incorporated in 1858. The American Baptist Historical Society, in Arch Street, has a library containing, besides bound volumes, 16,000 pamphlets and 453 manuscripts.

The Athenæum of Philadelphia occupies an imposing building in Sixth and Adelphi Streets; it has a fine library, and a reading-room supplied with the principal American and foreign newspapers and periodicals. The Library Company of Philadelphia was formed in 1731 by Benjamin Franklin and others; its library, commonly known as the Philadelphia Library, is, next to the Mercantile, the largest in the city; the building, in South Fifth and Library Streets, was erected in 1789. The Mercantile Library, organized in 1821, belongs to shareholders, and is accessible to others upon the payment of annual dues; its reading-room is supplied with the principal American and foreign newspapers and periodicals; the building, in Tenth Street above Chestnut, has a frontage of 74 feet and a depth of 184 feet, and is one of the finest buildings for library purposes in the country. Other libraries are the Apprentices' (free), established in 1821, in Arch Street; that of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, in Locust Street; the Dial Library, in South Fifth Street; that of the German Society of Pennsylvania, in South Seventh Street; of the Library Association of Friends, in Race near Fifteenth Street; of the Mechanics' Institute of Southwark, in South Fifth Street; of St. Philip's Literary Institute, in Queen Street; of the Law Association of Philadelphia, at Sixth and Chestnut Streets; of the Moyamensing Literary Institute, at South Eleventh and Catharine Streets; of the Spring Garden Institute, at Broad and Spring Garden Streets; and the Southwark Library, in South Second Street. The latest statistics of the libraries above mentioned are as follows:

Libraries.	No. of vols.
Mercantile Library.....	112,000
Library Company of Philadelphia.....	106,000
Academy of Natural Sciences.....	26,000
Apprentices' Library.....	20,000
Athenæum of Philadelphia.....	20,000

Libraries.	No. of vols.
American Philosophical Society	15,000
German Society of Pennsylvania	*15,000
Historical Society of Pennsylvania	15,000
Pennsylvania Hospital	13,000
Southwark Library	8,000
Law Association of Philadelphia	8,000
Library Association of Friends	7,814
Franklin Institute	7,500
American Baptist Historical Society	7,315
Spring Garden Institute	5,728
Mechanics' Institute of Southwark	3,650
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia	3,500
Moyamensing Literary Institute	2,900
Händel and Haydn Society	2,500
Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute	1,500
Dial Library	1,500
St. Philip's Literary Institute	1,500

The Walnut Street Theatre, at Ninth and Walnut Street, seating 1,500, is chiefly devoted to the standard drama; it has a front of 90 feet and a depth of 146 feet, presenting from Walnut Street a façade in marble of two stories, with a range of Doric columns. The principal other theatres are the Arch Street, in Arch near Sixth Street, with a marble front, seating 1,800; the Chestnut Street, in Chestnut near Twelfth Street, one of the finest theatres in the country, seating 2,500; the American, in Chestnut near Tenth Street, seating 2,800; and the Grand Central, in Walnut near Eighth Street. The Museum is in Ninth and Arch Streets. Minstrel entertainments are given in the Arch Street Opera-House, in Arch near Tenth Street, and in the Eleventh Street Opera-House, in Eleventh near Chestnut Street. The Academy of Music, in Broad and Locust Streets, seating 3,000, was opened in 1857; it has a front of 140 feet and a depth of 238 feet. The exterior is of fine pressed brick, with handsome brown-stone trimmings, the façade being in the Byzantine style. The interior is elaborately ornamented. It is chiefly devoted to operas and classic concerts. Classic music may also be heard in the Musical Fund Hall, Locust near Ninth Street; in Concert Hall, Chestnut near Twelfth Street; and in Horticultural Hall.

There are 105 newspapers and periodicals, viz.: 17 daily (3 German), 2 tri-weekly, 1 semi-weekly, 40 weekly (5 German), 6 semi-monthly, 37 monthly (1 German), and 2 quarterly.

The number of church organizations, according to the census of 1870, was 388, with 424 edifices, 302,239 sittings, and $18,330,667 property. The City Directory enumerates 488 churches and missions, viz.: 61 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 2 Disciples of Christ, 90 Episcopal, 7 Evangelical Association, 14 Friends' (7 Hicksite and 7 Orthodox), 11 Jewish, 26 Lutheran (14 English and 12 German), 91 Methodist Episcopal (several colored), 1 Methodist Protestant, 4 Moravian, 77 Presbyterian, 4 Reformed (late Dutch Reformed), 15 Reformed (late German Reformed), 11 Reformed Presbyterian, 42 Roman Catholic, 2 Second Advent, 3 Swedenborgian 2 Unitarian, 11 United Presbyterian, 3 Universalist, and 8 miscellaneous.

* 8,000 German and 7,000 English.

PICKERSGILL, a British painter, born in 1782; died April 21, 1875. He was brought up to commercial pursuits, but accidentally began the study of art, for which he had always shown considerable taste. He was elected an A. R. A. when little more than thirty years of age, and in 1827 was admitted to the full honors of the Academy. He constantly exhibited from that time, and was particularly celebrated for his portraits.

PICKETT, General George E., Confederate leader in the civil war; died in Norfolk, Va., July 30, 1875. He was born in Henrico County, Va., January 25, 1825. In 1842 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and, after completing his course there, was assigned to duty in the United States Army in Mexico, under General Winfield Scott, with the rank of brevet second-lieutenant. He accompanied the army in its advances on the city of Mexico, and took part in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. During the Mexican War he was twice promoted, receiving the rank of captain at the battle last mentioned. At the close of the war, he was sent with his regiment (the Ninth Infantry) into the Territories, and was subsequently stationed on the Pacific coast, where he distinguished himself by his firmness and prudence in holding the disputed island of St. Juan when threatened by four British men-of-war. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861, Captain Pickett resigned his commission and accompanied General A. S. Johnston and others across the Plains and offered his services to the Confederate authorities in Richmond, from whom he received a colonel's commission, and was assigned to duty on the Rappahannock. Shortly afterward he was promoted to brigadier-general, and his command did gallant service at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and in the seven days' fighting around Richmond. At Gaines's Mills, General Pickett was severely wounded, and forced to remain inactive for several months. On his return to the field he was commissioned major-general, and put in command of a division which was actively and daringly engaged in nearly every battle fought by the Army of Northern Virginia. At the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, he led his men to the desperate charge at Cemetery Hill. After this campaign, he was given an independent command in North Carolina and Lower Virginia. His command also was engaged in the later battles in 1864, around Richmond and Petersburg, and at Five Forks. General Pickett ended his military career in the fight of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865. After the surrender of General Lee, he retired to private life, and at the time of his death was the Virginia agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York City. He distinguished himself as a dashing, daring, and stubborn fighter. After the war he took no part in public affairs.

PIGOTT, Sir Gillery, M. P., born in 1813;

died April 28, 1875. He was educated privately at Putney, and called to the bar in 1839. He practised in the courts held in the Oxford circuit, and in 1856 was appointed a sergeant-at-law with patent of precedence. He was some time Recorder of Hereford, and in October, 1860, was elected by the Liberals to represent Reading in the British House of Commons. Sir Gillery Pigott continued in Parliament until October, 1863, when he was promoted to a judgeship in the Court of Exchequer, and received the honor of knighthood.

PORTUGAL, a kingdom in Southwestern Europe. King, Louis I., born October 31, 1838; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., November 11, 1861; married October 6, 1862, to Pia, youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Issue of the union are two sons: Carlos, born September 28, 1863, and Alfonso, born July 31, 1865.

The area and population, according to the latest dates, are as follows:

PROVINCES.	Area.	Population in 1872.
Minho	2,781.96	9 65,040
Tras-os-Montos	4,277.43	369,897
Beira	9,249.45	1,299,253
Estremadura	6,910.78	849,829
Alemtejo	9,403.59	335,785
Algarve	1,884.33	192,104
Total	34,507.55	4,011,908
Azores Islands	1,143.61	260,072
Madeira Islands	317.84	118,609
Total provinces and islands	35,969.00	4,390,589

The area of the Portuguese possessions* in Asia and Africa is estimated at 740,365 square miles, and the population at 3,258,140.

The rival claims of Portugal and Great Britain to the territories of Tembe and Maputo, and Inyack and Elephantine Islands, situated in the bay of Delagoa or Lourenzo Marques, in Eastern Africa, which the two powers had agreed, on September 15, 1872, to refer to the arbitration of the President of the French Republic, was decided on July 24, 1875, in favor of Portugal.

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis was raised. In 1835 it amounted to 55,000,000 milreis; in 1874, to 348,495,725.

The following were the gross sums of the budget estimates for the financial year 1876 (value expressed in contos and milreis: 1 conto = 1,000 milreis; 1 milreis = $1.08; 5,652: 260 means 5,652 contos and 260 milreis):

REVENUE.

1. Direct taxes	$5,645,220
2. Register	2,598,200
3. Indirect taxes	11,831,330
4. National domain	2,633,966
5. Interest on bonds in public exchequer	443,716
	$23,152,432

EXPENDITURE.

1. Interest on home and foreign debt	$10,570,441
2. Ministry of Finance	3,453,412
3. " of Foreign Affairs	252,230
4. " of the Interior	1,332,209
5. " of Worship and Justice	522,456
6. " of War	3,424,909
7. " of the Navy and Colonies	1,224,000
8. " of Public Works	1,323,757
Total, ordinary	$22,703,415
Total, extraordinary (chiefly construction of roads)	1,435,880
	$24,139,295

The budget of the colonies for the year 1875–'76 was as follows:

COLONIES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Cape Verd Islands	220,377	218,877	+ 1,500
St. Thomas and Principe	109,610	105,552	+ 4,058
Angola	565,974	556,111	+ 9,863
Mozambique	247,713	249,954	— 2,241
India	528,649	476,968	+ 51,681
Macao and Timor	354,831	322,702	+ 32,129
Total	2,027,154	1,930,164	+ 96,990

The trade of Portugal in 1872 was as follows (value expressed in francs):

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	15,821,000	13,196,000
France	3,804,000	828,000
Spain	2,750,000	1,750,000
Russia	480,000	755,000
Germany	470,000	693,000
Sweden and Norway	513,000	209,000
Brazil	3,003,000	3,525,000
United States	1,210,000	211,000
Portuguese colonies	753,000	624,000
Other countries	822,000	1,450,000
Total, 1872	29,125,000	23,241,000
" 1871	27,160,000	21,260,000

The chief articles of import and export were:

MISCELLANEOUS.	Imports.	Exports.
Cereals	1,953,000	375,000
Seeds, fruits	501,000	3,651,000
Colonial produce	3,342,000	585,000
Beverages	250,000	9,317,000
Animals and animal provisions	3,197,000	1,886,000
a. Provisions and articles of indulgence	9,250,000	15,814,000
Minerals	1,338,000	2,263,000
Metals	3,651,000	420,000
Wood	689,000	1,351,000
Hides, skins	1,860,000	1,521,000
Materials for spinning textures	10,901,000	1,445,000
Other manufactured articles	1,236,000	427,000
b. Raw materials and manufactured articles	19,875,000	7,427,000
Total	29,125,000	23,241,000

The movement of shipping in 1872 was:

FLAG.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Sailing-Vessels.	Steamer	Sailing-Vessels.	Steamers
Portuguese:				
Sea-going vessels	771	36	1,082	49
Coast "	5,021	398	4,872	392
Foreign	2,983	1,658	3,060	1,662
Total	8,775	2,092	9,014	2,104

* For detailed account of the area and population of each colony, see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, in 1874, of 552 vessels. The total length of railways in operation was, at the close of 1875, 1,033 kilometres. The aggregate length of telegraph-lines was 3,786; and of telegraph-wires, 4,312 kilometres.

The military system is based on the law of June 23, 1864, which has been modified by several decrees of the year 1868, as well as by a decree of October 4, 1869. The strength of the army on August 31, 1875, on the peace-footing, was 1,642 officers and 37,316 men; on the war-footing, 2,418 officers and 70,687 men.

The Portuguese Cortes were opened by the the King on January 3d. The speech from the throne announced bills relative to the public schools, the introduction of new codes and the progress of public works. The session was closed on April 6th. The most important act of the session relates to the emancipation of the people known as freedmen, and was passed in March, but not promulgated until the 11th of May. The act provides that one year after the publication of the law in the ultramarine provinces the condition of servitude established by decree of February 25, 1869, will be considered extinct, and all those persons to whom it refers will be declared free. Persons who thus obtain their liberty remain subject to public tutelage. Excepted from this tutelage are all persons employed in public or private schools, or who profess or are actually employed in any art, skilled labor, or public office, and who can read and write. The public tutelage ceases by law on April 29, 1878. In each of the provinces of Angola, Mozambique, and St. Thomas and Principe, there shall be appointed by the Government a magistrate (curator-general) whose duty it shall be to perform in the said provinces the duties in regard to public tutelage. The persons who remain subject to public tutelage must contract for two years' service, and the former masters shall have the preference in these contracts if they desire it. Provision is made for indemnifying all persons who were entitled to the labor of the freedmen. All persons or freedmen who shall be brought into any of the ultra-marine provinces from and after the date of the publication of this law, shall be considered free. The minister resident of the United States in Lisbon, Benjamin Moran, reported in July that the Portuguese Government was in earnest in its endeavors to put down the African slave-trade, and that the governors of its colonies on both the east and west coasts of Africa had been directed to use their best efforts to that end. A request from the Governor of Mozambique for naval aid to enable him to assist in suppressing the traffic, there being surreptitiously carried on by Arabs along that coast, was not only granted to the fullest extent of the naval power of the Portuguese Government, but, in one important instance, where he had spontaneously permitted British vessels-of-war to follow slavers into the creeks and bays of the colony, his action was cordially approved.

POTGIETER, EVERHARD JOHANA, a Dutch poet, born at Zwolle, in 1808; died March 3, 1875. Barely twenty years old, he entered a business house in Antwerp, but returned to his native country when Belgium obtained her independence. His first poetical attempts were made in 1827. In 1834 he assumed the editorship of the *Muzen*, and four years later that of the annual publication, "Tesselschade." In 1836 he published his "Omtrekken en tafereelen," and in 1843 was appointed editor-in-chief of *De Gids*, at that time one of the most influential and best edited journals of Holland. This position he retained until 1866. In 1865 he visited Florence on the occasion of the sixth centennial anniversary of Dante's birth. The impressions he received there he expressed in "Florence," a poem of over 3,000 verses written in *terzine*. The unusual metre attracted general attention to this work, and, as it was well executed, it gained for him a considerable reputation. In 1864 he published his collected prose writings, and from 1868–'74 his poems.

PRESBYTERIANS. I. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. —The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church by synods, as they were reported to the General Assembly in May, 1875:

SYNODS.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Albany	5	146	126	17,065
Atlantic	6	44	105	8,869
Baltimore	4	125	130	18,848
Central New York	5	186	166	20,378
China	6	47	24	1,137
Cincinnati	4	154	158	18,908
Cleveland	4	188	161	19,875
Colorado	4	35	36	1,865
Columbus	5	114	167	14,224
Erie	6	190	229	27,429
Geneva	5	123	98	12,717
Harrisburg	4	147	175	20,329
Illinois, Central	4	158	183	16,094
" North	4	168	144	14,664
" South	3	112	155	9,417
India	5	39	17	554
Indiana, North	4	98	147	10,706
" South	4	117	157	15,068
Iowa, North	4	86	126	6,564
" South	4	108	187	10,606
Kansas	5	120	186	7,131
Kentucky	3	54	84	5,629
Long Island	3	101	71	14,718
Michigan	6	137	154	18,177
Minnesota	5	93	116	5,514
Missouri	6	137	210	10,194
Nebraska	3	37	64	1,799
New Jersey	9	359	257	40,088
New York	5	315	167	34,262
Pacific	6	118	115	6,384
Philadelphia	8	356	288	45,737
Pittsburg	5	162	194	22,367
Tennessee	4	39	52	3,562
Toledo	4	79	98	8,573
Western New York	6	168	184	15,998
Wisconsin	5	96	118	6,729
Total	173	4,706	4,999	506,064

The following statement exhibits the general condition of the Church during the year 1875, in regard to other items embraced in the statistical reports:

Synods	36
Presbyteries	173
Candidates	676
Licentiates	304
Ministers	4,706
Licensures	167
Ordinations	157
Installations	336
Pastoral dissolutions	278
Ministers received from other bodies	49
" dismissed to other bodies	23
" deceased	76
Churches	4,999
" organized	128
" dissolved	54
" received from other bodies	7
" dismissed to other bodies	9
Added—examination	32,059
Added—certificate	20,386
Communicants	506,034
Baptisms—adults	10,646
" infants	17,694
Sunday-school members	520,452

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Home missions	$501,608
Foreign missions	412,716
Education	381,424
Publication	51,464
Church erection	277,091
Relief-fund	75,642
Freedmen	44,582
Sustentation	41,406
General Assembly	39,654
Ministers' salaries	.....
Congregational	6,903,526
Miscellaneous	897,481
Total	$9,626,594

The following is a summary of the foreign missions of this Church:

MISSIONS.	Ordained Ministers.	Lay Teachers and others.	Communicants.	Scholars.
Indian Tribes (Senecas, Chippewas, Omahas, Dakotas, Creeks, Seminoles, Nez Percés, Spokans, New Mexico)	15	30	1,579	313
Mexico	3	5	1,000	160
South America (United States of Colombia, Brazil, Chili)	16	28	648	310
Africa (Liberia, Gaboon, and Corisco)	11	25	439	281
India (Lodiana, Furrukhabad, Kolapore)	48	213	657	7,251
Siam (Laos)	7	15	49	46
China (Canton, Ningpo, Shantung, and Peking)	36	79	1,143	745
Chinese in California	2	8	60	160
Japan	5	7	46	94
Persia	21	65	797	954
Syria	16	94	483	2,195
Total	180	569	6,901	12,509

The reports showed also 76 native licentiates (9 in Mexico, 3 in South America, 3 in Africa, 3 in Siam, 16 in China, and 42 in Persia). Of the "lay teachers and others," 167 were American, and 391 native.

The *General Assembly* of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America met at Cleveland, Ohio, May 20th. The Rev. E. D. Morris, D. D., of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, was chosen moderator. The committee who had been appointed to confer with a committee of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern), with respect to establishing fraternal relations between the two bodies, made a report of the proceedings and results of the conferences that had been held at Baltimore, beginning January 7th. They had not been able to reach any agreement. The conference, said the committee's report, was continued through a period of several days with a spirit of calmness, and deliberation, and Christian courtesy, from both sides. The report continued:

We are happy to state that the conclusions of our committee, representing as it did all the different opinions prevailing among us, with reference to the so-called war deliverances of former Assemblies, were in all cases unanimous. In our actions we endeavored to carry out faithfully, and to the farthest extreme, the instructions given us by the Assembly from which we received our appointments, as well as the spirit prompting and controlling the action of the last Assembly.

The report then gave a brief summary of the correspondence which passed between the two committees, after which it added:

Your committee report that they were disappointed in their own personal desire, as well as that of the whole Church which they represent, to establish fraternal relations with the Assembly South on terms of mutual confidence, respect, Christian honor, and love; but, while the result grieves us, we have the assurance that we did all that we were authorized to do by the venerable body that appointed us. Nor did we keep back anything that we could say consistent with truth and fidelity to principle and charity, in order to secure the result we so much desire.

The report was adopted. The Assembly also adopted the following resolution on the subject of the report:

Resolved, That this Assembly deeply regrets that the negotiations in reference to fraternal correspondence between the Presbyeterian Church in the United States (popularly known as the Presbyterian Church, South) have failed; that the Assembly deems it inexpedient to press the question of fraternal relations at present by further negotiations, through the appointment of another committee; at the same time the Assembly avails itself of this opportunity to affirm unequivocally its confidence in the integrity and Christian character of our brethren of the Southern Church, and to declare that all the acts and deliverances of the Northern Assemblies of which they complain are wholly null and void, and of no binding efficacy as judgments of the Church we represent, or as rules of procedure for its Presbyteries and Church sessions, and that in so far as they, or any of them, can be supposed to import any injurious imputations upon the present character and

standing of the churches and members of the Southern Assembly as Christians and Presbyterians, such an application of them would be unjust to them, and would be disapproved and regretted by us; and further to reaffirm explicitly, in harmony with the repeated and emphatic deliverances of former Assemblies, our hearty willingness and our earnest and sincere desire for the reëstablishment of fraternal relations between the two bodies on terms and conditions which shall be mutually honorable and in the spirit of Christian charity, forbearance, and brotherly love, and that we wait, in charity and hope, the early coming of the day when we shall again mingle with our brethren of the Southern Church in Christian fellowship and coöperation.

A motion was made to strike out the word "present" from the resolution, but was rejected by the Assembly. Near the close of the session a letter was received from a member of the Southern General Assembly, which was then in session at St. Louis, stating that, if the word "present" were struck out, the Southern Assembly would appoint fraternal delegates. It was decided that such action would be out of order, as the subject had already been considered and fully disposed of. The Committee on the Federal Union of Presbyterian Churches, or Presbyterian Confederation, made a report of their proceedings. A meeting of committees of various Presbyterian and Reformed bodies had been held in New York City, and had prepared a draft of a constitution for the proposed Confederation, to be submitted to the General Conference to be held in London, July 21st. They recommended as delegates to the Conference the Rev. Messrs. R. M. Patterson, of Philadelphia; O. W. Thomas, of the Presbytery of Chester; S. M. Hamilton, of New York; James McCosh, LL. D., of Princeton, N. J.; J. H. Munro, D. D., of Philadelphia; T. H. Robinson, D. D., of Harrisburg, Pa.; John Hall, D. D., of New York; A. C. McClelland, of Pittsburg, Pa.; and Messrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Morris K. Jessup, John Wanamaker, and J. Blair Scribner. The Assembly also, "in view of the fact that the question of calling a Presbyterian Council was suggested in the Assembly of 1873, and further considered in the Assembly of 1874, and answered in the Assembly of 1875," appointed the moderators of these three Assemblies, viz.: the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., 1873; the Rev. Samuel Wilson, D. D., LL. D., 1874; and the Rev. Edward D. Morris, D. D., 1875, together with the stated clerk, the Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., as delegates to the London meeting, with power to substitute or add to their number ministers or laymen. The following overture, providing for what was called a *term* or *rotary* eldership, had been submitted to the Presbyteries by the General Assembly of 1874:

ART. VIII. If any particular Church, by a vote of members in full communion, shall prefer to elect ruling elders for a limited time in the exercise of their functions, this may be done; provided the full time be not less than three years, and the Session be made to consist of three classes, one of which only shall be elected every year; and, provided, that elders once ordained shall not be divested of the office when they are not reëlected, but shall be entitled to represent that particular Church in the highest judicatories, when appointed by the Sessions or the Presbytery.

The number of Presbyteries connected with the General Assembly was 173, of which 87 constituted a majority. Answers to the overture had been received from 139 Presbyteries, of which 100 had answered in the affirmative. 36 had answered in the negative, and three were returned as equally divided. It being shown that a majority of all the Presbyteries had answered in the affirmative, the overtures were declared as an additional section of the form of government, and as a part of the constitution of the Church.

The committee appointed by the General Assembly in 1873, and continued in 1874, to confer with a committee of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, reported that that Church declined to enter into negotiations for union, but would consider plans for coöperation in certain departments of work. The committee were continued, and were authorized to confer upon this subject. The committee appointed to consider the subject of participation in the Centennial Celebration of American Independence reported that they had designated the Rev. A. J. Macgill, D. D.; the Rev. E. H. Gillette, D. D.; the Rev. Samuel Wilson, D. D.; the Rev. E. P. Humphreys, D. D.; and the Rev. William Adams, D. D., to deliver five of the historical discourses contemplated in the plan for a celebration which had been adopted by the previous General Assembly, and that these gentlemen had all accepted their appointments. The historical sketches of the several boards and other agencies established by the General Assembly would be prepared by persons designated by the boards and agencies. The Assembly reiterated its former declarations on the subject of temperance. Parents were advised to pay greater attention to the religious instruction of children at home. The Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were commended.

The Rev. E. D. Morris, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1825, and was graduated at Yale College in 1849, and at the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., in 1852. He was afterward pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Auburn, until 1855, when he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Columbus, Ohio. In 1868 he was called to the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1874 he succeeded the Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., as Professor of Systematic Theology in the same institution.

II. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is the general summary of the statistics of this Church, as published in the "Minutes of the General Assembly of 1875."

The statistics for 1874 are also given for comparison :

MISCELLANEOUS.	1874.	1875.
Synods in connection with the General Assembly	12	12
Presbyteries	64	64
Ministers and licentiates	1,056	1,084
Candidates for the ministry	199	187
Number of churches	1,764	1,797
Licensures	63	48
Ordinations	45	41
Installations	65	70
Pastoral relations dissolved	35	46
Churches organized	49	56
Churches dissolved	10	15
Ministers received from other denominations	5	7
Ministers dismissed to other denominations	3	9
Elders	.....	5,065
Deacons	.....	2,867
Members added on examination	7,129	3,616
Members added on certificate	3,429	2,867
Whole number of communicants	105,956	107,884
Churches not reporting (exclusive of Synod of Missouri)	78	123
Adults baptized	2,017	2,488
Infants baptized	4,249	4,698
Number of baptized non-communicants	.....	21,075
Children in Sabbath-schools and Bible-classes	60,298	67,056
MONEY CONTRIBUTED.		
Sustentation and presbyterial domestic missions	$55,986	.....
Sustentation	.....	$34,665
Evangelistic fund	.....	20,675
Foreign missions	28,958	33,632
Education	51,860	38,750
Publication	15,808	18,180
Presbyterial	.....	11,707
Invalid-fund	9,918	9,135
Pastors' salaries	484,164	550,270
Congregational purposes	396,641	399,583
Miscellaneous	68,631	55,412
Total	$1,167,461	$1,157,057

The missionary force consisted of twenty-seven ordained missionaries, eight of whom were natives of the countries in which they were laboring, twenty-seven assistant missionaries from the United States, and sixteen native helpers, or seventy laborers in all. Sixteen principal stations had been established, of which six were in the Indian country of the United States, one in Mexico, two in the United States of Colombia, two in Brazil, one in Italy, two in Greece, and one in China. Each of these stations was occupied by one or more ordained ministers. There were besides between fifteen and twenty out-stations where stated preaching was maintained, and ten schools of various grades, with upward of four hundred pupils.

The *General Assembly* of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met at St. Louis, Mo., May 20th. The Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., of Virginia, was chosen moderator. The committee who had been appointed to confer with a committee of the Reformed Church of America with reference to a plan for the coöperation of the two bodies in certain departments of the work of missions and publication, reported that a conference of the two committees had been held in the city of New York, January 15th, and that a plan of coöperation had been agreed upon. The plan was laid before the Assembly, and recommended for adoption. The committee who had been appointed at the previous meeting of the General Assembly "to meet with the committee appointed by the Northern General Assembly, and enter fully into conference concerning the removal of those causes which have heretofore prevented fraternal relations between the two Churches," reported a full minute of the proceedings of the joint meeting of the committees held at Baltimore, June 27th. The conference had failed to accomplish the object for which it met. The committee were discharged, and the Assembly ordered the following minute to be made:

This Assembly, in the name of the whole Church, tenders special thanks to the committee of conference for the diligence, fidelity, and Christian prudence, with which they have discharged the delicate and important trust committed to them, and, while regretting the failure of the conference as to its chief end, hereby approves in general the course of the committee, and, in particular, approves and indorses, as satisfactory to the Southern Church, the condition precedent to fraternal relations suggested by our committee, viz.: "If your Assembly could see its way clear to say in a few plain words to this effect—that these obnoxious things were said and done in times of great excitement, and are to be regretted, and that now, in a calm review, the imputations cast upon the Southern Church, of schism, heresy, and blasphemy, are disapproved—that would end the difficulty at once."

The subject of the proposed Federal Union of the Presbyterian Churches of the World was carefully considered and discussed. A "Committee on Confederation of the Presbyterian Churches of the World" was appointed, with authority to correspond with similar committees of other Presbyterian bodies in reference to the constitution to be proposed in the contemplated General Council, and, if they (the committee) should deem it wise and practicable, to appoint delegates to the proposed Conference to be held in London, July 21, 1875. The committee decided in favor of sending delegates to the Conference, and appointed as such the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Lefevre, and the Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge. The following resolution was passed, and the committee contemplated by it was appointed:

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States, did at its first organization in 1861, and also at various times since, finally and distinctly declare its conviction as to the nature and function of the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, especially as to its non-secular and non-political character; and—

Whereas, Notwithstanding this it may be that certain expressions have been inadvertently admitted into some of the papers on our records, which it is alleged are inconsistent with the well-considered and formal views aforesaid: therefore—

Resolved, That this subject be referred to a committee of three whose duty it shall be to make a careful examination, and make a report to the next General Assembly, to the end that no vestige of anything inconsistent with the clearly-defined position of our Assemblies may be left to impair the testimony of our Church upon this vital point.

A committee was appointed to take "into

consideration the subject of establishing an institute for the education of colored preachers, with instructions, if they deem it expedient and practicable, to digest a plan for the organization, management, and support of such a school, and report to the next Assembly.

III. United Presbyterian Church of North America.—The following is a general summary of the statistics of this Church as they were reported to the General Assembly in May: Number of synods, 8; of presbyteries, 56; of ministers, 611; of licentiates, 74; of congregations, 777; of mission-stations, 34; of members, 76,063; of adults baptized, 500; of infants baptized, 3,961; of Sunday-schools, 636; of officers and teachers in the same, 6,311; of Sunday-school scholars, 53,232; amount of contributions by Sunday-schools, $24,234.

Contributions: For salaries of pastor's, $451,695; for congregational expenses, $255,525; to the boards, $103,025; general contributions, $62,313; total contributions, $872,758; legacies, $21,237; average amount of contribution per member, $12.31; average salary of pastors, $1,012.

The total receipts of the *Board of Education* were reported to have been for the year $10,457.38; and its expenditures, $9,484.52. Twenty-eight students had received aid from the funds of the Church through this board, of whom thirteen were students of theology. The *Board of Publication* reported that their total assets were $119,874.90; of which $49,147.49 were in the shape of real estate, and $3,411.32 cash. Their liabilities were $25,265.43. The board had a capital stock of $94,609.47. The sales had been $23,103.17.

The *General Assembly* of the United Presbyterian Church of North America met at Wooster, Ohio, May 26th. The Rev. W. W. Barr, D. D., was chosen moderator. Each Synod under the care of the Assembly was directed to spend at least one session in each year in conference on the subject of Sunday-schools. Special services of prayer and preaching, in which the laymen should be encouraged to participate, were recommended to the congregations to be held at convenient times throughout the year. The Benevolent Boards of the Church had heretofore filled all vacancies in their number by nominations made by themselves. It was found that under this system one person was often chosen to serve in two or more boards at the same time. In order to obviate this difficulty, the Assembly created a standing committee on nominations whose duty it should be to nominate persons to fill the vacancies occurring in all the boards each year. The Assembly presented the following as an outline of what should be the educational policy of the Church:

1. So to equip and endow her existing colleges as to fit them for doing their work as efficiently as possible.

2. Not to establish any additional colleges until this work has been fully accomplished, and until the Church is able and willing to make the new enterprise successful.

3. To make all its institutions thoroughly Christian in both form and fact. The Board of Freedmen's Missions were directed to proceed immediately to erect the necessary buildings for a mission training-school among the freedmen, and to open the school as soon as possible. The Associate Reformed Synod of the South was invited to coöperate in this work. The resolution of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South to coöperate with the General Assembly in its mission-work was acknowledged, and the hope was expressed that "the time is approaching when more intimate relations (between the two bodies) may be established." The Assembly again adopted resolutions against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The committee appointed by the previous General Assembly on the subject of confederation of Presbyterian Churches reported that it had met with the committees of the other churches which had approved of the movement, and had arranged a plan of confederation, and had participated in the call for a council to be held in London, in July, 1875. The action of the committee was approved.

The following resolutions bearing on this subject were adopted:

Whereas, Several churches adhering to Presbyterian polity and Calvinistic doctrine are, on conscientious grounds, opposed to the use of uninspired hymns in the worship of God; and—

Whereas, The inspired Book of Psalms has been acknowledged by every branch of the Church of Christ, at least by every Presbyterian one, to contain matter suitable for praise in the service of song; and—

Whereas, The exclusive use of the hymns embraced in this sacred collection by the proposed confederation in its meetings would not only evince a generous regard for the cherished convictions of many Presbyterians, but also, it is believed, tend to prove and promote the unity of the Church of Christ; therefore—

Resolved, That this Assembly, respectfully but earnestly, asks that, in the particular referred to, the "consensus of the Reformed Churches" be respected by the confederation in its devotional exercises, and that a specific guarantee to this effect be incorporated in the constitution which may be adopted.

Resolved, Further, that our committee be directed to urge this matter, by letter or otherwise, in the convention about to be held in London.

IV. Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.—The Associate Reformed Synod of the South met at Due West, S. C., September 23d. The Rev. James A. Lowry was chosen moderator. An arrangement for coöperation in missionary work had been effected with the Board of Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, under which Miss Mary E. Galloway had joined the mission of that Church in Egypt, to be supported by the Synod. A report was made of the action of the Conference held at London in July, for the formation of an Alliance of the Presbyterian Churches of the world. The Synod of the year before had given a gen-

eral approval of the object of this council, although it was not actually represented in it. A resolution was adopted, again approving the object of the Alliance, and the constitution which had been adopted by the Conference in London. The Rev. James Boyce, D. D., was appointed a delegate to represent the Synod at the Conference to be held at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1876.

Committees appointed by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church and by the Associate Reformed Synod of the South for that purpose, met in Baltimore, December 15th, to confer with reference to cooperation of the two bodies in such departments of their respective works as admitted of it. The conference resulted in the adoption of resolutions recommending a plan which will be submitted in 1876 to the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church and to the Associate Reformed Synod of the South for adoption.

V. Reformed Presbyterian Churches.—The *General Synod* of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America met at Coulterville, Randolph County, Ill., May 19th. The Rev. A. R. Gailey, of the Chicago Presbytery, was chosen moderator. The Committee on a Federative Union of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches submitted a report on the joint meeting of the committees of the several denominations, held in New York in April. The General Synod disapproved of the course pursued by the committee, and resolved to take no further action on the subject at present. The measures taken by the General Synod to obtain possession of the property of a church in Philadelphia which had suspended relations with it were referred by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1873 to S. C. Perkins, Esq., Master in Chancery. He gave a decision in January, 1875, adverse to the claims of the General Synod, and embodying the following points:

1. That in Pennsylvania the law "requires an examination by the civil court of the ecclesiastical constitution, rules, and regulations," of the party applying for relief.
2. That, to obtain relief from the civil court, the ecclesiastical court must be able to show that it has acted up to its own laws and regulations.
3. That the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, in this case, has not acted in accordance with its own constitution and laws, but in violation of them, and therefore it denies the relief sought.

The other branch of the Church, the "Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church," met at Coulterville, Ill., May 26th. The Rev. James Kennedy, of New York City, was chosen moderator. The Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., the Rev. J. L. McCartney, and Elder Walter T. Miller, of New York, were appointed commissioners to the General Council of Presbyterian Churches, which was called to meet in London on the 21st of July. No specific instructions were issued to the commissioners, but it was distinctly understood by all that the testimony of the Reformed Presbyterian Church on the subject of Scriptural Psalmody, and other distinctive points, should be carefully guarded.

VI. Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—The minutes of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for 1875 give the names of 1,225 ministers, who are distributed among the States as follows: Tennessee, 266; Missouri, 174; Texas, 168; Illinois, 129; Arkansas, 101; Kentucky, 98; Mississippi, 60; Alabama, 54; Indiana, 29; California, 20; Iowa, 20; Kansas, 19; Pennsylvania, 19; Oregon, 14; Ohio, 13; Georgia, 12; Washington Territory, 7; Choctaw Nation, 6; Nebraska, 6; Colorado, 5; Louisiana, 3; Nevada, 1; New York, 1. The minutes also give a list of 263 licentiates, and of 207 candidates for the ministry, making the total number of ministers, licentiates, and candidates, 1,695.

The forty-fifth *General Assembly* of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Jefferson, Texas, May 20th. The Rev. W. S. Campbell, D. D., of Illinois, was elected moderator. The Assembly declared that the Sunday-schools of the Church should be under the supervision and control of the pastors and sessions of the congregations, and urged the importance of parental training of children in the doctrines and usages of the Church, and of catechetical instruction. The decisions of former General Assemblies that "to use or in any way encourage the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is an immorality, and merits the censure of the Church," were reiterated.

VII. Presbyterian Church of Canada.—The following are summaries of the statistical returns of the churches which have united in the Presbyterian Church of Canada: *Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland:* Ministers, 141; average stipend, $842; congregations, 179; communicants, 17,247; teachers in the Sunday-schools, 1,193; scholars in the same, 13,401. *Canada Presbyterian Church:* Ministers, 338; average stipend, $700; congregations, 650; communicants, 50,702; teachers in the Sunday-schools, 4,097; scholars in the same, 43,536. *Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces:* Ministers, 124; average stipend, $947; congregations, 138; communicants, 18,082; teachers in the Sunday-schools, 1,710; scholars in the same, 13,401. *Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland:* Ministers, 31; average stipend, $840; congregations, 41; elders, 228; communicants, 4,622; teachers in the Sunday-schools, 474; scholars in the same, 4,970. *Total:* Ministers, 634; congregations, 1,119; communicants, 90,653; teachers in the Sunday-schools, 7,471; scholars in the same, 73,394.

The *General Assembly* and the three Synods met for the last time as separate organizations, Tuesday morning, June 15th. After being constituted, each marched, with its moderator

at its head, to the Victoria Hall, where the joint meeting was held. The four moderators occupied seats together upon the platform. After devotional exercises, the minutes of the last meetings of the several synods were read by their respective clerks. The Rev. William Reid, joint Clerk of the Canada Presbyterian Church, the oldest of the clerks in point of ordination, read the preamble and basis of union with the accompanying resolutions. The preamble and basis are as follows:

The Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, the Canada Presbyterian Church, the Church of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, holding the same doctrine, government, and discipline; believing that it would be for the glory of God and the advancement of the cause of Christ that they should unite and thus form one Presbyterian Church in the Dominion, independent of all other churches in its jurisdiction, and under authority to Christ alone, the Head of his Church and Head over all things to the Church, agree to unite on the following basis to be subscribed by the moderators of the respective churches, in their name and on their behalf:

1. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, being the word of God, are the only infallible rule of faith and morals.

2. The Westminster Confession of Faith shall form the subordinate standard of the Church; the Larger and Shorter Catechisms shall be adopted by the Church and appointed to be used for the instruction of the people; it being distinctly understood that nothing contained in the aforesaid Confession and Catechisms regarding the power and duty of the civil magistrate shall be held to sanction any views or principles inconsistent with full liberty of conscience in matters of religion.

3. The government and worship of this Church shall be in accordance with the recognized principles and practice of Presbyterian Churches as laid down generally in "The Form of Presbyterian Church Government," and in "The Directory for the Public Worship of God."

The resolutions accompanying the articles provide more definitely for the adjustment of various interests of the uniting churches and other details which it seemed necessary to arrange in advance of union. Each of the four moderators then signed the engrossed copy of the preamble, basis, and resolutions, the members of each Synod rising to their feet during the act in attestation of their approval. In affixing his signature, each moderator made the following declaration: "In the name and by the appointment of ——" (here follows the name of the Church), "I affix my signature to the above articles and resolutions now read." The Rev. P. G. McGregor, of the Synod of the Lower Provinces, the oldest of the moderators in point of ordination, then declared the Union consummated in the following terms:

The moderators of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, and of the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces, having signed the terms of union in the name of their respective churches, I declare these churches do form one Church, to be known and designated as the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

The Rev. John Cook, D. D., Principal of Morrin College, Quebec, was chosen Moderator of the Assembly of the united Church. The Assembly the next day addressed itself to the business of adjusting the organization of the Church. Five synods were constituted, to be known as the Synods of the Maritime Provinces, of Montreal and Ottawa, of Toronto, of Hamilton and London, and of Manitoba. It was argued that the next General Assembly should consist of all the ministers and elders of the Church. A committee was appointed to prepare a draft act for the future organization of the General Assembly, to be presented for the consideration of the presbyteries. A standing committee was elected, to be charged with the consideration of ecclesiastical procedure, parliamentary legislation, synodical functions, financial, missionary, and other schemes, to meet in Montreal, on the ensuing 1st of September, and to report to the next General Assembly.

VIII. Church of Scotland.—The *General Assembly* of the Established Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, May 20th. The Rev. Dr. James Sellar was chosen moderator. The Committee on Christian Life and Work reported that returns had been received from 711 parishes, which showed that, out of a population of 1,386,077, 681,635 belonged to the Established Church; and that 1,121 parishes and chapels had voluntarily contributed £272,588 during the year, or £41,706 more than had been reported the year before by 1,171 parishes.

IX. Free Church of Scotland.—The *General Assembly* of the Free Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, May 20th. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Stuart, of Edinburgh, convener of the Jewish Mission, was chosen moderator. The financial report showed the income of the several funds of the Church from March 31, 1874, to March 31, 1875, to have been: of the sustentation fund, £163,168; of the local building fund, £61,631; of the congregational fund, £158,906; of the fund for missions and education, £93,857; miscellaneous, £47,862: total, £525,424. The exhibit showed a total increase for the year of £14,340. The report of the colleges stated that during the last session 116 students had attended in Edinburgh, 56 in Glasgow, and 22 in Aberdeen. Report was made that the Reformed Presbyterian Church was prepared to accept the formula of the Free Church, with reference to union. A committee was appointed to prepare an overture on the subject, to be submitted to the presbyteries.

X. Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland.—The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland met at Glasgow, early in May. The number of members of the Church was reported to be 57,335; and the contributions for the year, for all purposes, had been £13,724. The previous Synod had taken steps toward negotiation for union with the Free Church of Scotland. It was now de-

cided, by a vote of 56 to 4, to unite with that Church, if no objection was interposed on its part.

XI. United Presbyterian Church in Scotland.—The statistical reports of this Church, made to the General Synod in May, showed it to have 616 congregations, 187,761 members, 11,857 Sunday-school teachers, and 84,224 scholars in Sunday-schools. The total income of the Church during the past year had been £364,023; of this amount, £346,934 were from sources rated as "ordinary" ones; £260,990 of it were contributed for congregational, and £85,943 for benevolent missionary purposes. The average ratio of contributions through the Church was reckoned to be £1 17*s.* per member. Six hundred ministers were enjoying an average stipend of £240 sterling a year. In the ten years ending December 31, 1874, the Church had raised an aggregate of £3,901,297 from voluntary contributions.

XII. English Presbyterian Church.—The following statistics of this Church were reported at the meeting of the Synod, May 3d: Number of charges, 153; of ministers, 138; of communicants, 26,856; of Sunday-school teachers, 2,935; of Sunday-school scholars, 27,784. The total income of the Church for the year was £95,791. The following items of receipts were specifically given: for stipends, £34,739; for the college, £1.668; for the sustentation fund, £16,531 (making an equal dividend of £150); for the Continental Mission, £269; for the church-building fund, £2,629; for the debt-extinction fund, £3,757.

XIII. Irish Presbyterian Church.—The statistical reports of this Church, as presented to the General Assembly in June, showed the number of communicants to be 109,156. The entire amount raised for all church purposes was £142,459,155, or £6,310 more than were raised the preceding year. The amount of church debts was £53,519, an increase of £9,-138.

The Assembly unanimously resolved to adhere firmly to the principle of united non-sectarian education as opposed to the denominational system, expressed its condemnation of the proposal to establish non-vested training-colleges, and approved the model schools as being the essential and most valuable part of the national system. Favorable reports were received from the Belfast and Derry Colleges.

XIV. Alliance of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches.—A delegate meeting of the several branches of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches in America was held in the city of New York, in December, 1874, to consider the subject of a Federal Union of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches of the World. This meeting appointed a committee to prepare a draft for a constitution for the proposed confederation, to be considered at the General Conference of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, to be held in London on the 21st of July, 1875. The committee held its final meeting April 20th, when a *draft of a proposed constitution of a confederation of Reformed Churches holding to the Presbyterian system* was submitted and unanimously approved. Several of the most important points in this draft were embodied in the constitution ultimately adopted in London.

A meeting for the organization of an alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the world, holding to the Presbyterian system, was held in London, July 20th to 23d. The following churches were represented, either by delegates or by letters approving the movement, viz.: the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America; the Presbyterian Church of the United States (Southern); the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Old School) of the United States; the Reformed Church in America; the Presbyterian Church in England; the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England; the Calvinistic Methodists of North and South Wales; the Established Church of Scotland; the Free Church of Scotland; the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland; the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland; the Presbyterian Church of Ireland; the Presbyterian Church of Canada; the Evangelical French Church of Canada; the Presbyterian Church of Otago, New Zealand; the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, Australia; the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales; the Reformed Church of France; the Missionary Church of Belgium; the Evangelical Church of the Canton de Vaud; the Evangelical Church of Neufchâtel; the Waldensian Church of Italy; the Protestant Church of Spain; the Free Church of Germany; the old Reformed Church of Betheim, East Friesland. A letter of sympathy was also read from representatives of the Hungarian Reformed Churches. About ninety delegates were actually present, and took part in the proceedings. The Rev. James McCosh, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., was chosen moderator of the meeting, and ultimately President of the Alliance.

The following constitution for the Alliance was unanimously adopted:

GENERAL PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, Churches holding the Reformed faith, and organized on Presbyterian principles, are found, though under a variety of names, in different parts of the world; and—

Whereas, Many of those were long wont to maintain close relations, but are at present united by no visible bond, whether of fellowship or of work; and—

Whereas, In the providence of God the time seems to have come when they may all more fully manifest their essential oneness, have closer communion with each other, and promote great causes by joint action:

It is agreed to form a Presbyterian Alliance to meet in General Council from time to time, in order to confer upon matters of common interest, and to further the ends for which the Church has been constituted by her Divine Lord and only King. In forming this Alliance the Presbyterian Churches do not mean to change their fraternal relations with other churches, but will be ready as heretofore to

join with them in Christian fellowship, and in advancing the cause of the Redeemer on the general principle maintained and taught in the Reformed Confession, that the Church of God on earth, though composed of many members, is one body in the Communion of the Holy Ghost, of which body Christ is the Supreme Head, and the Scriptures alone the infallible law.

ARTICLES.

I. DESIGNATION.—This Alliance shall be known as "The Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system."

II. MEMBERSHIP.—Any church organized on Presbyterian principles which holds the supreme authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments in matters of faith and morals, and whose creed is in harmony with the Consensus of the Reformed Confessions, shall be eligible for admission into the Alliance.

III. THE COUNCIL. 1. *Its Meetings.*—The Alliance shall meet in General Council ordinarily once in three years.

2. *Its Constituency.*—The Council shall consist of delegates being ministers and ruling elders appoined by the churches forming the Alliance, the number from each church being regulated by a plan sanctioned by the Council, regard being had generally to the number of congregations in the several churches. The delegates, as far as practicable, to consist of an equal number of ministers and ruling elders. The Council may, on a recommendation of a committee on business, invite Presbyterian brethren not delegates to offer suggestions, to deliver addresses, and to read papers.

3. *Its Powers.*—The Council shall have power to decide upon the applications of churches desiring to join the Alliance; it shall have the power to entertain and consider topics which may be brought before it by any church represented in the Council, or by any member of the Council, on their being transmitted in the manner hereinafter provided; but it shall not interfere with the existing creed or constitution of any church in the Alliance, or with its internal order or external relations.

4. *Its Objects.*—The Council shall consider questions of general interest to the Presbyterian community; it shall seek the welfare of churches, especially such as are weak or persecuted; it shall gather and disseminate information concerning the kingdom of Christ throughout the world; it shall commend the Presbyterian system as Scriptural, and as combining simplicity, efficiency, and adaptation to all times and conditions; it shall also entertain all subjects directly connected with the work of evangelization, such as the relation of the Christian Church to the evangelization of the world, the distribution of mission-work, the combination of church energies, especially in reference to great cities and destitute districts; the training of ministers; the use of the press; colportage; the religious instruction of the young; the sanctification of the Sabbath; systematic beneficence; the suppression of intemperance and other prevailing vices; and the best method of opposing infidelity and Romanism.

5. *Its Methods.*—The Council shall seek to guide and stimulate public sentiment by papers read, by addresses delivered and published, by the circulation of information respecting the allied churches and their missions, by the exposition of Scriptural principles and by defenses of the truth, by communicating the minutes of its proceedings to the supreme courts of the churches forming the Alliance, and by such other action as is in accordance with its constitution and objects.

6. *Committee on Business.*—The Council at each general meeting shall appoint a Committee on Business, through which all commissions and notices of subjects proposed to be discussed shall pass. The committee appointed at one general meeting shall act provisionally so far as is necessary in preparing for the following meeting.

IV. CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.—No change shall be made in this constitution except on a motion made at one general meeting of Council, not objected to by a majority of the churches, and carried by a two-thirds vote at the next general meeting.

The first meeting of the Council was appointed to be held at Edinburgh on the first Tuesday in July, 1876.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. *The Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Directory* for 1876 gives the following statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, China, Japan, and Africa, for 1874–'75:

DIOCESES AND MISSIONS.	Confirmations.	Communicants.	Contributions.
Alabama	266	3,575	$44,922 75
Albany	1,041	.....	191,555 10
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....
California	322	2,520	118,399 85
Central New York	830	10,315	209,170 [illegible]
Central Pennsylvania	628	6,838	220,454 [illegible]
Connecticut	1,004	17,527	422,289 [illegible]
Delaware	185	1,891	27,964 [illegible]
Easton	175	2,227	38,329 [illegible]
Florida	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac	198	1,341	29,106 [illegible]
Georgia	420	3,968	66,864 [illegible]
Illinois	211	7,199	144,167 [illegible]
Indiana	206	3,272	108,767 [illegible]
Iowa	81	3,251	63,420 [illegible]
Kansas	70	1,100	6,344 [illegible]
Kentucky	895	4,064	707,645 [illegible]
Long Island	1,216	12,821	476,895 [illegible]
Louisiana	288	3,778	64,928 [illegible]
Maine	182	2,014	42,975 [illegible]
Maryland	1,190	16,828	381,622 [illegible]
Massachusetts	1,154	18,071	532,968 [illegible]
Michigan	613	5,551	155,610 [illegible]
Minnesota	306	3,568	84,297 [illegible]
Mississippi	250	1,669	20,973 [illegible]
Missouri	449	4,882	116,002 [illegible]
Nebraska	288	1,200	.....
New Hampshire	178	1,706	16,198 [illegible]
New Jersey	602	6,445	207,871 [illegible]
New York	2,268	28,959	.....
North Carolina	572	4,211	46,749 [illegible]
Northern New Jersey	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	52	5,951	95,434 [illegible]
Pennsylvania	1,788	20,906	928,719 [illegible]
Pittsburg	558	4,586	143,242 [illegible]
Rhode Island	408	5,481	160,267 [illegible]
South Carolina	369	4,439	75,[illegible]
Southern Ohio	91	4,171	62,864 [illegible]
Tennessee	376	3,699	44,132 [illegible]
Texas	232	1,783	47,225 [illegible]
Vermont	255	2,846	43,747 [illegible]
Virginia	1,009	11,925	194,225 [illegible]
Western Michigan	231	2,626	96,425 [illegible]
Western New York	563	9,602	159,565 [illegible]
Wisconsin	375	3,858	54,728 [illegible]
Oregon and Washington mission	103	742	26,426 [illegible]
Dakota mission	11	167	1,[illegible]
Colorado and Wyoming	57	708	5,067 [illegible]
Nevada	41	300	23,923 [illegible]
Montana, Idaho, and Utah	52	450	21,576 [illegible]
Indian missionary jurisdiction of Nebraska	12	404	.....
African missions	..	297	[illegible]
China missions	25	170	.....
Japan missions	15	20	.....
Missionary district of Northern Texas	43	389	4,029 [illegible]
Missionary district of Western Texas	56	445	12,[illegible]
Total	22,095	261,008	$6,[illegible]

Number of bishops, 57; of bishops-elect, 3; of priests and deacons, 3,122; of baptisms, 38,053; of candidates for orders, 298; of or-

dinations of deacons, 110; of ordinations of priests, 122; of Sunday-school teachers, 23,448; of Sunday-school scholars, 235,943.

The *Church Almanac* of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society gives the following totals: Number of dioceses, 45; of missionary districts, 10; of bishops, 57; of bishops-elect, 5; of priests and deacons, 3,130; of ordinations of deacons, 101; of ordinations of priests, 114; of candidates for orders, 322; of baptisms, 38,675; of confirmations, 22,503; of communicants, 265,357; of Sunday-school teachers, 23,340; of Sunday-school scholars, 218,400; amount of contributions, $6,851,983.27.

The *Journal* of the Triennial General Convention of 1874 (first published in August, 1875) gives the following elaborate summary of the statistics of this Church as they were reported to the General Convention in October, 1874:

Number of dioceses		41
Number of missionary jurisdictions		8
Number of bishops and clergy		3,086
Number of lay readers in twenty-one dioceses and six missionary jurisdictions		598
Number of candidates for holy orders in thirty-seven dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions		333
Deacons ordained in thirty-eight dioceses and four missionary jurisdictions		410
Present number of deacons in thirty-eight dioceses and six missionary jurisdictions		278
Priests ordained in thirty-eight dioceses and four missionary jurisdictions		310
Present number of priests in thirty-eight dioceses and eight missionary jurisdictions		2,580
Whole number of parishes in thirty-eight dioceses and four missionary jurisdictions		2,741
Number of missions in thirty-two dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions		918
Churches consecrated in thirty-seven dioceses and three missionary jurisdictions		204
Whole number of churches and chapels in thirty-four dioceses and eight missionary jurisdictions		2,621
Number of rectories in thirty-three dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions		763
Number of families in twenty-two dioceses and three missionary jurisdictions		76,080
Number of souls in sixteen dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction		241,393
Baptisms reported in 1871–'74:		
Infants in thirty-nine dioceses and seven missionary jurisdictions	95,164	
Adults in same	22,120	
Total baptisms		122,640
Confirmations in forty dioceses and seven missionary jurisdictions		73,270
Marriages in forty dioceses and seven missionary jurisdictions		33,052
Burials in thirty-nine dioceses and seven missionary jurisdictions		59,738
Communicants added in twenty-three dioceses and three missionary jurisdictions		42,331
Communicants died in eighteen dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions		4,423
Present number of communicants in forty dioceses and eight missionary jurisdictions		282,359
Number of Sunday-school teachers in thirty-eight dioceses and four missionary jurisdictions		32,920
Number of Sunday-school scholars in forty dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions		301,587
Number of parish-school teachers in twenty-four dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions		2,500
Number of parish-school scholars in twenty-four dioceses and five missionary jurisdictions		36,943
Number of church hospitals in seventeen dioceses and three missionary jurisdictions		34
Number of church orphan asylums in twenty dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction		33
Number of church homes in seventeen dioceses		25
Number of academic institutes in twenty-seven dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions		48
Number of collegiate institutes in sixteen dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions		19
Number of theological institutes in fifteen dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions		17
Number of other institutes in twelve dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions		66
Communion alms reported in thirty-one dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction		$536,317 98
Episcopal fund, total income in thirty-five dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction		442,136 20
Diocesan expenditures, convention, etc., in thirty-six dioceses		199,564 21
Offerings for diocesan missions in thirty-five dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction		456,417 25
Offerings for domestic missions in thirty-four dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions		496,527 10
Offerings for home missions for colored people in twenty-one dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction		34,494 52
Offerings for Indian missions in sixteen dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction		64,472 23
Offerings for foreign missions in thirty-two dioceses and two missionary jurisdictions		231,701 76
Offerings for education of the ministry in thirty dioceses		170,031 00
Offerings for aged and infirm clergy fund in twenty-four dioceses and one missionary jurisdiction		125,522 02
Offerings for widows and orphans of clergy in seven dioceses		35,398 33
Offerings for other and miscellaneous charities in nineteen dioceses		830,816 98
Total of charitable offerings and income in thirty-nine dioceses and seven missionary jurisdictions		11,622,836 77
Total of salaries and parochial expenses in twenty-five dioceses		6,400,167 88
Total of religious contributions in thirty-nine dioceses and seven missionary jurisdictions		17,964,024 65
Number of parishes not reporting in eighteen dioceses		303

The General Convention of 1874 authorized the formation of a new diocese out of the southern part of the Diocese of Ohio. The primary convention of the new diocese met at Columbus, Ohio, January 13th and 14th. It decided that the name of the diocese should be the *Diocese of Southern Ohio*, and chose the Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, D. D., of Philadelphia, to be its bishop. Some objection was made to the suitableness of Dr. Jaggar, on the ground that he had at one time expressed his sympathy with the Rev. Charles E. Cheney, of Chicago, in his scruples against the use in the baptismal formula of the words implying the doctrine of baptismal regeneration; but it was shown that this sympathy was expressed while Mr. Cheney still professed to be loyal to the Church, and before the formal censures were pronounced against him. Dr. Jaggar's name went before the standing committee of the dioceses for confirmation at the same time with that of Dr. DeKoven, Bishop-elect of Illinois His election was approved, and he was consecrated at Philadelphia, April 28th.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington having declined the bishopric of *Iowa*, to which he was elected in 1874, a special session of the diocesan convention of that diocese was held at Cedar Rapids, May 25th. The Rev. James Houston Eggleston, D. D., of the Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, Pa., was elected bishop. The validity of the election was disputed by a considerable part of the convention on account of some alleged irregularity in the proceedings. The opposers of Dr. Eggleston addressed a protest against his confirmation to the Standing Committee. His election, however, received the approval of a large number of the commit-

tee, but toward the end of November Dr. Eggleston withdrew from any further consideration of the subject.

The General Convention of 1874 having authorized the formation of a new diocese out of the northeastern part of the Diocese of Wisconsin, a primary convention met at Fond du Lac, January 7th. It was decided to call the new diocese the *Diocese of Fond du Lac.* After eight ballotings, the Rev. Leighton Coleman, of Toledo, Ohio, received the unanimous vote of both orders for bishop, and was declared duly elected. He, however, declined to accept the offer. The Diocesan Convention met again at Fond du Lac, June 9th, and elected as bishop the Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, of Christ Church, Louisville, Ky. Mr. Shipman declined to serve. A third meeting of the convention was held at Green Bay, Wis., September 15th. The Rev. Henry Hobart Brown, D. D., of Cohoes, N. Y., was elected bishop. He accepted his election, and was confirmed by the Standing Committee, and he was consecrated bishop at St. John's Church, Cohoes, December 15th.

The General Convention of 1874 having refused to approve the election of the Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., as *Bishop of Illinois*, a special session of the Diocesan Convention of that diocese met on the 3d of February to elect a bishop. The Rev. J. DeKoven, D. D., appeared on the third ballot to have received the majority of the votes of the clergy and the lay delegates, and was declared elected. A strong opposition to Dr. DeKoven existed in the convention and the diocese, and in the Church at large, based upon the fact that he was generally regarded as the most advanced leader of the ritualistic party in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He had indeed placed himself on record in the General Convention of 1871 by making the formal declaration for the assured purpose of expressly defining his views: "I believe in the 'Real, Actual Presence of our Lord under the form of bread and wine upon the altars of our churches.' I myself adore, and would, if it were necessary or my duty, teach my people to adore Christ present in the elements under the form of bread and wine." The validity of Dr. DeKoven's election was, moreover, disputed on the ground that he had not received a lawful majority of the votes of the lay deputies. One vote, classed as "divided" on the final ballot, was not counted in the summary, whereas it was held that it should have been taken account of in making the estimate of the number "necessary to a choice." Furthermore, the chancellor of the diocese and the chancellor of the cathedral, holding seats in the convention by the canons, were allowed to vote, and their votes were included in declaring the result, whereas the constitution of the diocese required that the lay delegates be representatives of congregations in union with the convention, and chosen by the vestry or congregations of their churches, conditions which were not fulfilled in the case of the officers named. A protest, based upon these grounds, was drawn up, and signed by the opponents of Dr. DeKoven in the convention, and forwarded to each of the standing committees of the dioceses to whom the name of the bishop-elect had to be submitted for approval. The decision of the Standing Committee was adverse to the ratification of the election of Dr. DeKoven. The convention met for the third time to elect a bishop, at Chicago, September 14th. Dr. DeKoven declined to be a candidate again, and the convention adopted the following protest against the action of the standing committees in refusing to ratify the nomination of Dr. DeKoven:

Whereas, The Rev. James DeKoven, Warden of Racine College, has addressed to the Diocese of Illinois a communication calm, dignified, and eloquent, full of tenderness, pathos, and power, in which, after defining clearly and distinctly his doctrinal views, and professing his unswerving loyalty to the Church, he withdrew his name as Bishop-elect of the Diocese of Illinois; and—

Whereas, The communication will be spread upon the minutes of the convention:

Therefore be it resolved, That this convention hereby records its solemn disapproval of any constitutions or canons, or any construction of constitution or canon, that puts it in the power of the Standing Committee, composed of clergymen and laymen, to sit in judgment upon its doctrinal views or upon the life and manners of our bishop-elect, deeming such constitution and canons inconsistent with the law of the Church catholic, and in contradiction of that principle of the common law that a man can only be judged by his peers

Resolved, That this convention further records the extension of its unchanged confidence in the entire soundness in the faith, the unshaken loyalty to the Church, and the eminent fitness for the episcopate of the Rev. James DeKoven, D D., Warden of Racine College, who was, at the special convention in February last, elected to the vacant episcopate of this diocese.

The convention then elected as bishop the Rev. W. E. McLaren, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. McLaren accepted; his election was confirmed by the Standing Committee, and he was consecrated bishop in the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, Chicago, December 8th.

The Rev. W. E. McLaren, Bishop-elect of Illinois, had been but four years in the Protestant Episcopal Church when he was elected bishop. He was born at Geneva, N. Y., about 1831. He was graduated from the Allegheny Theological Seminary, Pittsburg, Pa., in 1860, and entered the Presbyterian ministry in that city. He afterward went to South America as a missionary. In 1867 he was settled over a Presbyterian Church at Peoria, Ill. In 1872 he joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, was ordained to the ministry of the same, and became rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio. He preached a short time in Detroit, Mich., and was for a few years one of the editors of the *Cleveland Plaindealer*.

A *Board of Inquiry*, drawn by the presiding bishop of the House of Bishops, met at Balti-

more, Md., June 29th, to investigate charges for neglect of duty which had been made against the Right Rev. William R. Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland. The Rev. C. B. Perry, assistant rector, and the Rev. Joseph Richey, rector of Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore, were presented to Bishop Whittingham, by the Standing Committee of the diocese, the first on the 4th, the second on the 5th of February, 1875, for violation of their ordination vows and of the articles of religion of the Church by offering prayers for the dead. The complaint alleged that the bishop had refused to bring the accused parties to trial. He was therefore presented for trial according to the canons of the Church, upon the complaint of two clergymen and five laymen of his diocese. It was shown before the Board of Inquiry, on behalf of the bishop, that he had, previous to the presentation of the charges against the clergymen, admonished and rebuked them because of their practices and teachings, and had obtained their written promise that they would not so offend again. He had been advised by counsel that he had by such action satisfied the demand of the law; and it was further affirmed in his behalf that he had not intentionally or willfully violated the canons of his diocese. The Board of Inquiry, after spending four days in consideration of the subject, decided, by a vote of nine to four, that, from the evidence before them, there were not, in their opinion, sufficient grounds to put Bishop Whittingham upon trial. Their decision was accompanied by a resolution, instructing the president of the board to accompany the charges and certificate of refusal of the board to make presentment against the bishop with a statement of their "unanimous and emphatic condemnation of the alleged acts and teachings of the Revs. Joseph Richey and Calbraith B. Perry, of Mount Calvary Church, set forth and complained of in the presentment made against them by the Standing Committee to their bishop, and for which they have been admonished." This resolution was adopted unanimously. The Board of Inquiry was constituted of two ministers and two laymen each of the Dioceses of Maryland, Virginia, Central Pennsylvania, and Pittsburg.

A special meeting of the *House of Bishops* of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in New York City, October 28th. Presiding Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presided and delivered the opening address. The principal business before it was the election of missionary bishops for foreign dioceses of the Church. The Rev. S. I. J. Scherenschewsky, D. D., was elected Missionary Bishop of China. Dr. Scherenschewsky declined to accept the office. The Rev. William H. Clarke, D. D., of Augusta, Ga., was elected Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas. The House also considered the subject of establishing covenant relations with a branch of the Church in Mexico. A commission representing the Protestant Episcopal Church had visited Mexico to inquire into the condition of the Church in that country. They reported that a church had been formed there recognizing the episcopate of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and seeking further organization under its care. They also laid before the House a formal covenant, or articles of agreement, between the bishops and "the Mexican branch of the Catholic Church of our Lord Jesus Christ militant upon earth" (the title assumed by the Mexican Church at its synodical meeting in August, 1875). The House of Bishops agreed to the ratification of the articles of agreement, authorized a commission to be appointed with full authority to represent them in conclusive action, and empowered the commission to correspond with the representatives of the Mexican Church, in order to a final ratification of the articles, and also to examine and report upon the evidence of election and testimonials of qualifications of the person or persons who may be presented by the Mexican Church for ordination to the episcopate. The presiding bishop was empowered, upon the recommendation of the commission, to take steps for the consecration of the persons so presented as bishops.

The Rev. S. I. J. Scherenschewsky, D. D., elected Missionary Bishop of China, has been laboring continuously in China for fifteen years, with great industry and success. He assisted in translating the New Testament into the mandarin or court language of the Chinese; then undertook, single-handed, the translation of the Old Testament into the same dialect, and completed it.

The Rev. William H. Clarke, D. D., elected Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, is a native of New England, and a graduate of Yale College and the General Theological Seminary. The early part of his ministry was passed in educational work in Maryland and elsewhere. He was at the time of his election rector of St. Paul's Church, Augusta, Ga.

The second *Annual Congress* of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Philadelphia, November 9th, and continued in session four days. The Right Rev. William B. Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, presided. He made an opening address, in which he gave a history of the Congresses of the Church of England, after the plan of which the present body was organized, and stated the purpose of the Congress. It was, he said—

> To gather light from all points, and reflect it in all quarters. It seeks breadth of view as well as depth of thought. It is neither defensive nor oppressive; it is designed to cultivate personal and official toleration and charity for widely-differing opinions, to make men look each other in the face who have hitherto stood back to back. A Church Congress has no official status; it is purely the outcome of the popular mind.

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, made some remarks at the opening communion service, in

which he characterized the Congress as "a gathering of clergy and laity from all quarters, representing all shades of opinion that are tolerated within the Church." The regular sessions of the Congress were occupied in the reading of papers, and volunteer discussions upon a list of topics which had been previously prepared, as follows: First day, Tuesday, November 9th: *Ultramontanism and Civil Authority.*—Papers and addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Francis Wharton, D. D., LL. D.; Clement M. Butler, D. D.; George Zabriskie Gray, William Chauncey Langdon, and the Rev. Isidore Mombert, D. D., of Dresden, Germany. *Ministrations of the Church to the Working-Classes.*—Papers and addresses by the Rev. John Vaughan Lewis, D. D.; Henry Pellew, Esq.; the Rev. J. H. Reylance, D. D., of New York; Mr. Samuel Wagner, Mr. William Welsh, Mr. Russell Sturgis, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the Rev. Hugh Ray Scott, and the Rev. A. S. Woode. Second day, Wednesday, November 10th: *The Best Method of procuring and preparing Candidates for the Ministry.*—Papers and addresses by the Rev. Messrs. N. H. Schenck, D. D., and E. B. Boggs, D. D.; Bishop Garrett, of Northern Texas, and Whipple, of Minnesota; the Rev. Messrs. T. F. Fales, D. D.; Edward Sullivan, S. T. D.; Robert C. Mattuck, J. F. Garrison, M. D.; the Rev. Drs. Harwood and C. K. Nelson. *Church Music.*—Papers and addresses by the Rev. Messrs. E. N. Potter, D. D.; W. H. Cooke, J. W. Shackleford, George D. Wildes, D.D.; W. Ryce Morrow and J. Vaughan Lewis, D. D. Third day, Thursday, November 11th: *Nature and Extent of Episcopal Authority.*—Papers and addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D.; John Fulton, D. D.; J. F. Garrison, M. D.; C. K. Nelson, D. D.; D. R. Goodwin, D. D.; E. A. Washburn, D. D.; the Rev. Dr. Harwood, the Rev. Mr. Bolman, and the Rev. J. Vaughan Lewis, D. D. *The Parochial System and Hall Preaching.*—Papers and addresses by the Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Bishop of Central New York; Mr. Francis Wells; the Rev. Messrs. Edward B. Boggs, D. D.; Julius H. Ward, Julius E. Grammar, D. D.; S. H. Tyng, D. D.; and the Rev. Dr. Langdon. *Bible Revision.*—Papers and addresses by the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware; the Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Western New York; the Rev. Messrs. William Kirkus, LL. B.; G. Emlen Hare, D. D., LL. D.; Samuel I. J. Scherenschewsky, D. D. Fourth day, Friday, November 12th: *The Mutual Relations of Christian Theology and Natural Science.*—Papers and addresses by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D.; the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island; the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. Leeds, the Rev. Messrs. William Newton, D. D., and C. S. Bates; J. F. Garrison, M. D.; E. N. Potter, D. D.; the Rev. Drs. Sullivan and Gallaudet. *The Best Method of promoting Spiritual Life.*—Papers and addresses by the Rev. Messrs L. W. Bancroft, D. D.; Phillips Brooks, the Right Rev. Alexander S. Garrett, D. D., Bishop of Northern Texas; the Hon. J. W. Andrews, the Rev. John H. Elliott, D. D. The Congress was well attended; it embraced representatives of all shades of doctrine in the Church, and the proceedings were satisfactory to all who participated in them.

The sixteenth anniversary of the *American Church Missionary Society* was held in Philadelphia, November 12th. The home-mission field of the society embraced nineteen States and Territories of the United States. Its foreign field was the republic of Mexico. Fifty-five missionaries had been commissioned; forty-three remained in service at the close of the year. The missions in the city of Mexico had increased from three to seven, and in the whole country the number of organized congregations connected with the Church of Jesus had increased from twenty-seven to fifty-seven, with more than six thousand regular attendants upon worship. The Church of Jesus had organized a society, called "The Christian Society of Mexico," to which it had intrusted the supervision of a large part of its work. The society had a depository of Bibles and evangelical publications on the principal street of the city of Mexico; had charge of nine day-schools, attended by more than two hundred children; and had established an orphanage in the building formerly occupied by the Roman Catholic Convent of San Antonio Abad, in the city of Mexico.

The ninth annual *Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in Hayti* was held at Port-au-Prince, in May, Bishop Hally presiding. It ratified the covenant, or Ecclesiastical Convention, concluded with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and adopted a constitution for a national Church, with a prologue and devices. The constitution and accompanying documents, having received episcopal approbation, were publicly promulgated upon the adjournment of the convention, May 26th.

PRUSSIA, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the German Empire. King, William I., German Emperor and King of Prussia (*see* GERMANY). The Prussian ministry was, in 1875, composed as follows: President, Prince von Bismarck, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister for the Duchy of Lauenburg; Vice-President, Camphausen, Minister of Finances; Count zu Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior; Dr. Leonhardt, Minister of Justice; Dr. Falk, Minister of Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs; General von Kamecke, Minister of War; Dr. Achenbach, Minister of Commerce, Trades, and Public Works; Dr. Friedenthal, Minister of Agricultural Affairs.

According to the budget for the year 1874, the revenue and expenditures were as follows (value expressed in marks; 1 mark = 23 cents):

REVENUE.

Ministry of Finances	354,565,741
Ministry of Commerce	289,090,926
Ministry of State	473,800
Ministry of Justice	42,676,000
Ministry of the Interior	2,836,946
Ministry of Agriculture	3,490,780
Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	1,364,726
Total	694,498,919

EXPENDITURES.

I. Ordinary Expenditures:	
Costs of administration	275,920,381
Charges on consolidated debt	60,811,280
Administrative expenditures	276,954,785
Total ordinary expenditures	613,686,446
II. Extraordinary Expenditures	80,812,473
Total of all expenditures	694,498,919

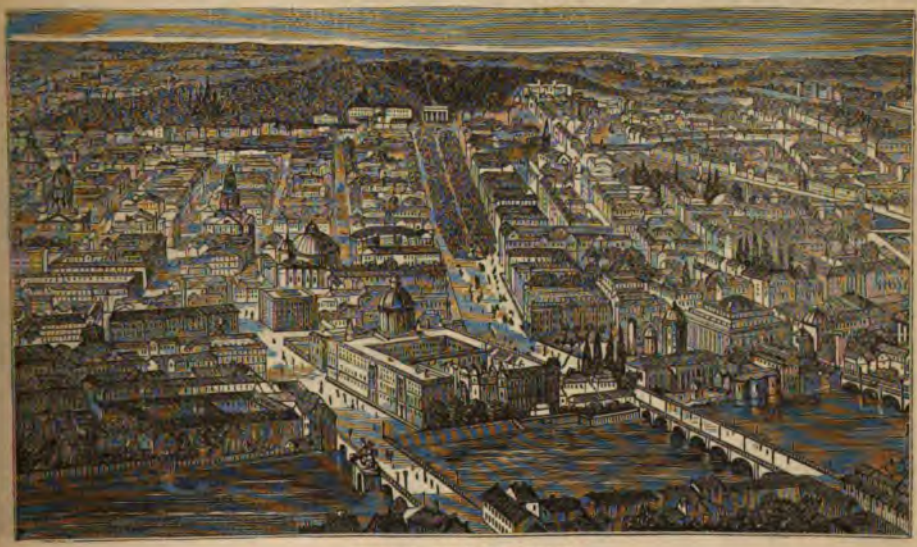
The public debt, according to the budget of 1875 (end of the year 1874), was as follows:

I. Interest-bearing Debt:		
1. Of the old provinces	799,853,341	
2. Of the new provincesm	99,433,767	
3. Floating debt	30,000,000	
		929,287,108
II. Rentes		28,500,000
III. Debt bearing no Interest		56,440,699
Total		1,014,227,807

The following table exhibits the rapid reduction of the public debt of Prussia during the last two years:

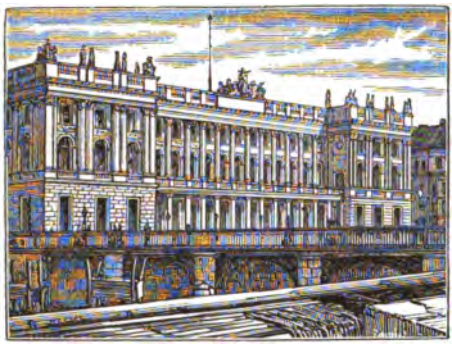
YEARS.	Capital.	Interest.
Total debt, end of 1874	1,014,227,807	38,927,635
" " 1873	1,081,382,307	41,476,494
" " 1872	1,317,888,534	51,073,287

The session of the Prussian Diet was opened on January 16th, by the Vice-President of the Ministry, Camphausen. The opening speech declared that many of the bills which would be submitted to the Diet were of unusual importance. This was especially the case with those regulating the legal condition of the Catholic Church, and those introducing the principle of self-government into the administration of districts and provinces. The condition of the finances was represented as extremely favorable, and as allowing an increase of the salaries of clergymen and teachers. The session lasted until June 15th. At first it seemed that the bills relating to the organization of provincial and circle diets would be the most prominent, but the conflict between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church steadily increased so much that it engaged the attention of all parties of the Diet, in preference to any other question. In regard to the former question, the Government agreed, on the whole, with the Liberal party and the majority of the Diet. On several questions there was, however, a difference of opinion between the Government and the Diet and between the two Houses of the Diet. The Government favored the postponement of the introduction of the new "*Kreisordnung*," or organization of circles (the administrative subdivisions of provinces), which in the five eastern provinces of Prussia has been carried through, into Westphalia and the Rhine Province, on the ground that there it might give still greater strength to the powerful Ultramontane party. The House of Deputies, however, did not approve of this plan, and on February 11th adopted, by 292 against 28 votes, a motion by Prof. Virchow (of the Party of Progress), to extend the *Kreisordnung* to the two western provinces. In the discussion of the *Provincialordnung*, the two Houses chiefly differed in regard to the organization of the provincial council, or committee, which is to represent the provincial Diet in questions relating to the



GENERAL VIEW OF BERLIN.

administration of the province. The Lower House desired a provincial committee wholly elected by the Diet; the Upper House substituted for this a provincial council consisting of four members elected by the Diet, of the Oberpräsident (chief president) of the province, who is to preside, and two other administrative officers appointed by the Government. Finally, a compromise was agreed upon, according to which the provincial council will consist of the Oberpräsident, one other appointed member who must have the qualification for judge, and five elected members of the Diet. This compromise was adopted in the



THE EXCHANGE, BERLIN.

House of Deputies on June 10th by 213 against 148 votes, and on June 12th by a large majority in the House of Lords.

The first of the bills concerning the Roman Catholic Church of Prussia came up for discussion on February 16th; its title is "A law for the management of the property of the Catholic Church." It provides for an election of church-wardens in each parish by the congregation, the number to be fixed by the bishop, in conjunction with the Government. This body can be called together at any time, either by the bishop or the Landrath, or, in cities, by the mayor, or by one-half of the board, or by the congregation. A second act was introduced on the 3d of March, and like the former bears the name of Dr. Falk. It is entitled "An act concerning the suppression of the payment of the state aid to the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy." It absolutely suspends such payments, but the suspension is to be removed as soon as the archbishop, bishop, or priest, pledges himself in writing to obey the laws of the state. The revocation of such a pledge, once given, is to involve dismissal from office by judicial sentence, and incapacity for the exercise of the office hereafter. Another bill submitted by the Government provided for the suppression of the Prussian monasteries. Finally, the Government proposed to the Diet the abrogation of those clauses of the constitution which allow the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious bodies with their superiors, and freedom of clerical appointments. All these bills were adopted by both Houses of the Diet by large majorities. In the Lower House, all the parties except the Catholic "Centre" and the Poles supported the Government; in the Upper House, the number of the ultra-conservative Protestant noblemen who voted with Catholics was reduced to about a dozen. The Diet also adopted a bill regulating the affairs of the Old Catholics, and in particular their claims to a fair proportion of the Catholic Church property.

The discussion of these ecclesiastical bills was greatly embittered, and the union of all the parties, except the Catholic, in the support of the Government was greatly strengthened by a papal encyclical, dated February 5th, in which the ecclesiastical bills passed and promulgated in the preceding years were declared null and void. Even a number of Roman Catholic members of the Diet issued a joint declaration against the encyclical, saying:

> We most emphatically deny that the Church laws of the German Empire and of the Prussian state entirely subvert the divine constitution of the Church and nullify the inviolable prerogatives of the bishops, and most solemnly protest against all the principles set forth in the encyclical which jeopardize the authority, the constitution, and the existence of the state; and especially against the prerogative claimed for the Pope of declaring constitutionally enacted laws null and void. It is, on the contrary, our conviction that the teachings of the Catholic Church expressly enjoin upon every Catholic to recognize as binding and to obey state laws which have been constitutionally enacted.

While the immense majority of the lower clergy also sided with the bishops, and a number of them shared the imprisonment of the bishops, there was, on the other hand, quite a number of priests, including even several canons of Cologne and Breslau, who announced

THE ROYAL LIBRARY, BERLIN.

to the Government their submission to all the ecclesiastical laws, and thus secured the payment of their salaries. As this act was severely censured by the majority of priests and laymen, the Prussian Government ordered that declarations of submission by Catholic clergy-

men to the new laws should be kept strictly secret.

The Catholic bishops held in March another conference at Fulda. They resolved to address a petition to the Emperor William in person, remonstrating against the withdrawal of the state grants, to the maintenance of which they declared the honor of Prussia was pledged. They also protested against being required to obey unconditionally the state laws. The ministers authorized by the Emperor replied, expressing regret that the bishops should object to obey laws which were always obeyed in other countries, and adding that the bishops would have preserved the Fatherland from peace-disturbing confusion if they had remained faithful to their own convictions and to the warnings which they proclaimed before the Vatican Council.

The Prussian Government, in the progress of the conflict, remained as unyielding as the Pope. Several bishops were imprisoned, and the Bishops of Paderborn and Breslau were deposed for disobeying the laws of the state, and in the course of the year proceedings were also instituted against the Bishop of Treves and the Archbishop of Cologne. The Bishops of Paderborn and Breslau and the Archbishop of Cologne left the Prussian territory and attempted to administer their dioceses from abroad through unknown delegates. Only to one of the new laws respecting the administration of Church and diocesan property did the bishops resolve to submit, and accordingly Church councils, consisting exclusively of laymen, were chosen in all the Catholic congregations of the kingdom for the administration of the parochial property. The result of their election showed that the overwhelming majority of the Catholic population of Prussia sided with the bishops. The excitement among the Catholic population led to several riots. In the province of Prussia a priest who had made his submission to the ecclesiastical laws was mobbed; and in Königshütte, Silesia, the public school was invaded by a crowd of furious women who had heard that their children were to be made Old Catholics. In the large cities, the policy of the Government had, however, many steadfast supporters among the wealthy and educated classes. Dr. Falk, the Minister of Public Worship, and author of all the ecclesiastical laws, on a tour which he made in July through the Rhine Province, met with an enthusiastic reception in all the Catholic cities, and the Council of Cologne conferred upon Prince Bismarck the right of honorary citizenship.

The Prussian Government has for some time been intent upon carrying through the synodal constitution in the United Evangelical Church. To this end synods, consisting of clerical and lay members, are to meet regularly in the circles (*Kreissynoden*) in the provinces (*Provincialsynoden*), and for the entire kingdom (*Generalsynode*). In the Rhine Province and in Westphalia the Protestant state Church has long been in possession of a synodal constitution, but in the eastern provinces the circle synods were not introduced until 1874. The first provincial synods of these provinces met in the spring, 1875. An extraordinary synod, consisting partly of delegates chosen by the provincial synods, and partly of members appointed by the King, met in Berlin; on November 24th, and was closed on December 18th. This synod was to draft a synodal constitution for the Protestant State Church (United Evangelical Church of Prussia). Three large parties were represented in it: the Lutheran, which contends for the strictest adhesion to the Lutheran symbols of that portion of the Church which was originally Lutheran; the Liberal party, which professes the rationalistic view of the "Protestant Union" (*Protestantenverein*); and a middle party, which is anxious to avoid all extremes, and to make it possible for all parties to remain in the Church. This party, which is supported by the entire influence the state Government can bring to bear, was in a majority, and elected, as president of the synod, Count Stolberg Wernigerode, one of the foremost statesmen of Prussia. The draft of the constitution prepared by the majority, when put to the final vote, was adopted by 134 against 62 votes.

The President of the General Synod, Count Otto zu Stolberg-Wernigerode, was born October 30, 1837. He studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg, and, having graduated, he entered the Gardes du Corps as lieutenant, but remained in this position a short time only. Having arrived at majority, he took charge of the large family estates, which had come into his possession in 1854, upon the death of his grandfather. In 1867 he was appointed Oberpräsident of Hanover, which position he filled with great ability up to 1873, when he resigned. A few months before his resignation, he was elected President of the Prussian Herrenhaus in the place of his father, the late Count Eberhard. Early in 1876 he was appointed German embassador at the court of Vienna.

Rudolph von Bennigsen, First President of the House of Deputies, was born in 1824. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Second Chamber of Hanover, where he was, up to 1866, the leader of the Democratic party. In 1859 he issued, with others, a declaration, that the Federal Constitution of Germany no longer sufficed, and that a Parliament and a strong central power were needed. This was followed in the same year by the foundation of the "Nationalverein," of which he was president up to 1867. Since 1867 he was a member of the Provincial Diet of Hanover, the Prussian House of Deputies, and of the North-German Reichstag, of which body he was elected second vice-president. In 1873 he was elected First President of the Prussian House of Deputies. He was also elected a member of the first and the second German Reichstag.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. *Message of President* GRANT, *at the commencement of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, December 7, 1875.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual message to Congress, in this centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the colonies, one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only three millions. Now we number more than forty millions. Then industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil. Now manufactories absorb much of the labor of the country.

Our liberties remain unimpaired; the bondmen have been freed from slavery; we have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts; in science, agriculture, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, law, medicine, etc.; and in general education the progress is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado (which has taken the initiatory steps to become a State), and eight Territories, including the Indian Territory and Alaska, and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the south we have extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the west from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

One hundred years ago the cotton-gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, sewing, and modern printing-machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown.

In 1776, manufactories scarcely existed even in name in all this vast territory. In 1870, more than two millions of persons were employed in manufactories, producing more than $2,100,000,000 of products in amount annually, nearly equal to our national debt. From nearly the whole of the population of 1776 being engaged in the one occupation of agriculture, in 1870 so numerous and diversified had become the occupation of our people that less than six millions out of more than forty millions were so engaged. The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to diversified occupations has built a market for the products of fertile lands distant from the seaboard and the markets of the world.

The American system of locating various and extensive manufactories next to the plough and the pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steamboats, has produced in our distant interior country a result noticeable by the intelligent portions of all commercial nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extraordinary genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacturers, and transporters throughout the country would have been impossible of attainment.

The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal our production was small; now many millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, which formed scarcely an appreciable part of our products half a century ago, we now produce more than the world consumed at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc, and copper, from being articles of import, we may expect to be large exporters of in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines in the United States and Territories has not only been remarkable, but has had a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations. Our merchants in the last hundred years have had a success and have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress, and integrity, unsurpassed by peoples of older nationalities. This "good name" is not confined to their homes, but goes out upon every sea and into every port where commerce enters. With equal pride we can point to our progress in all of the learned professions.

As we are now about to enter upon our second centennial—commencing our manhood as a nation—it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to preserve and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgression to the present day, no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us, and remedy them so far as lies in our power. We are a republic whereof one man is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot, for any considerable period, oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government yet devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action. As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration, and most earnestly recommend it, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace, or religions; forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, atheistic, or pagan tenets; and prohibiting the granting of any school-funds, or school-taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal, or other authority, for the benefit or in aid, directly or indirectly, of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid or for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever.

In connection with this important question, I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church-property.

In 1850, I believe, the church-property of the United States which paid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to about $83,000,000. In 1860, the amount had doubled; in 1875, it is about $1,000,000,000. By 1900, without check, it is safe to say this property will reach a sum exceeding $3,000,000,000. So vast a sum, receiving all the protection and benefits of government, without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same, will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have to pay the taxes. In a growing country, where real estate enhances so rapidly with time as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation. The contemplation of so vast a property as here alluded to, without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood.

I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting-place of the dead, and, possibly, with proper restrictions, church-edifices.

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing.

Increased intercourse, the extension of commerce, and the cultivation of mutual interests, have steadily improved our relations with the large majority of the powers of the world, rendering practicable the peaceful solution of questions which from time to time necessarily arise, leaving few which demand extended or particular notice.

The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad is transmitted herewith.

I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the General Cortes of Portugal, proclaimed since the adjournment of Congress, for the abolition of servitude in the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step toward the great consummation to be reached, when no man shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, under any guise, excuse, or form of law, to hold his fellow-man in bondage. I am of the opinion also that it is the duty of the United States, as contributing toward that end, and required by the spirit of the age in which we live, to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any other country or be interested therein.

Chili has made reparation in the case of the whaleship Good Return, seized without sufficient cause upward of forty years ago. Though she had hitherto denied her accountability, the denial was never acquiesced in by this Government, and the justice of the claim has been so earnestly contended for that it has been gratifying that she should have at last acknowledged it.

The arbitrator in the case of the United States steamer Montijo, for the seizure and detention of which the Government of the United States of Colombia was held accountable, has decided in favor of the claim. This decision has settled a question which had been pending for several years, and which, while it continued open, might more or less disturb the good understanding which it is desirable should be maintained between the two republics.

A reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands was concluded some months since. As it contains a stipulation that it shall not take effect until Congress shall enact the proper legislation for that purpose, copies of the instrument are herewith submitted, in order that, if such should be the pleasure of Congress, the necessary legislation upon the subject may be adopted.

In March last an arrangement was made, through Mr. Cushing, our minister in Madrid, with the Spanish Government, for the payment by the latter to the United States of the sum of $80,000 in coin, for the purpose of the relief of the families or persons of the ship's company and certain passengers of the Virginius. This sum was to have been paid in three installments at two months each. It is due to the Spanish Government that I should state that the payments were fully and spontaneously anticipated by that Government, and that the whole amount was paid within but a few days more than two months from the date of the agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In pursuance of the terms of the adjustment I have directed the distribution of the amount among the parties entitled thereto, including the ship's company and such of the passengers as were American citizens. Payments are made accordingly, on the application by the parties entitled thereto.

The past year has furnished no evidence of an approaching termination of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years in the neighboring island of Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity, which has heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, has continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin, and pillage, are pervading the rich fields of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incendiaries' torch, firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance or retreat of contending parties.

The protracted continuance of this strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations, but those of the United States more than others, by reason of close proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and the frequent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the island. Moreover, the property of our citizens in Cuba is large, and is rendered insecure and depreciated in value and in capacity of production by the continuance of the strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing only in degree, with respect to the interests and people of other nations; and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of the conflict must, of necessity, soon compel the states thus suffering to consider what the interests of their own people and their duty toward themselves may demand.

I have hoped that Spain would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, to afford security to the property and the interests of our citizens, and allow legitimate scope to trade and commerce and the natural productions of the island. Because of this hope, and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the most remote manner in the affairs of another and a friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our own existence must ever be remembered with gratitude, I have patiently and anxiously waited the progress of events. Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a Government distracted by a dynastic rebellion at home, at the same time that it has to cope with a separate insurrection in a distant colony. But whatever causes may have produced the situation which so grievously affects our interests, it exists, with all its attendant evils operating directly upon this country and its people. Thus far all the efforts of Spain have proved abortive, and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side now occupy nearly the same ground as in the past, with the difference, from time to time, of more lives sacrificed, more property destroyed, and wider extents of fertile and productive fields and more and more of valuable property constantly wantonly sacrificed to the incendiaries' torch.

In contests of this nature, where a considerable body of people, who have attempted to free themselves of the control of the superior government, have reached such point in occupation of territory, in power, and in general organization as to constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability, and equipped with the machinery for the administration of internal policy and the execution of its laws, prepared and able to administer justice at home, as well as in its dealings with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation. In such cases other nations simply deal with an actually existing condition of things, and recognize as one of the powers of the earth that body politic which, possessing the necessary elements, has, in fact, become a new power. In a word, the creation of a new state is a fact.

To establish the condition of things essential to the recognition of this fact, there must be a people occupying a known territory, united under some known and defined form of government, acknowledged by those subject thereto, in which the functions of government are administered by usual methods, competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers, to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs, and able to assume the correlative international obligations, and capable of performing the corresponding international duties resulting from

its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty. A power should exist complete in its organization, ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the earth.

While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which make it at least doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems unquestionable that no such civil organization exists which may be recognized as an independent government capable of performing its international obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be inconsistent with the facts, and would compel the power granting it soon to support by force the government to which it had really given its only claim of existence. In my judgment, the United States should adhere to the policy and the principles which have heretofore been its sure and safe guides in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother-country, and, acting only upon the clearest evidence, should avoid any possibility of suspicion or of imputation.

A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest.

In a former message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now, after this lapse of time, I am unable to see that any notable success, or any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents, has essentially changed the character of the contest. It has acquired greater age, but not greater or more formidable proportions. It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule, which has been its guide, of doing only that which is right, and honest, and of good report. The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged, in every case, in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity, it is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act, and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary, and it is required, when the interests and rights of another government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war. Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies, and their occasional conflicts, do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty, and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other states, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory, as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection, or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature, as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right. Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it difficult and complicated duties, and requires the exaction from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the rights of search upon the high-seas by vessels of both parties; it would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in the vessels of the United States, to detention and to possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions, would release the parent government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which, in its traffic between the Atlantic and the Gulf States, and between all of them and the States on the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarcely fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two states. There can be little doubt to what result such supervision would before long draw this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result, by means of questionable right or expediency, or by any indirection. Apart from any question of theoretical right, I am satisfied that, while the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents in Cuba might give them a hope and an inducement to protract the struggle, it would be but a delusive hope, and would not remove the evils which this Government and its people are experiencing, but would draw the United States into complications which it has waited long and already suffered much to avoid. The recognition of independence, or of belligerency, being thus, in my judgment, equally inadmissible, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom, affecting all nations, and particularly the United States, continue.

In such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the want of harmony and of personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the colony and those sent thither to rule them, and want of adaptation of the ancient colonial system of Europe to the present times and to the ideas which the events of the past century have developed, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depositary of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peace-maker. In this view, in the earlier days of the contest the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all

its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under these circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife. At the same time, while thus impressed, I do not at this time recommend the adoption of any measure of intervention. I shall be ready at all times, and as the equal friend of both parties, to respond to a suggestion that the good offices of the United States will be acceptable to aid in bringing about a peace honorable to both. It is due to Spain, so far as this Government is concerned, that the agency of a third power, to which I have adverted, shall be adopted only as a last expedient. Had it been the desire of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, repeated opportunities for so doing have been presented within the last few years; but we have remained passive, and have performed our whole duty and all international obligations to Spain with friendship, fairness, and fidelity, and with a spirit of patience and forbearance which negatives every possible suggestion of desire to interfere or to add to the difficulties with which she has been surrounded.

The Government of Spain has recently submitted to our minister at Madrid certain proposals which it is hoped may be found to be the basis, if not the actual submission, of terms to meet the requirements of the particular griefs of which this Government has felt itself entitled to complain. These proposals have not yet reached me in their full text. On their arrival they will be taken into careful examination, and may, I hope, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the questions to which they refer, and remove the possibility of future occurrences, such as have given rise to our just complaints.

It is understood also that renewed efforts are being made to introduce reforms in the internal administration of the island. Persuaded, however, that a proper regard for the interests of the United States and of its citizens entitles it to relief from the strain to which it has been subjected by the difficulties of the questions, and the wrongs and losses which arise from the contest in Cuba, and that the interests of humanity itself demand the cessation of the strife before the whole island shall be laid waste and larger sacrifices of life be made, I shall feel it my duty, should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment and of the early restoration of peace and the removal of future causes of complaint be, unhappily, disappointed, to make a further communication to Congress at some period not far remote, and during the present session, recommending what may then seem to me to be necessary.

The Free Zone, so called, several years since established by the Mexican Government in certain of the States of that republic adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has always been materially injurious to honest traffic, for it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico to supply without customs charges the wants of inhabitants on this side of the line, and prevents the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby, to a considerable extent, defrauding our revenue and checking honest commercial enterprises.

Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas near the frontier continue. Though the main object of these incursions is robbery, they frequently result in the murder of unarmed and peaceably-disposed persons; and in some instances even the United States post-offices and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances upon this subject have been addressed to the Mexican Government, but without much apparent effect. The military force of this Government, disposable for service in that quarter, is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are usually made. An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that, if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas.

The proceedings of the joint commission under the convention between the United States and Mexico of July 4, 1868, on the subject of claims, will soon be brought to a close. The result of those proceedings will then be communicated to Congress.

I am happy to announce that the Government of Venezuela has, upon further consideration, practically abandoned its objection to pay to the United States that share of its revenue which some years since it allotted toward the extinguishment of the claims of foreigners generally. In thus reconsidering its determination that Government has shown a just sense of self-respect which cannot fail to reflect credit upon it in the eyes of all disinterested persons elsewhere. It is to be regretted, however, that its payments on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meagre in amount, and that the stipulations of the treaty in regard to the sums to be paid and the periods when those payments were to take place should have been so signally disregarded.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with the Mexican Republic for the further extension of the joint commission respecting claims; with the Hawaiian Islands for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman Empire for extradition; all of which have been duly proclaimed.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on July 22, 1874, and, by the terms of the act under which it was created, was to exist for one year from that date. The act provided, however, that, should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the court before the expiration of the year, the President might, by proclamation, extend the time of its duration to a period not more than six months beyond the expiration of the one year.

Having received satisfactory evidence that it would be impracticable to complete the work within the time originally fixed, I issued a proclamation (a copy of which is presented herewith) extending the time of duration of the court for a period of six months from and after the twenty-second day of July last.

A report made through the clerk of the court (communicated herewith) shows the condition of the calendar on the 1st of November last, and the large amount of work which has been accomplished. Thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims have been presented, of which six hundred and eighty-two had been disposed of at the date of the report. I am informed that one hundred and seventy cases were decided during the month of November. Arguments are being made and decisions given in the remaining cases with all the dispatch consistent with the proper consideration of the questions submitted. Many of these claims are in behalf of mariners, or depend on the evidence of mariners, whose absence has delayed the taking or the return of the necessary evidence.

It is represented to me that it will be impracticable for the court to finally dispose of all the cases before it within the present limit of its duration. Justice to the parties claimant, who have been at large expense in preparing their claims and obtaining the evidence in their support, suggests a short

extension, to enable the court to dispose of all of the claims which have been presented.

I recommend the legislation which may be deemed proper to enable the court to complete the work before it.

I recommend that some suitable provision be made, by the creation of a special court or by conferring the necessary jurisdiction upon some appropriate tribunal, for the consideration and determination of the claims of aliens against the Government of the United States which have arisen within some reasonable limitation of time, or which may hereafter arise, excluding all claims barred by treaty provisions or otherwise. It has been found impossible to give proper consideration to these claims by the Executive Departments of the Government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity to aliens other than British subjects to present their claims on account of acts committed against their persons or property during the rebellion, as also to those subjects of Great Britain whose claims, having arisen subsequent to the 9th day of April, 1865, could not be presented to the late commission organized pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

The electric telegraph has become an essential and indispensable agent in the transmission of business and social messages. Its operation on land, and within the limit of particular States, is necessarily under the control of the jurisdiction within which it operates. The lines on the high-seas, however, are not subject to the particular control of any one government.

In 1869 a concession was granted by the French Government to a company which proposed to lay a cable from the shores of France to the United States. At that time there was a telegraphic connection between the United States and the continent of Europe (through the possessions of Great Britain at either end of the line), under the control of an association which had, at large outlay of capital and at great risk, demonstrated the practicability of maintaining such means of communication. The cost of correspondence by this agency was great, possibly not too large at the time for a proper remuneration for so hazardous and so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon a means of communication which the progress in the social and commercial intercourse of the world found to be a necessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed that other capital than that already invested was ready to enter into competition, with assurance of adequate return for their outlay. Impressed with the conviction that the interests, not only of the people of the United States, but of the world at large, demanded, or would demand, the multiplication of such means of communication between separated continents, I was desirous that the proposed connection should be made; but certain provisions of this concession were deemed by me to be objectionable, particularly one which gave for a long term of years the exclusive right of telegraphic communication by submarine cable between the shores of France and the United States. I could not concede that any power should claim the right to land a cable on the shores of the United States, and at the same time deny to the United States, or to its citizens or grantees, an equal right to land a cable on its shores. The right to control the conditions for the laying of a cable within the jurisdictional waters of the United States, to connect our shores with those of any foreign state, pertains exclusively to the Government of the United States, under such limitations and conditions as Congress may impose. In the absence of legislation by Congress, I was unwilling, on the one hand, to yield to a foreign state the right to say that its grantees might land on our shores, while it denied a similar right to our people to land on its shores; and, on the other hand, I was reluctant to deny to the great interests of the world and of civilization the facilities of such communication as were proposed. I therefore withheld any resistance to the landing of the cable on condition that the offensive monopoly feature of the concession be abandoned, and that the right of any cable which may be established by authority of this Government to land upon French territory, and to connect with French land-lines, and enjoy all the necessary facilities or privileges incident to the use thereof upon as favorable terms as any other company, be conceded. As the result thereof the company in question renounced the exclusive privilege, and the representative of France was informed that, understanding this relinquishment to be construed as granting the entire reciprocity and equal facilities which had been demanded, the opposition to the landing of the cable was withdrawn. The cable, under this French concession, was landed in the month of July, 1869, and has been an efficient and valuable agent of communication between this country and the other continent. It soon passed under the control, however, of those who had the management of the cable connecting Great Britain with this continent, and thus whatever benefit to the public might have ensued from competition between the two lines was lost, leaving only the greater facilities of an additional line, and the additional security in case of accident to one of them. But these increased facilities and this additional security, together with the control of the combined capital of the two companies, gave also greater power to prevent the future construction of other lines, and to limit the control of telegraphic communication between the two continents to those possessing the lines already laid. Within a few months past a cable has been laid, known as the United States Direct Cable Company, connecting the United States directly with Great Britain. As soon as this cable was reported to be laid and in working order, the rates of the then existing consolidated companies were greatly reduced. Soon, however, a break was announced in this new cable, and immediately the rates of the other line, which had been reduced, were again raised. This cable being now repaired, the rates appear not to be reduced by either line from those formerly charged by the consolidated companies.

There is reason to believe that large amounts of capital, both at home and abroad, are ready to seek profitable investment in the advancement of this useful and most civilizing means of intercourse and correspondence. They await, however, the assurance of the means and conditions on which they may safely be made tributary to the general good.

As these cable telegraph-lines connect separate states, there are questions as to their organization and control which probably can be best, if not solely, settled by conventions between the respective states. In the absence, however, of international conventions on the subject, municipal legislation may secure many points which appear to me important, if not indispensable for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable-telegrams, or from a combination between several lines:

1. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under the concession from another power, which does not admit the right of any other line or lines, formed in the United States, to land and freely connect with and operate through its land-lines.

2. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not by treaty stipulation with the government from whose shores it proceeds, or by prohibition in its charter, or otherwise to the satisfaction of this Government, prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating with any other cable telegraph-line, or combining therewith for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the cost of telegraphing.

3. All lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of the official messages of the governments of the two countries between which it may be laid.

4. A power should be reserved to the two governments, either conjointly or to each, as regards the messages dispatched from its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be demanded for the transmission of messages.

I present this subject to the earnest consideration of Congress.

In the mean time, and unless Congress otherwise direct, I shall not oppose the landing of any telegraphic cable which complies with and assents to the points above enumerated, but will feel it my duty to prevent the landing of any which does not conform to the first and second points as stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this Government the precedence in the transmission of its official messages, and will not enter into a satisfactory arrangement with regard to its charges.

Among the pressing and important subjects to which, in my opinion, the attention of Congress should be directed, are those relating to fraudulent naturalization and expatriation.

The United States, with great liberality, offers its citizenship to all who in good faith comply with the requirements of law. These requirements are as simple and upon as favorable terms to the immigrant as the high privilege to which he is admitted can or should permit. I do not propose any additional requirements to those which the law now demands. But the very simplicity and the want of unnecessary formality in our law have made fraudulent naturalization not infrequent, to the discredit and injury of all honest citizens, whether native or naturalized. Cases of this character are continually being brought to the notice of the Government by our representatives abroad, and also those of persons resident in other countries, most frequently those who, if they have remained in this country long enough to entitle them to become naturalized, have generally not much overpassed that period, and have returned to the country of their origin, where they reside, avoiding all duties to the United States by their absence, and claiming to be exempt from all duties to the country of their nativity and of their residence by reason of their alleged naturalization. It is due to this Government itself and to the great mass of the naturalized citizens who entirely, both in name and in fact, become citizens of the United States, that the high privilege of citizenship of the United States should not be held by fraud or in derogation of the laws and of the good name of every honest citizen. On many occasions it has been brought to the knowledge of the Government that certificates of naturalization are held, and protection or interference claimed, by parties who admit that not only they were not within the United States at the time of the pretended naturalization, but that they have never resided in the United States; in others, the certificate and record of the court show on their face that the person claiming to be naturalized had not resided the required time in the United States; in others, it is admitted upon examination that the requirements of law have not been complied with; in some cases even, such certificates have been matter of purchase. These are not isolated cases, arising at rare intervals, but of common occurrence, and which are reported from all quarters of the globe. Such occurrences cannot, and do not, fail to reflect upon the Government and injure all honest citizens. Such a fraud being discovered, however, there is no practicable means within the control of the Government by which the record of naturalization can be vacated; and should the certificate be taken up, as it usually is, by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the government to whom it may have been presented, there is nothing to prevent the person claiming to have been naturalized from obtaining a new certificate from the court in place of that which has been taken from him.

The evil has become so great and of such frequent occurrence that I cannot too earnestly recommend that some effective measures be adopted to provide a proper remedy and means for the vacating of any record thus fraudulently made, and of punishing the guilty parties to the transaction.

In this connection I refer also to the question of expatriation and the election of nationality.

The United States was foremost in upholding the right of expatriation, and was principally instrumental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation to be a natural and inherent right of all people; but, while many other nations have enacted laws providing what formalities shall be necessary to work a change of allegiance, the United States has enacted no provisions of law, and has in no respect marked out how and when expatriation may be accomplished by its citizens. Instances are brought to the attention of the Government where citizens of the United States, either naturalized or native-born, have formally become citizens or subjects of foreign powers, but who, nevertheless, in the absence of any provisions of legislation on this question, when involved in difficulties, or when it seems to be their interest, claim to be citizens of the United States, and demand the intervention of a government which they have long since abandoned, and to which for years they have rendered no service, nor held themselves in any way amenable.

In other cases naturalized citizens, immediately after naturalization, have returned to their native country; have become engaged in business; have accepted offices or pursuits inconsistent with American citizenship, and evidence no intent to return to the United States until called upon to discharge some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship, and call upon the representatives of the Government to aid them in their unjust pretensions. It is but justice to all *bona-fide* citizens that no doubt should exist on such questions, and that Congress should determine by enactment of law how expatriation may be accomplished, and change of citizenship be established.

I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating by law the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents who may reside abroad; and also of some further provision regulating or giving legal effect to marriages of American citizens contracted in foreign countries. The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly-occurring questions on these points presented to the consideration of the Government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of Congress on which more delicate relations or more important interests are dependent.

In the month of July last the building erected for the Department of State was taken possession of and occupied by that Department. I am happy to announce that the archives and valuable papers of the Government in the custody of that Department are now safely deposited and properly cared for.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to have been $163,103,833.69, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to have been $157,167,722.35, a decrease for the last fiscal year of $5,936,111.34. Receipts from internal revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1874, were $102,409,784.90, and for the year ending June 30, 1875, $110,007,493.58; increase, $7,597,708.68.

The report also shows a complete history of the workings of the Department for the last year, and contains recommendations for reforms and for legislation which I concur in, but cannot comment on so

fully as I should like to do if space would permit, but will confine myself to a few suggestions which I look upon as vital to the best interests of the whole people—coming within the purview of "Treasury"—I mean specie resumption. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this question, and I hope Congress may be induced, at the earliest day practicable, to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress, at its last session, to bring about specie resumption "on and after the 1st of January, 1879," at farthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day.

Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy, and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to this standard, the world's recognized standard, specie, becomes a commodity like the products of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it.

Under our present system we should want none, nor would we have any, were it not that customs dues must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay interest on the public debt in coin. The yield of precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign productions and leave the United States "hewers of wood and drawers of water" because of wiser legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings. I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end most heartily recommended. It will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively toward securing "resumption."

Unlimited inflation would probably bring about specie payments more speedily than any legislation looking to the redemption of the legal tenders in coin. But it would be at the expense of honor. The legal tenders would have no value beyond settling present liabilities, or, properly speaking, repudiating them. They would buy nothing after debts were all settled.

There are a few measures which seem to me important in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration:

A repeal of so much of the legal-tender act as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, say not later than January 1, 1877. We should then have quotations at real values, not fictitious ones. Gold would no longer be at a premium, but currency at a discount. A healthy reaction would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be. The merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of every calling could do business on a fair margin of profit, the money to be received having an unvarying value. Laborers and all classes who work for stipulated pay or salary would receive more for their income, because extra profits would no longer be charged by the capitalist to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuation in the value of the currency.

Second, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed $2,000,000 monthly of legal-tender notes, by issuing in their stead a long bond, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, of denominations ranging from fifty dollars up to $1,000 each. This would in time reduce the legal-tender notes to a volume that could be kept afloat without demanding redemption in large sums suddenly.

Third, that additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption, either by increasing revenue, curtailing expenses, or both—it is preferable to do both; and I recommend that reduction of expenditures be made wherever it can be done without impairing government obligations or crippling the due execution thereof. One measure for increasing the revenue—and the only one I think of—is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These duties would add probably $18,000,000 to the present amount received from imports, and would in no way increase the prices paid for those articles by the consumers.

These articles are the products of countries collecting revenue from exports, and as we, the largest consumers, reduce the duties, they proportionately increase them. With this addition to the revenue, many duties now collected, and which give but an insignificant return for the cost of collection, might be remitted, and to the direct advantage of consumers at home.

I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid upon such articles goes directly to the cost of the article when manufactured here, and must be paid for by the consumers. These duties not only come from the consumers at home, but act as a protection to foreign manufacturers of the same completed articles in our own and distant markets.

I will suggest, or mention, another subject bearing upon the problem of "how to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate balances." It is to devise some better method of verifying claims against the Government than at present exists through the Court of Claims, especially those claims growing out of the late war. Nothing is more certain than that a very large percentage of the amounts passed and paid are either wholly fraudulent or are far in excess of the real losses sustained. The large amount of losses proved—on good testimony according to existing laws, by affidavits of fictitious or unscrupulous persons—to have been sustained on small farms and plantations is not only far beyond the possible yield of those places for any one year, but, as every one knows who has had experience in tilling the soil, and who has visited the scenes of these spoliations, is in many instances more than the individual claimants were ever worth, including their personal and real estate.

The report of the Attorney-General, which will be submitted to Congress at an early day, will contain a detailed history of awards made, and of claims pending of the class here referred to.

The report of the Secretary of War, accompanying this message, gives a detailed account of army operations for the year just past, expenses for maintenance, etc., with recommendations for legislation to which I respectfully invite your attention. To some of these I invite special attention:

1. The necessity of making $300,000 of the appropriation for the Subsistence Department available before the beginning of the next fiscal year. Without this provision troops at points distant from supply production must either go without food or existing laws must be violated. It is not attended with cost to the Treasury.

2. His recommendation for the enactment of a system of annuities for the families of deceased officers by voluntary deductions from the monthly pay of officers. This again is not attended with burden upon the Treasury, and would for the future relieve much distress which every old army officer has witnessed in the past—of officers dying suddenly or being killed, leaving families without even the means of reaching their friends, if fortunate enough to have friends to aid them.

3. The repeal of the law abolishing mileage, and a return to the old system.

4. The trial with torpedoes under the Corps of Engineers, and appropriation for the same. Should war ever occur between the United States and any maritime power, torpedoes will be among, if not the most effective and cheapest auxiliary for the defense of harbors, and also in aggressive opperations, that we can have. Hence it is advisable to learn by experiment their best construction and application as well as effect.

5. A permanent organization for the Signal-Ser-

vice Corps. This service has now become a necessity of peace as well as war, under the advancement made by the present able management.

6. A renewal of the appropriation for compiling the official records of the war, etc.

The condition of our Navy at this time is a subject of satisfaction. It does not contain, it is true, any of the powerful cruising iron-clads which make so much of the maritime strength of some other nations, but neither our continental situation nor our foreign policy requires that we should have a large number of ships of this character, while this situation and the nature of our ports combine to make those of other nations little dangerous to us under any circumstances.

Our Navy does contain, however, a considerable number of iron-clads of the monitor class, which, though not properly cruisers, are powerful and effective for harbor defense and for operations near our own shores. Of these all the single-turreted ones, fifteen in number, have been substantially rebuilt, their rotten wooden beams replaced with iron, their hulls strengthened, and their engines and machinery thoroughly repaired, so that they are now in the most efficient condition and ready for sea as soon as they can be manned and put in commission.

The five double-turreted iron-clads belonging to our Navy, by far the most powerful of our ships for fighting purposes, are also in hand undergoing complete repairs, and could be ready for sea in periods varying from four to six months. With these completed according to the present design, and our two iron torpedo-boats now ready, our iron-clad fleet will be, for the purposes of defense at home, equal to any force that can readily be brought against it.

Of our wooden navy also, cruisers of various sizes, to the number of about forty, including those now in commission, are in the Atlantic, and could be ready for duty as fast as men could be enlisted for those not already in commission. Of these, one-third are in effect new ships, and, though some of the remainder need considerable repairs to their boilers and machinery, they all are, or can readily be made, effective.

This constitutes a fleet of more than fifty warships, of which fifteen are iron-clad, now in hand on the Atlantic coast. The Navy has been brought to this condition by a judicious and practical application of what could be spared from the current appropriations of the last few years, and from that made to meet the possible emergency of two years ago. It has been done quietly, without proclamation or display, and though it has necessarily straitened the Department in its ordinary expenditure, and, as far as the iron-clads are concerned, has added nothing to the cruising force of the Navy, yet the result is not the less satisfactory, because it is to be found in a great increase of real rather than apparent force. The expenses incurred in the maintenance of an effective naval force in all its branches are necessarily large, but such force is essential to our position, relations, and character, and affects seriously the weight of our principles and policy throughout the whole sphere of national responsibilities.

The estimates for the regular support of this branch of the service for the next year amount to a little less in the aggregate than those made for the current year; but some additional appropriations are asked for objects not included in the ordinary maintenance of the Navy, but believed to be of pressing importance at this time. It would, in my opinion, be wise at once to afford sufficient means for the immediate completion of the five double-turreted monitors now undergoing repairs, which must otherwise advance slowly, and only as money can be spared from current expenses. Supplemented by these, our Navy, armed with the destructive weapons of modern warfare, manned by our seamen, and in charge of our instructed officers, will present a force powerful for the home purposes of a responsible though peaceful nation.

The report of the Postmaster-General, herewith transmitted, gives a full history of the workings of the Department for the year just past. It will be observed that the deficiency to be supplied from the General Treasury increased over the amount required for the preceding year. In a country so vast in area as the United States, with large portions sparsely settled, it must be expected that this important service will be more or less a burden upon the Treasury for many years to come. But there is no branch of the public service which interests the whole people more than that of cheap and rapid transmission of the mails to every inhabited part of our territory. Next to the free school, the post-office is the great educator of the people, and it may well receive the support of the General Government.

The subsidy of $150,000 per annum given to vessels of the United States for carrying the mails between New York and Rio de Janeiro having ceased on the 30th day of September last, we are without direct mail facilities with the South American states. This is greatly to be regretted, and I do not hesitate to recommend the authorization of a renewal of that contract, and also that the service may be increased from monthly to semi-monthly trips. The commercial advantages to be gained by a direct line of American steamers to the South American states will far outweigh the expense of the service.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, almost all matter, whether properly mail-matter or not, may be sent any distance through the mails, in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, for the sum of sixteen cents per pound. So far as the transmission of real mail-matter goes, this would seem entirely proper. But I suggest that the law be so amended as to exclude from the mails merchandise of all descriptions, and limit this transportation to articles enumerated, and which may be classed as mail-matter proper.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, a portion of the Sioux reservation, has had the effect to induce a large emigration of miners to that point. Thus far the effort to protect the treaty rights of the Indians to that section has been successful, but the next year will certainly witness a large increase of such emigration. The negotiations for the relinquishment of the gold-fields having failed, it will be necessary for Congress to adopt some measures to relieve the embarrassment growing out of the causes named. The Secretary of the Interior suggests that the supplies now appropriated for the sustenance of that people, being no longer obligatory under the treaty of 1868, but simply a gratuity, may be issued or withheld at his discretion.

The condition of the Indian Territory, to which I have referred in several of my former annual messages, remains practically unchanged. The Secretary of the Interior has taken measures to obtain a full report of the condition of that Territory, and will make it the subject of a special report at an early day. It may then be necessary to make some further recommendation in regard to legislation for the government of that Territory.

The steady growth and increase of the business of the Patent-Office indicate, in some measure, the progress of the industrial activity of the country. The receipts of the office are in excess of its expenditures, and the office generally is in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.

The report of the General Land-Office shows that there were 2,459,601 acres less disposed of during this than during the last year. More than one-half of this decrease was in lands disposed of under the homestead and timber-culture laws. The cause of this decrease is supposed to be found in the grasshopper scourge and the droughts which prevailed so extensively in some of the frontier States and Territories during that time as to discourage and

deter entries by actual settlers. The cash receipts were less, by $690,322.23 than during the preceding year.

The entire surveyed area of the public domain is 680,253,094 acres, of which 26,077,531 acres were surveyed during the past year, leaving 1,154,471,762 acres still unsurveyed.

The report of the Commissioner presents many interesting suggestions in regard to the management and disposition of the public domain and the modification of existing laws, the apparent importance of which should insure for them the careful consideration of Congress.

The number of pensioners still continues to decrease, the highest number having been reached during the year ending June 30, 1873. During the last year, 11,557 names were added to the rolls, and 12,977 were dropped therefrom, showing a net decrease of 1,420. But while the number of pensioners has decreased, the annual amount due on the pension-rolls has increased $44,733.13. This is caused by the greatly increased average rate of pensions, which, by the liberal legislation of Congress, has increased from $90.26 in 1872 to $103.91 in 1875 to each invalid pensioner, an increase in the average rate of fifteen per cent. in the three years. During the year ending June 30, 1875, there was paid on account of pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, $29,683,116, being $910,632 less than was paid the preceding year. This reduction in amount of expenditures was produced by the decrease in the amount of arrearages due on allowed claims, and on pensions, the rate of which was increased by the legislation of the preceding session of Congress. At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension-rolls 234,821 persons, of whom 210,363 were army pensioners, 105,478 being invalids and 104,885 widows and dependent relatives; 3,420 were navy pensioners, of whom 1,636 were invalids and 1,784 widows and dependent relatives; 21,038 were pensioners of the War of 1812, 15,875 of whom were survivors and 5,163 were widows.

It is estimated that $29,535,000 will be required for the payment of pensions for the next fiscal year, an amount $965,000 less than the estimate for the present year.

The geological explorations have been prosecuted with energy during the year, covering an area of about forty thousand square miles in the Territories of Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico, developing the agricultural and mineral resources, and furnishing interesting scientific and topographical details of that region.

The method for the treatment of the Indians, adopted at the beginning of my first term, has been steadily pursued, and with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued, with only such modifications as further experience may indicate to be necessary.

The board heretofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials pertaining to the War, the Navy, the Treasury, the Interior, and the Post-Office Departments, and the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Commission of Food-Fishes, to be contributed, under the legislation of last session, to the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia during the centennial year 1876, has been diligent in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it; and the preparations so far made with the means at command give assurance that the governmental contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the exhibition. The board has observed commendable economy in the matter of the erection of a building for the governmental exhibit, the expense of which, it is estimated, will not exceed, say, $80,000. This amount has been withdrawn, under the law, from the appropriations of five of the principal Departments, which leaves some of those Departments without sufficient means to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. The exhibition being an international one, and the Government being a voluntary contributor, it is my opinion that its contribution should be of a character, in quality and extent, to sustain the dignity and credit of so distinguished a contributor. The advantages to the country of a creditable display are, in an international point of view, of the first importance, while an indifferent or uncreditable participation by the Government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I commend the estimates of the board for the necessary additional appropriations to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The powers of Europe, almost without exception, many of the South American states, and even the more distant Eastern powers, have manifested their friendly sentiments toward the United States and the interest of the world in our progress by taking steps to join with us in celebrating the centennial of the nation, and I strongly recommend that a more national importance be given to this exhibition by such legislation and by such appropriation as will insure its success. Its value in bringing to our shores innumerable useful works of art and skill, the commingling of the citizens of foreign countries and our own, and the interchange of ideas and manufactures will far exceed any pecuniary outlay we may make.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the reports of the commissioners, the Board of Audit, and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which I invite your attention.

The Bureau of Agriculture has accomplished much in disseminating useful knowledge to the agriculturist, and also in introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the Government.

The report of the Commissioner of Education, which accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows a gratifying progress in educational matters.

In nearly every annual message that I have had the honor of transmitting to Congress I have called attention to the anomalous, not to say scandalous, condition of affairs existing in the Territory of Utah, and have asked for definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should exist in a free, enlightened, and Christian country, without the power to punish so flagrant a crime against decency and morality, seems preposterous. True, there is no law to sustain this unnatural vice, but what is needed is a law to punish it as a crime, and at the same time to fix the status of the innocent children, the offspring of this system; and of the possibly innocent plural wives. But, as an institution, polygamy should be banished from the land.

While this is being done, I invite the attention of Congress to another, though perhaps no less an evil, the importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shores to pursue honorable or useful occupations.

Observations while visiting the Territories of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, during the past autumn, convinced me that existing laws regulating the disposition of public lands, timber, etc., and probably the mining laws themselves, are very defective, and should be carefully amended, and at an early day. In territory where cultivation of the soil can only be followed by irrigation, and where irrigation is not practicable the lands can only be used as pasturage, and this only where stock can reach water (to quench its thirst), and cannot be governed by the same laws as to entries as lands every acre of which is an independent estate by itself.

Land must be held in larger quantities to justify the expense of conducting water upon it to make it fruitful, or to justify utilizing it as pasturage. The

timber in most of the Territories is principally confined to the mountain-regions which are held for entry in small quantities only, and as mineral lands. The timber is the property of the United States, for the disposal of which there is now no adequate law. The settler must become a consumer of this timber whether he lives upon the plain or engages in working the mines. Hence every man becomes either a trespasser himself, or, knowingly, a patron of trespassers.

My opportunities for observation were not sufficient to justify me in recommending specific legislation on these subjects, but I do recommend that a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress—sufficiently large to be divided into sub-committees—be organized to visit all the mining States and Territories during the coming summer, and that the committee shall report to Congress at the next session such laws, or amendments to laws, as it may deem necessary to secure the best interests of the Government and the people of these Territories who are doing so much for their development.

I am sure the citizens occupying the territory described do not wish to be trespassers, nor will they be if legal ways are provided for them to become owners of these actual necessities of their position.

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance, which may be legislated upon and settled at this session:

1. That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common-school education to every child within their limits.

2. No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community. Make education compulsory, so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchising none, however, on grounds of illiteracy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect.

3. Declare church and state forever separate and distinct, but each free within its proper sphere; and that all church-property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

4. Drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the centennial year, it would seem as though now, as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence, would be a most fitting time for these reforms.

5. Enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right-thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress. U. S. GRANT.

Whiskey Frauds—how they have been committed—Precautions taken against their Recurrence—their Extent.

THE following is an extract from the report of Mr. D. D. Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in relation to the recent whiskey frauds:

Public attention has been often called, within the past few months, to extensive frauds committed in certain localities upon the revenue by distillers and rectifiers of distilled spirits. I propose, briefly as I can, to give an account, first, of the checks, guards, and protections against frauds established by law; second, of the manner in which "whiskey frauds," so called, lately exposed, were perpetrated upon the Government; third, of the extent of these frauds; fourth, of the checks recently established to prevent a recurrence of the same; and, fifth, to suggest the legislation which, in my opinion, is necessary to insure a fuller collection in the future of taxes upon distilled spirits.

1. The system of surveillance now in force at all distilleries, to insure that none of the product may escape taxation, is based upon the presumption that all local officers are honest. Where such is the case it works admirably, and insures the collection of tax upon every gallon of spirits produced by the distiller. It could hardly be expected, however, that among over twenty-three hundred storekeepers and gaugers some would not prove dishonest, especially since there is always near them, in the person of the distiller, if he happen to be an unscrupulous man, a tempter to move them by bribes.

In order, therefore, to effectually prevent fraud, it is necessary to establish a system that shall surely detect it, and that shall be followed by certain and severe penalties. With the distiller it is a matter of dollars and cents, so that, if the risk in committing fraud is made so great that it does not *pay*, he will not only be honest himself, but will inform on others as a matter of self-protection.

The present system may be described briefly as follows: A storekeeper is assigned to every distillery, whose duty it is to record the time of filling and emptying every mash-tub, to weigh every pound of grain that is used in the mash, and to see that the law is strictly complied with. The cistern-room, where the spirits are received, is placed in charge of a gauger, who determines the exact quantity produced, and the gauge to each barrel into which the spirits are drawn. The pipes from the still to the cistern-room are continuous, so that the distiller has no access to the spirits until after they are gauged and the quantities determined. Each barrel filled in the cistern-room must be serially numbered, beginning with No. 1, and running consecutively without duplication. A warehouse-stamp must then be affixed to the barrel, which stamp has also a serial number, never duplicated, and shows the number of barrel, contents in proof, and wine-gallons, name of gauger, and date of affixing. The barrel so marked is then placed in a warehouse on the distillery premises, where it can remain not to exceed one month without a warehousing-bond, or not to exceed one year when such a bond is given. When the package is to be withdrawn, the collector furnishes, on application and after payment of the tax, a tax-paid stamp, which is filled in with the same number of package, proof, and wine-gallons, as appears on the warehouse-stamp, and has itself another distinctive serial number, which is never duplicated. The package of spirits is now ready for market, and is so fully marked and branded as to enable any revenue-officer to identify it wherever found, since no other package can exist legally with the same numbers, marks, and brands.

The distiller is required to keep a book, in which he records a full description of each package, specifying all the marks and brands above specified, and the name of the party to whom each package is sold. The purchaser is required to keep a book, which records a like description of the package, and states both from whom it was purchased and to whom *he* sells it. A complete record is thus kept of the whereabouts of each package of spirits until it is dumped for rectification or reaches the consumer.

The system of checks, as applied to rectifiers, is as follows: A rectifier is permitted to rectify spirits bought by him, and place the same upon the market under a rectifier's stamp. When he purchases the spirits, and is ready to dump for rectification, he makes out a full description of the packages, giving all serial numbers, date of original gauge, and name of distiller producing the spirits, and sends a notice of intention to rectify the same to the collector, who

its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty. A power should exist complete in its organization, ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the earth.

While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which make it at least doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems unquestionable that no such civil organization exists which may be recognized as an independent government capable of performing its international obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be inconsistent with the facts, and would compel the power granting it soon to support by force the government to which it had really given its only claim of existence. In my judgment, the United States should adhere to the policy and the principles which have heretofore been its sure and safe guides in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother-country, and, acting only upon the clearest evidence, should avoid any possibility of suspicion or of imputation.

A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest.

In a former message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now, after this lapse of time, I am unable to see that any notable success, or any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents, has essentially changed the character of the contest. It has acquired greater age, but not greater or more formidable proportions. It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule, which has been its guide, of doing only that which is right, and honest, and of good report. The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be judged, in every case, in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity, it is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act, and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion. It is necessary, and it is required, when the interests and rights of another government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as war. Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies, and their occasional conflicts, do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty, and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other states, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory, as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection, or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is solely on land; the insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon the consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of the relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature, as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right. Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from difficult and complicated duties, and requires the exaction from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the rights of search upon the high-seas by vessels of both parties; it would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in the vessels of the United States, to detention and to possible seizure; it would give rise to countless vexatious questions, would release the parent government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with the right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which, in its traffic between the Atlantic and the Gulf States, and between all of them and the States on the Pacific, passes through the waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarcely fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two states. There can be little doubt to what result such supervision would before long draw this nation. It would be unworthy of the United States to inaugurate the possibilities of such result, by means of questionable right or expediency, or by any indirection. Apart from any question of theoretical right, I am satisfied that, while the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents in Cuba might give them a hope and an inducement to protract the struggle, it would be but a delusive hope, and would not remove the evils which this Government and its people are experiencing, but would draw the United States into complications which it has waited long and already suffered much to avoid. The recognition of independence, or of belligerency, being thus, in my judgment, equally inadmissible, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom, affecting all nations, and particularly the United States, continue.

In such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the want of harmony and of personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the colony and those sent thither to rule them, and want of adaptation of the ancient colonial system of Europe to the present times and to the ideas which the events of the past century have developed, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depositary of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and to assume the part of peace-maker. In this view, in the earlier days of the contest the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain, with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all

s dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests f the United States and of other nations. Each arty seems quite capable of working great injury nd damage to the other, as well as to all the relaions and interests dependent on the existence of eace in the island; but they seem incapable of eaching any adjustment, and both have thus far iled of achieving any success whereby one party hall possess and control the island to the exclusion f the other. Under these circumstances, the agenry of others, either by mediation or by intervention, eems to be the only alternative which must, sooner r later, be invoked for the termination of the strife. t the same time, while thus impressed, I do not at his time recommend the adoption of any measure f intervention. I shall be ready at all times, and s the equal friend of both parties, to respond to a uggestion that the good offices of the United States rill be acceptable to aid in bringing about a peace ionorable to both. It is due to Spain, so far as this iovernment is concerned, that the agency of a third ower, to which I have adverted, shall be adopted nly as a last expedient. Had it been the desire of he United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, epeated opportunities for so doing have been preented within the last few years; but we have renained passive, and have performed our whole duty nd all international obligations to Spain with friendhip, fairness, and fidelity, and with a spirit of patience and forbearance which negatives every posible suggestion of desire to interfere or to add to the difficulties with which she has been surrounded.

The Government of Spain has recently submitted to our minister at Madrid certain proposals which it is hoped may be found to be the basis, if not the actual submission, of terms to meet the requirements of the particular griefs of which this Government has felt itself entitled to complain. These proposals have not yet reached me in their full text. On their arrival they will be taken into careful examination, and may, I hope, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the questions to which they refer, and remove the possibility of future occurrences, such as have given rise to our just complaints.

It is understood also that renewed efforts are being made to introduce reforms in the internal administration of the island. Persuaded, however, that a proper regard for the interests of the United States and of its citizens entitles it to relief from the strain to which it has been subjected by the difficulties of the questions, and the wrongs and losses which arise from the contest in Cuba, and that the interests of humanity itself demand the cessation of the strife before the whole island shall be laid waste and larger sacrifices of life be made, I shall feel it my duty, should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment and of the early restoration of peace and the removal of future causes of complaint be, unhappily, disappointed, to make a further communication to Congress at some period not far remote, and during the present session, recommending what may then seem to me to be necessary.

The Free Zone, so called, several years since established by the Mexican Government in certain of the States of that republic adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has always been materially injurious to honest traffic, for it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico to supply without customs charges the wants of inhabitants on this side of the line, and prevents the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby, to a considerable extent, defrauding our revenue and checking honest commercial enterprises.

Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas near the frontier continue. Though the main object of these incursions is robbery, they frequently result in the murder of unarmed and peaceably-disposed persons; and in some instances even the United States post-offices and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances upon this subject have been addressed to the Mexican Government, but without much apparent effect. The military force of this Government, disposable for service in that quarter, is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are usually made. An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that, if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas.

The proceedings of the joint commission under the convention between the United States and Mexico of July 4, 1868, on the subject of claims, will soon be brought to a close. The result of those proceedings will then be communicated to Congress.

I am happy to announce that the Government of Venezuela has, upon further consideration, practically abandoned its objection to pay to the United States that share of its revenue which some years since it allotted toward the extinguishment of the claims of foreigners generally. In thus reconsidering its determination that Government has shown a just sense of self-respect which cannot fail to reflect credit upon it in the eyes of all disinterested persons elsewhere. It is to be regretted, however, that its payments on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meagre in amount, and that the stipulations of the treaty in regard to the sums to be paid and the periods when those payments were to take place should have been so signally disregarded.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with the Mexican Republic for the further extension of the joint commission respecting claims; with the Hawaiian Islands for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman Empire for extradition; all of which have been duly proclaimed.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on July 22, 1874, and, by the terms of the act under which it was created, was to exist for one year from that date. The act provided, however, that, should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the court before the expiration of the year, the President might, by proclamation, extend the time of its duration to a period not more than six months beyond the expiration of the one year.

Having received satisfactory evidence that it would be impracticable to complete the work within the time originally fixed, I issued a proclamation (a copy of which is presented herewith) extending the time of duration of the court for a period of six months from and after the twenty-second day of July last.

A report made through the clerk of the court (communicated herewith) shows the condition of the calendar on the 1st of November last, and the large amount of work which has been accomplished. Thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims have been presented, of which six hundred and eighty-two had been disposed of at the date of the report. I am informed that one hundred and seventy cases were decided during the month of November. Arguments are being made and decisions given in the remaining cases with all the dispatch consistent with the proper consideration of the questions submitted. Many of these claims are in behalf of mariners, or depend on the evidence of mariners, whose absence has delayed the taking or the return of the necessary evidence.

It is represented to me that it will be impracticable for the court to finally dispose of all the cases before it within the present limit of its duration. Justice to the parties claimant, who have been at large expense in preparing their claims and obtaining the evidence in their support, suggests a short

extension, to enable the court to dispose of all of the claims which have been presented.

I recommend the legislation which may be deemed proper to enable the court to complete the work before it.

I recommend that some suitable provision be made, by the creation of a special court or by conferring the necessary jurisdiction upon some appropriate tribunal, for the consideration and determination of the claims of aliens against the Government of the United States which have arisen within some reasonable limitation of time, or which may hereafter arise, excluding all claims barred by treaty provisions or otherwise. It has been found impossible to give proper consideration to these claims by the Executive Departments of the Government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity to aliens other than British subjects to present their claims on account of acts committed against their persons or property during the rebellion, as also to those subjects of Great Britain whose claims, having arisen subsequent to the 9th day of April, 1865, could not be presented to the late commission organized pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

The electric telegraph has become an essential and indispensable agent in the transmission of business and social messages. Its operation on land, and within the limit of particular States, is necessarily under the control of the jurisdiction within which it operates. The lines on the high-seas, however, are not subject to the particular control of any one government.

In 1869 a concession was granted by the French Government to a company which proposed to lay a cable from the shores of France to the United States. At that time there was a telegraphic connection between the United States and the continent of Europe (through the possessions of Great Britain at either end of the line), under the control of an association which had, at large outlay of capital and at great risk, demonstrated the practicability of maintaining such means of communication. The cost of correspondence by this agency was great, possibly not too large at the time for a proper remuneration for so hazardous and so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon a means of communication which the progress in the social and commercial intercourse of the world found to be a necessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed that other capital than that already invested was ready to enter into competition, with assurance of adequate return for their outlay. Impressed with the conviction that the interests, not only of the people of the United States, but of the world at large, demanded, or would demand, the multiplication of such means of communication between separated continents, I was desirous that the proposed connection should be made; but certain provisions of this concession were deemed by me to be objectionable, particularly one which gave for a long term of years the exclusive right of telegraphic communication by submarine cable between the shores of France and the United States. I could not concede that any power should claim the right to land a cable on the shores of the United States, and at the same time deny to the United States, or to its citizens or grantees, an equal right to land a cable on its shores. The right to control the conditions for the laying of a cable within the jurisdictional waters of the United States, to connect our shores with those of any foreign state, pertains exclusively to the Government of the United States, under such limitations and conditions as Congress may impose. In the absence of legislation by Congress, I was unwilling, on the one hand, to yield to a foreign state the right to say that its grantees might land on our shores, while it denied a similar right to our people to land on its shores; and, on the other hand, I was reluctant to deny to the great interests of the world and of civilization the facilities of such communication as were proposed. I therefore withheld any resistance to the landing of the cable on condition that the offensive monopoly feature of the concession be abandoned, and that the right of any cable which may be established by authority of this Government to land upon French territory, and to connect with French land-lines, and enjoy all the necessary facilities or privileges incident to the use thereof upon as favorable terms as any other company, be conceded. As the result thereof the company in question renounced the exclusive privilege, and the representative of France was informed that, understanding this relinquishment to be construed as granting the entire reciprocity and equal facilities which had been demanded, the opposition to the landing of the cable was withdrawn. The cable, under this French concession, was landed in the month of July, 1869, and has been an efficient and valuable agent of communication between this country and the other continent. It soon passed under the control, however, of those who had the management of the cable connecting Great Britain with this continent, and thus whatever benefit to the public might have ensued from competition between the two lines was lost, leaving only the greater facilities of an additional line, and the additional security in case of accident to one of them. But these increased facilities and this additional security, together with the control of the combined capital of the two companies, gave also greater power to prevent the future construction of other lines, and to limit the control of telegraphic communication between the two continents to those possessing the lines already laid. Within a few months past a cable has been laid, known as the United States Direct Cable Company, connecting the United States directly with Great Britain. As soon as this cable was reported to be laid and in working order, the rates of the then existing consolidated companies were greatly reduced. Soon, however, a break was announced in this new cable, and immediately the rates of the other line, which had been reduced, were again raised. This cable being now repaired, the rates appear not to be reduced by either line from those formerly charged by the consolidated companies.

There is reason to believe that large amounts of capital, both at home and abroad, are ready to seek profitable investment in the advancement of this useful and most civilizing means of intercourse and correspondence. They await, however, the assurance of the means and conditions on which they may safely be made tributary to the general good.

As these cable telegraph-lines connect separate states, there are questions as to their organization and control which probably can be best, if not solely, settled by conventions between the respective states. In the absence, however, of international conventions on the subject, municipal legislation may secure many points which appear to me important, if not indispensable for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable-telegrams, or from a combination between several lines:

1. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under the concession from another power, which does not admit the right of any other line or lines, formed in the United States, to land and freely connect with and operate through its land-lines.

2. No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not by treaty stipulation with the government from whose shores it proceeds, or by prohibition in its charter, or otherwise to the satisfaction of this Government, prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating with any other cable telegraph-line, or combining therewith for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the cost of telegraphing.

3. All lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of the official messages of the governments of the two countries between which it may be laid.

4. A power should be reserved to the two governments, either conjointly or to each, as regards the messages dispatched from its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be demanded for the transmission of messages.

I present this subject to the earnest consideration of Congress.

In the mean time, and unless Congress otherwise direct, I shall not oppose the landing of any telegraphic cable which complies with and assents to the points above enumerated, but will feel it my duty to prevent the landing of any which does not conform to the first and second points as stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this Government the precedence in the transmission of its official messages, and will not enter into a satisfactory arrangement with regard to its charges.

Among the pressing and important subjects to which, in my opinion, the attention of Congress should be directed, are those relating to fraudulent naturalization and expatriation.

The United States, with great liberality, offers its citizenship to all who in good faith comply with the requirements of law. These requirements are as simple and upon as favorable terms to the immigrant as the high privilege to which he is admitted can or should permit. I do not propose any additional requirements to those which the law now demands. But the very simplicity and the want of unnecessary formality in our law have made fraudulent naturalization not infrequent, to the discredit and injury of all honest citizens, whether native or naturalized. Cases of this character are continually being brought to the notice of the Government by our representatives abroad, and also those of persons resident in other countries, most frequently those who, if they have remained in this country long enough to entitle them to become naturalized, have generally not much overpassed that period, and have returned to the country of their origin, where they reside, avoiding all duties to the United States by their absence, and claiming to be exempt from all duties to the country of their nativity and of their residence by reason of their alleged naturalization. It is due to this Government itself and to the great mass of the naturalized citizens who entirely, both in name and in fact, become citizens of the United States, that the high privilege of citizenship of the United States should not be held by fraud or in derogation of the laws and of the good name of every honest citizen. On many occasions it has been brought to the knowledge of the Government that certificates of naturalization are held, and protection or interference claimed, by parties who admit that not only they were not within the United States at the time of the pretended naturalization, but that they have never resided in the United States; in others, the certificate and record of the court show on their face that the person claiming to be naturalized had not resided the required time in the United States; in others, it is admitted upon examination that the requirements of law have not been complied with; in some cases even, such certificates have been matter of purchase. These are not isolated cases, arising at rare intervals, but of common occurrence, and which are reported from all quarters of the globe. Such occurrences cannot, and do not, fail to reflect upon the Government and injure all honest citizens. Such a fraud being discovered, however, there is no practicable means within the control of the Government by which the record of naturalization can be vacated; and should the certificate be taken up, as it usually is, by the diplomatic and consular representatives of the government to whom it may have been presented, there is nothing to prevent the person claiming to have been naturalized from obtaining a new certificate from the court in place of that which has been taken from him.

The evil has become so great and of such frequent occurrence that I cannot too earnestly recommend that some effective measures be adopted to provide a proper remedy and means for the vacating of any record thus fraudulently made, and of punishing the guilty parties to the transaction.

In this connection I refer also to the question of expatriation and the election of nationality.

The United States was foremost in upholding the right of expatriation, and was principally instrumental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation to be a natural and inherent right of all people; but, while many other nations have enacted laws providing what formalities shall be necessary to work a change of allegiance, the United States has enacted no provisions of law, and has in no respect marked out how and when expatriation may be accomplished by its citizens. Instances are brought to the attention of the Government where citizens of the United States, either naturalized or native-born, have formally become citizens or subjects of foreign powers, but who, nevertheless, in the absence of any provisions of legislation on this question, when involved in difficulties, or when it seems to be their interest, claim to be citizens of the United States, and demand the intervention of a government which they have long since abandoned, and to which for years they have rendered no service, nor held themselves in any way amenable.

In other cases naturalized citizens, immediately after naturalization, have returned to their native country; have become engaged in business; have accepted offices or pursuits inconsistent with American citizenship, and evidence no intent to return to the United States until called upon to discharge some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship, and call upon the representatives of the Government to aid them in their unjust pretensions. It is but justice to all *bona-fide* citizens that no doubt should exist on such questions, and that Congress should determine by enactment of law how expatriation may be accomplished, and change of citizenship be established.

I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating by law the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents who may reside abroad; and also of some further provision regulating or giving legal effect to marriages of American citizens contracted in foreign countries. The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly-occurring questions on these points presented to the consideration of the Government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of Congress on which more delicate relations or more important interests are dependent.

In the month of July last the building erected for the Department of State was taken possession of and occupied by that Department. I am happy to announce that the archives and valuable papers of the Government in the custody of that Department are now safely deposited and properly cared for.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to have been $163,103,833.69, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to have been $157,167,722.35, a decrease for the last fiscal year of $5,936,111.34. Receipts from internal revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1874, were $102,409,784.90, and for the year ending June 30, 1875, $110,007,493.58; increase, $7,597,708.68.

The report also shows a complete history of the workings of the Department for the last year, and contains recommendations for reforms and for legislation which I concur in, but cannot comment on so

iana, 539, $52,724,107; Texas, 1,650, $64,565,-842; Kentucky, 1,326, $52,481,535; Tennessee, 1,630, $24,144,283; Arkansas, 700, $15,320,-000; California (including Central Pacific), 1,328, $159,332,700; Oregon, 250, $ . . . .; Nevada, 650, $ . . . .; Washington Territory, 110, $ . . . .

The total number of miles of railroad in the New England States, taken together, was 5,509; the number of inhabitants to the mile, 671; square miles to the mile of railroad, 12.4; the aggregate capital stock, $137,125,915; total debt, $111,218,811; total capital, $248,-344,726; cost of railroad per mile, $42,862. In the Middle States there were 14,291 miles of railroad, 14,291 inhabitants and 9.6 miles of area to each mile; the stock was $657,934,-601, debt $660,464,491, total capital $1,318,-399,092; the cost per mile was $47,356. The Western States had miles of railroad 34,882, costing per mile $54,329, one mile to each 445 inhabitants and each 29.8 areal mile, with stock of $899,030,222, and $1,073,147,622 debt; total, $1,972,177,844. The miles of road in the Southern States was 15,602, the inhabitants and square miles per mile of railroad 735 and 50.6, the stock $213,794,148, the debt $309,-715,075; total, $523,509,223; cost per mile, $38,764. In the Pacific States the miles of railroad were 2,339, inhabitants per mile 388, square miles 196.0, capital stock $83,112,600, debt $76,220,106, total capital account $159,-332,709, cost per mile $89,981. The total mileage for the country has decreased in proportion to the number of inhabitants in the following ratio: in 1874 there was one mile of railway to each 581 inhabitants, in 1873 one to each 582, and in 1872 one for each 600.

The mileage of roads new-built for the year 1875, calculated from the beginning of the year, has been 1,483 miles. The largest proportion was built in New York State, 200 miles, 51 miles having been laid by the New York & Canada, and 42 miles on the Lake Ontario Shore Line. California has opened 174 miles of new road, of which 90 miles is on the line of the Southern Pacific. Illinois has 172 miles, 50 miles of it on the Paris & Danville. In Colorado 113¼ miles of new road were built—by the Puebla & Arkansas Valley 90 miles, and the rest by the Kansas Pacific. In Pennsylvania 118 miles of new road, a good part of which was on the new through-line, to be opened in the spring of 1876, from New York to Philadelphia *via* Bound Brook by the New Jersey Central.

The business done by American railroads during the last year, though it has been by no means a prosperous year, has been greater than it was in 1874. The greatest deficiency has been in the transport of mine-products, lumber, and manufactures. The ravages of the grasshoppers in the West destroyed the traffic of the roads passing through the tracts laid waste by these insects. The carriage of grains and meats has, on the whole, not been deficient. The earnings have fallen below those of former years, but this has resulted from a greater competition, and not from a decline in the tonnage. For the entire country the aggregate receipts were $520,466,016; from passengers $140,-999,081, from freight $347,016,874. The aggregate operating expenses of railroads were $330,895,858; the aggregate net earnings, $189,570,958; total amount of dividends paid, $67,042,942. To compare these figures with the year 1873–'74, the gross earnings were for that year, $526,419,935; the net earnings, $183,810,562; and the dividends declared, $67,-120,709. The proportion of freight and passenger receipts was: freight, $389,035,506; from passengers, $137,384,427.

The earnings of the roads for 1874–'75 were 1.11 per cent. less than those of the year before, which were 10 per cent. greater than those of the preceding year, which in turn exceeded those of 1871 by a still greater ratio; and last year was the only time in fifteen years when the gross earnings fell below those of the preceding year, during which period the annual percentage of increase exceeded 10 per cent. Although the total receipts were less ($520,466,016 against $526,419,935 in 1873–'74) than the preceding year, the net earnings were somewhat greater ($189,570,958 against $183,-810,562).

If the earnings have fallen off, the tons carried have, if any thing, increased upon those of last year.

The receipts from passengers, receipts from freight, and total receipts, for the railroads of the main divisions of the country, were respectively: for the New England States, $22,-111,787, $25,075,777, $50,064,774; Middle States, $41,699,871, $134,658,938, $186,498,-438; Western States, $56,783,466, $142,029,-912, $214,869,477; Southern States, $14,131,-291, $44,782,286, $52,259,241; Pacific States, $6,272,666, $10,478,961, $16,774,086. The working expenses, net earnings, and dividends paid by the railroads in the same groups, were: For the Eastern States, $33,351,591, $16,713,-183, and $8,511,971; Middle States, $116,309,-466, $70,188,972, and $37,600,154; Western States, $139,322,782, $75,546,695, and $16,-605,832; Southern States, $34,989,909, $17,-269,332, and $1,068,455; Pacific States, $6,-921,310, $9,852,776, and $3,256,130.

For the whole country the aggregate mileage of the railroads is 72,623 miles, one mile to every 581 inhabitants and to every 34.4 square miles of territory. The total capital stock of all the railroads of the country is, as computed by Poor for the year 1874–'75, $1,990,997,468; the total debt, funded and not funded, $2,230,-766,108; making a total capital of $4,221,763,-594. The average cost per mile of American railroads is $60,425.

A comparison of the capital, earnings, and expenses of American and foreign railroads gives the following results: the capital invested per mile in American roads is $54,394; in

British roads, $180,440; in German and Austrian, $95,422. The passenger receipts, freight receipts, and gross earnings, are respectively: American, $1,809, $4,869, and $6,678; British, $7,365, $9,469, and $17,531; German, $3,278, $7,520, and $11,360. The working expenses are: for American roads $4,246 per mile, for British, $9,649, for German, $6,572. The net earnings are for the three countries respectively, $2,432, $7,882, and $4,788.

The statistics of accidents show very unfavorably for the year. The total number of accidents was 1,201, against 980 in 1874, and 1,283 in 1873, a bad year: the number of killed was in 1875, 234, of injured 1,107; in 1874, killed 204, injured 778; in 1873, killed 276, injured 1,172. The accidents classed according to their nature show: of collisions, in 1875, 278; in 1874, 260; in 1873, 392; of derailments in 1875, 840; in 1874, 654; in 1873, 815.

In connection with the question of cheap transportation according to carefully-compiled statistical accounts of the history of freight charges given in the *Railroad Gazette*, there has been a growing tendency to lower rates; and rates which have been brought down by sharp competition and in the contests between rival companies, as in the fierce railroad war waged during 1875, show an inclination to keep at a low mark for longer and longer periods. The prices of transportation have declined more since the war, it is asserted, than any other article of exchange. The average rates of freight between New York and Chicago were: per 100 pounds, eastward, in 1866, first class, $1.83½; second class, $1.61½; third class, $1.10½; fourth class, $0.77; in 1872, first class, $1.60; second class, $1.25; third class, $0.85; fourth class, $0.58⅔. A comparison between rates for the same period of the years 1872 and 1875 gives: 1872, first class, $1.60; second class, $1.15; third class, $0.85; fourth class, $0.50; 1875, first class, $1.50; second class, $1.10; third class, $0.85; fourth class, $0.30.

The St. Louis Railroad Convention, representing municipalities and commercial boards through the Middle as well as the Southern States, was very earnest in its call upon the Government to aid in building the Texas Pacific Railroad. The convention met in St. Louis, November 23d and 24th. General Anderson, of Richmond, was chosen temporary chairman, and the following officers were elected: President, Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati; Vice-President, General W. M. Preston, of Kentucky; Secretary, John M. Howell, of Arkansas. The resolutions adopted, extracts from which are presented below, exhibit very explicitly the attitude of these capitalists toward the question of governmental aid to railroad enterprises. They allege the large subventions which have been granted by the Government to other enterprises as apologetical of their own demands, and say:

This convention of delegates, duly appointed from thirty-one States and Territories, many cities and boards of trade, merchants' exchanges, and other commercial bodies, constituting a body of 869 delegates, representing not only a large proportion of the people of the United States, but of the active producing business of the capital of the country, and now assembled to take action upon the construction of a Southern line of railroad to the Pacific, do respectfully represent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that a Southern transcontinental railway from the waters of the Mississippi, *via* El Paso, to the Pacific Ocean on or near the thirty-second parallel of latitude is imperatively demanded:

1. As a measure of sound statesmanship, because it is only by constant intercourse, business and social, that the great States now growing up on the Pacific slope can be permanently bound in a common interest with our Eastern and Southern communities, and it is, therefore, sound policy and a wise foresight to promote the most intimate relations between all the sections of our common country, a necessity already recognized by the Government in its grant of bonds and lands to the Union Central and Kansas Pacific roads, and of lands to other transcontinental lines on the thirty-second, thirty-fifth, and forty-seventh parallels, under the belief that private capital would furnish the needful funds to complete these highways.

2. As a means of national defense, because it is the duty of the Government to have a line to the Pacific unobstructed at all seasons of the year for the prompt transportation of troops and supplies, should trouble arise with any foreign country, and the ports and countries of the Pacific coast be exposed to insult or attack.

4. As a measure of practical economy, because, as already shown by the experience of the Pacific road, the expenses of maintaining a military establishment for the protection of the Southern territory against Indian depredations will be largely reduced.

5. As a commercial necessity to the twelve million of people inhabiting a belt of country from 400 to 700 miles in width and stretching along the entire South Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico, and old Mexico to the Pacific Ocean.

6. As a direct saving to the people of the entire country, because it will give a competing line between the two oceans both for the large local and through traffic of this country, and for the great through traffic with the Sandwich Islands, India, China, Japan, Australia, and Western South America, thereby conferring substantial benefits upon the entire nation, and because in this manner the people of this United States will best be protected against a monopoly, to whom they have loaned $55,000,000 of six per cent. Government bonds, and made large grants of lands to build the present Pacific line, and for whose benefit the Government is now paying yearly upward of three additional millions out of the Treasury, a corporation that has established arbitrary rates for transportation, and is now seeking to perpetuate itself as a close corporation and control the lines, and such as it may hereafter build, in its own exclusive interest, instead of making them an open highway, such as the people of this country have a right to demand.

7. Because the communication thus established with such rich and productive States of old Mexico would secure a large and lucrative traffic now diverted to other countries, and would thereby increase the revenue of the Government.

8. As a prudential and proper act to encourage the people of the South, who may very justly and with great force urge that, while $175,000,000 of the public moneys have been appropriated in the Northern States and Territories since the organization of the Government, there have been but $19,000,000 expended on the Southern States and Territories.

Whereas, To secure to the Government and people these several advantages, and, in addition thereto, secure the return to the people of 80,000,000 of acres of land, heretofore granted to build the thirtieth parallel line, and save the building of 1,500 miles of road, it is, in the judgment of this convention, not only the right, but the duty of the national Government to render such aid, properly secured, restricted, and guarded, as will secure the prompt completion of the line referred to, and such extensions as will give to all sections the advantages resulting therefrom, now be it resolved:

1. That a Southern line to the Pacific Ocean should be built on or near the thirty-second parallel from Shreveport, *via* El Paso, to San Diego, where it will make connections with the waters of the Pacific in a safe and excellent harbor, and connect also with the railway lines now building from San Francisco to the southern part of California, thus securing a continuous line to that great city and port.

2. That there should also be constructed extensions from the most eligible points of the Texas Pacific road to New Orleans, Memphis, and Vicksburg, and from a point near the hundred and third meridian to Vinita, in order to reach the Mississippi River, to connect with every road and harbor of the Atlantic coast, and with the harbors of the Atlantic coast, and with every railway east of the Rocky Mountain slope.

3. That the construction of such a line and branches can be best secured by the extension of Government aid to the line and branches heretofore mentioned in these resolutions, in the form of a guarantee of the interest, not the principal, on a limited amount of five per cent. construction bonds, payable in fifty years, so that the entire liability assumed should not in any event exceed $2,000 per mile per annum, nor the interest on the actual cost of the line and said branches.

The fact that the sentiment in favor of legislative control of the transportation of the country, together with the desire that the central Government should assume the business of goods-transportation itself, for the relief of producers and their supposed protection against the capricious and extortionate charges of the private companies; the fact that this feeling, which has so long been rife prêeminently among the grain-producing communities of the West, is now still upon the increase, is shown in the action of the convention of the National Association of Transportation and Commerce, which met at Chicago on the 17th of December, 1875. There were about two hundred delegates present from all parts of the country: Mr. Josiah Quincy not being present, Vice-President John F. Henry, of New York, presided. The officers elected were: President, John F. Henry, with one vice-president from each State; Secretary, Frank Gilbert, of Chicago; Assistant Secretary, Henry Stotenwalks, Florida; Treasurer, F. B. Thurbur, New York. In his opening address, Mr. Henry declared that the day was not distant, if it had not already arrived, when the statesman will find it his duty to inquire

"whether there is less danger in leaving the property and industrial interests of the people thus wholly at the mercy of a few men who recognize no responsibility but to their stockholders, and no principle of action but personal and corporate aggrandizement, than in adding somewhat to the power and patronage of a Government directly responsible to the people, and entirely under their control."

In corroboration of this he quoted the following proposition from the report of the committee on transportation routes of the United States Senate:

"In the matter of taxation there are to-day four men, representing the four great trunk-lines between Chicago and New York, who possess, and not unfrequently exercise, power which the Congress of the United States would not venture to exert."

The report of the secretary of the Association stated the objects of the convention as follows:

The question for this convention, for our people, and Government to consider is, whether the power to levy enormous tributes, to disarrange all industrial and commercial transactions, as the four or five men who manage present trunk-lines now are capable of doing, and have actually done since July, whether this exercise of arbitrary power is not prejudicial to all interests, and of such a nature as should command the exercise of our best legislative ability in seeking the control and, to a large extent, the supervision of our transportation routes. In cities like Chicago, Boston, New York, and all others where large transportation routes centre, the formation of boards of transportation and commerce, like the New York association, before which can be brought all differences and grievances between transportation companies and the merchants and the people, will be found highly beneficial.

A paper, presented by Richard P. Morgan, of Illinois, points out, as the means of reaching reasonable rates of transportation, a reduction of the fictitious valuations put upon the property of railroads and the improvements in construction, which may be awaited, the more thorough utilization of water-courses, etc. He expressed the opinion that the cost of transportation in the Erie Canal might be reduced to eight mills per ton for general freightage, and five mills per ton for through expeditions and agricultural products. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he asserted, might reduce their charges to less than five mills per ton, instead of the ten mills which they demand, and then derive a fair revenue from the original capital stock. Among the improvements in transportation routes brought to the notice of the convention were the prospective low freightage to result from the improved navigation of the Mississippi, the deepening of the St. Lawrence, the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal; the free use of Canadian canals was also suggested as a beneficial project. Among the abuses in the construction and management of railroads set forth, were the projecting of roads not needed, by irresponsible men, which are built upon construction bonds secured by mortgage; the buying in and manipulation of such bankrupt roads by operators. Another serious abuse is the buying up of a controlling interest in a profitable road by men of wealth, who elect their own board of directors, and so manage the road as to knock down the stock to zero. Then they discovered that the road was immensely valuable, and that its capital stock bore no proportion to the actual expenditures

pon it, and they issued new stock without quivalent, and gradually advanced rates until ight or ten per cent. was paid annually on the hole mass of obligations so created. In the ew York Central & Hudson River, these ividends in 1885 would amount to $118,000,-00.

A memorial from Western grain-producers, resented by H. N. T. Lewis, declared the rincipal hardships which the producers suffer, s follows:

The extortionate freight charges of railroad and ransportation companies between the grain-growing countries of the West and the seaboard; a gross disregard of their liabilities as common carriers; the effect of watered stocks and inflated construction accounts on the cost of transportation; exorbitant intermediate and terminal charges; inadequate railway and transfer facilities; insufficient safeguards against financial panics; the absence of facilities for selling and delivering gaain in transit; the failure of railroad and transportation companies to issue shipping-bills and bills of lading that shall be adequate security to the shipper or the bank advancing thereon; the constant and wide range in fluctuation of freight-rates between the West and the seaboard; the necessity of a uniform system of inspecting and grading grain; the unjust discrimination in freight-rates made at various points of shipment. The remedy for all these evils was expressed in one word—combination. The initial steps had already been taken.

The result of the convention was the appointment of a committee of seven to present their resolutions to Congress, and the recommendation to Congress of the appointment of a committee of both Houses to consider the creation of a Department of Commerce. The following provisions were recommended for enactment by the various Legislatures:

1. A law providing a board of railway commissioners, with power to prescribe a uniform system of keeping railroad accounts, and with powers similar to those possessed by the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts.

2. A law to prevent stock inflation, similar to that in Massachusetts.

3. A law prohibiting officers or directors of railways from either directly or indirectly owning any non-coöperative fast-freight line, car company, or bridge company, or from being interested in any manner in the furnishing of supplies to any company with which they may have official connection.

4. A law prohibiting railway companies from acquiring or holding more real estate than is necessary for the operation of their lines, and prohibiting railway companies from engaging in mining or any business other than transportation.

5. A law providing that all common carriers shall receipt for quantity, and deliver the same at destination.

6. A law making it a penal offense for any public official to accept or use the free pass of any railway company, and prohibiting railways from granting such passes to any but regular employés of such railways.

7. A law prohibiting representatives of the people, who belong to the legal profession, from being retained on either side, in cases where the public interest is involved.

RAMBERG, Arthur, Freiherr von, a German artist, born in Vienna September 4, 1809; died February 6, 1875. He studied in Vienna and went to Munich in 1850. Among his best paintings are "The Bouquet" (1856), "The Walk with the Tutor" (1857), and "After the Masquerade" (1858). In 1860 he was appointed professor of the Art School in Weimar, where he executed one of his finest paintings, representing the court of Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen at Palermo. Together with Pecht he published a series of illustrations to the works of Schiller and Goethe, known as "The Schiller and Goethe Galleries," which are considered the finest works of this kind produced in modern times. In 1865 he returned to Munich as professor at the Academy of Arts, which position he retained up to his death.

RANDOLPH, Colonel Thomas Jefferson, grandson of Thomas Jefferson; died October 7, 1875, near Charlottesville, Va. He was the son of Governor Thomas Randolph, and Martha, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, and was born September 11, 1792. His boyhood and youth were spent at Monticello, the home of his grandfather, who superintended his education, and regarded him with the greatest affection. He married a daughter of Governor Nichols, by whom he had several children. In 1829 he published in four volumes the "Life and Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson." He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates at intervals between 1832 and 1838, and distinguished himself by a speech favoring the abolition of slavery. In 1851 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was once afterward in the Legislature. His last appearance in public was at the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, when he was made temporary chairman. He was for many years rector of the university, and was always an ardent friend of that institution.

RAUSCHER, Joseph Othmar, Ritter von, Cardinal and Prince-archbishop of Vienna, born October 6, 1797; died November 24, 1874. He first studied law and then turned his attention to theology. He was for a time Professor of Canon Law and Church History in Salzburg, was appointed director of the Oriental Academy in Vienna in 1832, and was tutor of Francis Joseph, of the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and of Archduke Charles Louis. In 1849 he was appointed Prince-bishop of Seckau, in 1853 Prince-archbishop of Vienna, and in 1855 cardinal. During the early part of the reign of the present emperor he exercised a considerable influence on state affairs, and concluded the Concordat in 1855 with the Holy See. At the Œcumenical Council he was one of the most prominent and active among the German prelates in opposing the proclamation of the doctrine of infallibility, but declared his submission after the doctrine had been proclaimed. He was looked up to and revered by his colleagues, and was in every respect at the head of the church in Austria. He wrote a church history of the first three centuries (2 vols., 1829), and "Observationes quædam de infallibilitatis ecclesiæ subjecto" (1870).

READ, JOHN MEREDITH, LL. D., an eminent jurist of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1797; died in that city, November 29, 1874. He was a grandson of George Read, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, and was called to the bar in 1818. He was elected to the State Legislature from Philadelphia in 1823, and reëlected in 1824. He subsequently became City Solicitor, Attorney-General of the State, and United States District Attorney. In 1845 he was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Tyler, but was not confirmed, because of his unsoundness on the slavery question. In 1860 he was elected on the Republican ticket one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and subsequently became chief justice. Mr. Read resigned the latter position in December, 1873, and since that time has lived in retirement in Philadelphia. In politics he was a Democrat; but, being in sympathy with the Free-Soilers, he gradually became separated from the main body of the party. In 1856 he joined the Republicans, and acted henceforth with them. He was engaged in many important cases, and was author of numerous essays and addresses on public affairs from 1838 to 1867. He had an extensive knowledge of law, and was undeniably a great jurist.

READE, WILLIAM WINWOOD, a British explorer and author, born in 1838; died April 2, 1875. He first turned his attention to romance, but with little success. A result of his archæological studies was "The Veil of Iris." But his reputation as an author was principally gained by his works on Africa. The theories of Du Chaillu on the strength and the aggressive character of the gorilla aroused his spirit of adventure, and, mortgaging a prospective legacy in order to obtain means, he went to Africa, to hunt gorillas. A result of this expedition was "Savage Africa" (1863), a book alike peculiar by its style and its contents. Notwithstanding his failing health, he undertook a second expedition a few years later, and upon his return published two works, "The Martyrdom of Man" and "African Sketch-book" (2 vols., 1873), which were very warmly received by Darwin and others. In November, 1873, he went to Africa for a third time, this time as special correspondent of the London *Times* in the Ashantee War. He returned from this expedition completely broken down in health, and never recovered.

REFORMED CHURCHES. I. REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA. The Reformed Church in America, formerly called the Reformed Dutch Church, had, in 1875, 34 classes, 490 churches, 523 ministers, and 70,628 members. One of the classes, Arcot, contains the missionary churches in India; all the others are in the United States. The following is a summary of the statistics of the several classes, as they were reported to the General Synod in May, 1875:

CLASSES.	Churches.	Ministers.	Number in Communion.
Albany	17	16	3,085
Arcot	16	7	[illegible]
Bergen	14	18	1,910
Bergen, South	12	13	1,594
Cayuga	12	11	1,215
Grand River	11	10	1,959
Geneva	19	16	2,198
Greene	10	11	1,439
Holland	16	14	2,119
Hudson	10	13	1,660
Illinois	22	22	2,061
Kingston	13	11	2,000
Long Island, North	19	21	2,943
Long Island, South	16	20	3,004
Michigan	9	8	572
Monmouth	9	12	1,149
Montgomery	22	18	1,860
Newark	12	15	2,386
New Brunswick	10	19	2,221
New York	19	29	4,969
New York, South	6	11	1,355
Orange	25	28	3,470
Paramus	19	18	2,375
Passaic	12	16	1,897
Philadelphia	15	16	3,045
Poughkeepsie	11	14	2,164
Raritan	16	19	3,066
Rensselaer	13	12	2,071
Saratoga	14	15	1,520
Schenectady	12	16	2,153
Schoharie	12	10	354
Ulster	13	16	2,877
Westchester	14	16	1,529
Wisconsin	20	17	1,591
Total	490	523	70,628

The total number of candidates for the ministry reported was 11; number of families connected with the Church, 42,277; number of baptisms (of infants, 4,290; of adults, 924, 5,214; number of catechumens, 22,176; number of Sunday-schools, 594, with 68,041 scholars. Total amount of contributions: For religious and benevolent purposes, $282,505; for congregational purposes, $944,116.

The Board of Directors reported that they had received $7,500 toward the endowment of the permanent seminary fund, and $5,715 toward the endowment of the Thomas DeWitt professorship; $10,000, the legacy of the late Jacob H. Ten Eyck, for the Theological Seminary, had been appropriated for the use of the Hertzog Hall Committee. Mr. Gardner A. Sage had given $20,000, in addition to the $50,000 given by him the previous year, toward the erection of a fire-proof building at New Brunswick, N. J., to be known as "The Gardner A. Sage Library." This building, having been completed, was dedicated during the meeting of the General Synod. The Board reported that the widows' and orphans' fund amounted to $38,631, and that annuities had been paid from it, during the year, amounting to $2,325.[illegible] The fund for the endowment of Hope College now amounted to $19,319.83. The aggregate value of all the funds in charge of the board was $431,857.05. The receipts of the Treasurer had been, including the balance from the previous year, $120,287.22.

The Board of Domestic Missions reported their receipts for the year to have been $24,732.90 from contributions, and $22,400.83 from legacies, and their expenditures $35,133.

The Board of Foreign Missions reported their receipts for the year had been $54,249.95.

The following is a tabular view of the statistics of the mission stations:

STATISTICS.	China.	India.	Japan.	Total.
Stations	1	8	2	11
Out-stations	14	44	1	59
Missionaries	8	7	5	15
Assistant missionaries	4	8	7	19
Native ministers	8	8	....	6
Catechists or preachers	10	19	3	32
Assistant catechists	....	3	....	3
Bible-readers	....	20	....	20
Schoolmasters	4	16	....	20
Schoolmistresses	1	15	....	16
Colporteurs	....	11	....	11
Churches	7	16	2	25
Communicants	585	738	96	1,369
Academies	....	2	1	3
Academies, scholars in	....	94	25	119
Day-schools	5	38	2	45
Day-schools, scholars in	91	972	70	1,133
Theological students	4	....	9	13
Dispensaries, with beds	1	1	....	2
Patients treated in 1874	5,000	6,804	....	11,804

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America met at Jersey City, N. J., June 2d. The Rev. Charles Scott, of Holland, Mich., was chosen president. A letter was read which had been received from the Synodical Committee of the Christian Reformed Church in the Netherlands, inviting the Church to be represented in its Synod, which was held May 20th, at Bois-le-Duc, North Brabant, and asking the advice of the Church respecting the oath against simony, which is required by the Church of the Netherlands from its candidates in theology. The previous synodical meeting had resolved to maintain this oath, but, on account of the differences of opinion which prevailed in the Church, had decided to ask the foreign sister churches whether such an oath was customary with them, and if not, why it had been abolished.

The committee who had been appointed to confer with similar committees of the Reformed Church in the United States, and the Northern and Southern branches of the Presbyterian Churches, in reference to closer relations and coöperation in benevolent work, reported the result of their conference. No agreement had been reached with the Reformed Church in the United States, and the report on this branch of the subject consisted largely of a recital of the difficulties which were found to lie in the way of union with that denomination. The action of the committee on this point was approved. The report further presented the plan of coöperation which had been agreed upon with the committee of the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod adopted it unanimously. Nothing had been accomplished respecting the relations with the Northern Presbyterian Church, owing to the failure to secure a conference with a quorum on both sides. A meeting had been appointed for March 25, 1875. The committee were ready with a plan of coöperation similar to that adopted with the Southern Church, but not identical with it. They were ready to proceed to conference, but only three members of the Presbyterian committee were present, and they were unwilling to act without their colleagues. The Presbyterian General Assembly having resolved to continue the conference on the basis of coöperation, the Synod also resolved to continue its Committee of Conference for another year.

The committee who had been appointed to consider the subject of a General Council of all Presbyterian Churches holding to the Reformed faith, made a report of the results of their conferences with the other committees appointed on the subject, and of the programme for the conference which was called to meet in London on the 21st of July. The Synod, determined to be represented in the Council, appointed the Rev. Drs. E. P. Rogers, Philip Peltz, and Thomas E. Vermilye, and Elders G. G. Smith, John A. Lott, and J. B. Jewitt, as delegates, and authorized the chairman of the committee to appoint other delegates, ministers or elders.

The Synod resolved to participate in the celebration of the centennial of American independence by setting apart the first Sunday in July, 1876, as a day of thanksgiving and praise for national mercies, on which occasion the pastors of churches are expected to preach upon the religious aspects of American liberty as illustrated in the history of the denomination; by raising a thank-offering, to constitute the "Centennial Seminary Fund," the interest of which should be applied to the payment of the contingent expenses of the theological schools; and by the preparation, under the direction of a committee appointed for the purpose, of a series of discourses on the following and other appropriate topics:

"The Points of Similarity between the Struggle for Independence here and that of our Holland Ancestors;" "The Character and Development of our Church in the Colonial Period;" "The Posture of its Ministers and Elders during the Revolution;" "The Resemblance of its Polity to that of our own Country;" "Its Type of Doctrine as represented by the Symbols of Heidelberg and Dordrecht;" "Its Peculiar History in Relation to Theological Education;" "Its Hereditary Interest in all Forms of Popular Education;" "Its Liturgical Features and Spirit;" "Its Missionary Work at Home and Abroad;" "Its Influence in preserving Soundness of Doctrine;" "Its Immovable Attachment to its own Heirlooms of Faith and Order, combined with the most Catholic Spirit toward all other Christians;" "Its Duty in the Coming Century as foreshown by its Course in the Last Hundred Years."

The discourses are intended to be delivered, and repeated as often as convenient, in various parts of the Church.

The following resolutions were passed on the subject of the Sabbath:

In view of the prevailing and increasing desecration of the holy Sabbath, in open violation of civil and moral laws, by railroad and steamboat companies, by beer-saloons, excursion-parties, Sunday papers:

Resolved, That as a Synod we sincerely deplore

this sad state of facts, and heartily approve the efforts being made by various Sabbath associations to promote a better observance of the Christian Sabbath.

Resolved, That all the pastors within the bounds of the Synod be requested to preach a sermon on the proper observance of the Sabbath, on the last Sabbath of October, 1875.

Total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, the formation of temperance societies by churches, ministers, and individual Christians, and prayer for the suppression of intemperance, were recommended. The sympathy of the Synod was expressed with the work of the Free Italian Church, and the Board of Foreign Missions were requested to receive and forward such moneys as might be offered for the support of the evangelists of that Church. The Rev. H. D. Ganse was chosen lecturer on the Vedder foundation for 1877. The Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers had been chosen by the previous General Synod for 1876.

II. Reformed Church in the United States.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church, as they are given in the *Almanac for the Reformed Church in the United States* (Philadelphia) for 1876:

SYNODS.	Churches.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Members.	Members unconfirmed.
United States	8	175	424	63,116	35,281
Ohio	13	148	341	23,345	11,976
Northwest	8	108	176	14,070	11,257
Pittsburg	5	60	122	9,864	8,943
Potomac	6	108	247	25,108	16,046
Eastern German	4	29	81	6,615	4,223
Total, six synods.	44	628	1,341	142,118	87,676

Total number of baptisms, 13,607; of confirmations, 8,766; of persons who communed during the year, 116,363; of Sunday-schools, 1,148; of scholars in the same, 72,205; of students for the ministry, 107. Total amount of benevolent contributions, $89,067.14.

The *Almanac* gives a list of twelve English and four German periodicals of the Reformed Church in the United States. Of these, three are weekly, two are published every other week, two are semi-monthly, eight are monthly, and one is quarterly. The number of literary and theological institutions, as given in the *Almanac*, is seventeen.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States met at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 14th. The Rev. W. K. Zieber, D. D., of York, Pa., was chosen president. The committee appointed by the previous General Synod to confer with a committee of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, in reference to a union of the two Churches, reported the proceedings of a joint meeting of the two committees, which was held in December, 1874. It had not been found possible to suggest a plan of union which would be satisfactory to both Churches.

The Rev. John A. Baum was received, and addressed the Synod as a corresponding delegate from the Reformed Church in America.

A communication was received from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, asking the Synod to appoint a committee to consult with similar committees of other denominations in regard to holding a General Council of all Presbyterian Churches. In reply, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this General Synod contemplates with much satisfaction the various movements, looking to a closer union of Reformed Churches related to one another by the inner ties of affinity in doctrine and government, and finds special reason for cordial interest in the proposed Council of Presbyterian Churches, as being a movement tending to bind together still more closely those Churches which hold the Westminster standards of faith.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Reformed Church in the United States, represented by this General Synod, recognizes no Confession as possessing binding authority but the Heidelberg Catechism, while the Œcumenical Council proposed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the paper laid before us, respects only those Reformed Churches holding by the Westminster standards, it is not, in our judgment, relevant to the character and object of this movement of the Presbyterian Church that this General Synod appoint delegates to represent the Reformed Church in the United States in the proposed Œcumenical Council.

Resolved, That it accords with the views and desires of this body to have proper arrangements made for a convention of Reformed Churches, on a broader basis, that is to say, a Council of Churches, holding in common the recognized symbols of the Reformed branch of the Evangelical Protestant Church, and that we will coöperate with any suitable measures which may be proposed to effect such a convention.

Provision was made by which a pastoral charge where the German language is prevailingly used in worship, though located within the bounds of an English classis, may be connected with the nearest German classis, and the corresponding privilege may be exercised by an English charge situated within the bounds of a German classis. The judgment of the Synod was expressed that whenever a report for the transfer of a charge from one classis to another, under the circumstances indicated, is presented in a regular manner, the classis to which the report is made should not refuse to grant it, unless there be grave and sufficient reasons for so doing; also that such reports ought to be made with as great a unanimity as possible, and should never be made unless a majority of the legally-qualified voting members of the charge are in favor of it.

The Synod resolved, "That, according to the clear provision of the constitution of the Church, all public theological teaching within the bounds of any particular Synod is placed exclusively under the direct control of that district Synod." It was, however, expressly provided that nothing in this resolution should be regarded as reversing or affirming the action of the General Synod of 1872, in reference to the so-called "super appeal case." In this case, the conduct of Dr. Bemberger, and the persons associated with him at Ursinus Col-

lege, in giving theological instruction, at the request of the Board of Directors of the institution, was pronounced not disorderly or contrary to the constitution of the Church, although they had not received authority from their Synod. The Synod resolved:

1. That the marriage bond, whether entered into under the administration of the state or the Church, is indissoluble except by natural death.

2. That, while regarding the divorces granted by the state as valid so far as temporalities are concerned, we do hereby direct the various pastors and judicatories of the Reformed Church in the United States to give no validity in their spiritual discipline to any divorce except such as has been granted on the ground of adultery by one or both parties in the marriage.

III. Reformed Church of France.—The Synod of the Reformed Church of France, at its meetings in 1872 and 1873, formulated a confession of faith which gave expression to the Orthodox doctrines concerning the divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and other doctrines considered essential. It also ordered that all new ministers should be required to subscribe to this declaration, and imposed adherence to it as a qualification of voters at the consistorial and presbyterial elections. The Unitarian or Liberal party in the Church, which was very strong, opposed these acts. It protested against the new rules, and refused to obey them, while it asked the Orthodox party and the Government to consent to an equitable division of the Church, of its fund and privileges, and to the acknowledgment of the equal rights of both branches to vested endowments and support by the state. In those consistories and presbyteries which were controlled by the Liberals, the rules imposed by the Synod concerning the qualifications of voters were disregarded in the elections. This fact having been reported to M. de Cumont, Minister of Instruction and Worship in 1874, he declared the elections held under these circumstances null, and ordered new elections to be held in April, 1875, in the jurisdictions in which the orders of the Synod had been disregarded. The Liberal officiaries of the consistories and presbyteries affected by M. de Cumont's order refused to take any steps toward holding the new elections. Their programme, as announced by M. de Viguié, was, neither to proceed to the new elections, nor appeal to the Council of State, but to organize compactly, as well where they were in the minority as where they were in the majority, then claim their rights, and demand an equitable division of property and privileges. By this attitude, the burden of organizing for the new elections in the Liberal parishes was thrown upon the unofficial Orthodox minorities. Elections so held, although they were not regular, inasmuch as they were held in the face of the regular consistorial authorities, were conformed to the policy of the minister, and were sustained by his declaration giving them validity.

When the administration of the Department of Instruction and Worship was changed, a deputation of Liberals took an early opportunity to call on the new minister, M. Wallon. The minister assured his visitors that no projects to despoil the Liberals of their equal share, in case of a division of the Church, would be sustained; but he also insisted that he could promise them no relief against the nullification of their elections, and they could gain relief only by an appeal to the Council of State. The Liberal party had previously decided not to make such an appeal; but this declaration of the minister caused them to reconsider their determination. Accordingly, an appeal was made in the case of the election at Bédarieux, which had been annulled. In consequence of this new proceeding, it became necessary to adjourn the elections, which had been ordered to be held in April, till such time as the decision of the Council of State should have been announced. Early in April, the minister addressed a letter to the presidents of the presbyterial councils, notifying them of the adjournment.

The decision of the ministry annulling the elections held in the Liberal consistories brought great embarrassments upon their churches. They were left without legal organization, and without pastors whose acts could be recognized as valid, and were likely to continue in this condition for an indefinite period, or until a decision should be reached on the cases which had been carried by appeal to the Council of State. A deputation waited upon the Minister of Worship, M. Wallon, August 10th, in behalf of the churches thus situated, and asked him to confirm the nominations which had been actually made. M. Wallon regarded himself as not able to do this, because these elections of pastors had been clearly declared invalid by his predecessor, and new elections had been ordered which were only delayed pending the hearing of the appeal. He, however, decided that he might confirm the nominations provisionally while the appeal was being heard. On the 18th of August the minister issued a circular announcing that he would make such provisional confirmation in the case of each parish which would make upon him a formal official demand for it.

In making this adjustment, as the minister declared afterward, in his circular of the 14th of October, he had intended, while affording temporary relief to the embarrassed Liberal jurisdictions, to guard carefully the integrity of the decisions of his predecessor, which declared their proceedings in reference to the elections to have been irregular, and the elections to be invalid. His meaning, however, was misapprehended in some of the consistories, and his action was used to give color to proceedings which he would not approve. Accordingly, he issued another circular on the 14th of October, to correct the misinterpreta-

tions which had been given to the circular of the 18th of August, and to announce the adoption of a new method of adjusting the temporary difficulties, the meaning of which should not be mistaken. Inferences had been drawn from the propositions in his former circular, that the minister had changed his attitude, had ceased to maintain the decisions first announced, and that the consistories irregularly constituted had received, through the measures announced in the circular, an indirect but official recognition of their administrative capacity, which had been before denied them. In the face of such interpretations of his position he was obliged to pause. He would not, therefore, propose to the President of the Republic to confirm provisionally the nominations spoken of in his dispatch of the 18th of August. There was one question, however, on which his resolution had not been changed, viz., the wish to apply a remedy to the painful situation of the vacant parishes. He was not willing to leave the different acts of public worship in these parishes to be performed vicariously, or to suffer for lack of the coöperation of the state. Consequently, since he had been obliged to abandon the measure on which he had first determined, he had resolved to have recourse to another plan, which should have the advantages of that one, without being subject to the inconveniences which attended it. Until a regular, definite solution of the questions at issue should be reached, he would transmit, to the presidents of the consistories or the presbyterial councils interested, the sums necessary to secure religious services in the vacant parishes, and requite those having charge of them.

IV. The Christian Reformed Church of the Netherlands.—The Christian Reformed Church of the Netherlands consists of a number of congregations who separated themselves in 1834 from the Reformed Dutch Church, chiefly for doctrinal reasons, connected with the spread of rationalistic views in the parent body. It consists of about 350 congregations, with nearly 50,000 communicants. It has a theological academy at Kampen, with four professors, a tutor, and seventy students. It has begun a mission-station at Batavia. The income of the Church for church purposes in 1874 exceeded £70,000. The meetings of the General Assembly are held every three years. That for 1875 was held at Bois-le-Duc, North Brabant, beginning May 26th. Visiting delegates were present from the United Presbytery of London and from the Reformed Church in America.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH. "The Reformed Episcopal Church," said Bishop Cummins, writing of the second anniversary of its organization, December 2, 1875, "was organized on the 2d of December, 1873, with eight clergymen and a score of laymen, without a single congregation adhering to it. On the 2d day of December, 1875, it numbers fifty-two clergymen and fifty congregations throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

The third *General Council* of the Reformed Episcopal Church met at Chicago, Ill., May 12th. Bishop George D. Cummins presided. On the calling of the roll there were found to be present the two bishops (Cummins and Cheney), twenty-eight clergymen, three deacons, not members, but invited to seats, lay delegates from sixteen churches, and five permanent lay delegates (or laymen who took part in the first convention of the Church). The committee appointed at the previous General Council to superintend the publication of the Book of Common Prayer, reported that they had performed the work.

The Standing Committee reported that the following Churches had expressed their desire to be identified with the Reformed Episcopal Church, and, having complied with the conditions presented, had been admitted to the list of Churches: Immanuel Church, of Louisville, Ky.; Christ Church, of Toronto, Canada; Holy Trinity Church, of Jefferson City, Mo.; Victoria Church, of Victoria, British Columbia; Zion Church, of St. John's, New Brunswick; Immanuel Church, of Newark, N. J.; St. John's Church, of Sussex, New Brunswick.

The Treasurer reported that his receipts for the year ending May 10th had been $16,522.70, and his expenditures $16,209.34. Committees were appointed: To revise the Hymnal, and report to the next Council; to draw up a paper showing the points of difference between the Protestant Episcopal and Reformed Episcopal Churches; to prepare a translation of such parts of the Prayer-Book as are necessary for the use of the German congregations; Standing Committee on Doctrine and Worship to present to the next Annual Council a course of study and text-books for candidates for the ministry; and a special committee to collate the parochial reports, and present a digest of them to the Council. Provisions were made for the organization of sustentation, superannuation, and widows' and orphans' funds. The system of contribution by weekly offerings was recommended, to be supplemented by such special gifts as may be offered.

The following missionary districts were established:

First District: St. John's; comprising New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Second District: Ottawa; comprising Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

Third District: Pacific Coast; comprising British Columbia, and all States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains.

Fourth District: That of the East; comprising the New England States and the States of New York and New Jersey.

Fifth District: The Central; comprising the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Sixth District: That of the South; com-

prising the State of Maryland, the District of Columbia, and all States south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River.

Seventh District: That of the WEST and NORTHWEST; comprising all States north of the Ohio River, west of the Mississippi River, and east of the Rocky Mountains.

The Rev. Edward Cridge, of Victoria, British Columbia, the Rev. John A. Latané, of Wheeling, W. Va., and the Rev. W. R. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, were elected missionary bishops.

An offer was made to the Council of a gift of thirty acres of ground in the neighborhood of Chicago, as the site of a Reformed Episcopal Theological Seminary, to be built within the next five years. The offer was accepted "with gratitude," and the subject was referred to the Bishops and the Standing Committee of the Missionary Jurisdiction of the Northwest.

The most important business transacted by the Council was the consideration and adoption of the articles of religion. As finally settled upon, the articles are based in the main upon the thirty-nine articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The number of articles was, however, reduced to thirty-five, the third, twenty-ninth, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, and thirty-ninth articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church having been omitted, and the tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, and thirty-second articles of the Reformed Episcopal Church having been added. Important changes were made in the phraseology of several articles. The articles as adopted are as follows:

ARTICLE I. *Of the Holy Trinity.*—There is but one living and true God, who is a spirit everlasting; of infinite power, wisdom and goodness the maker and preserver of all things, both visible and invisible. And in unity of this Godhead there be three persons, of one substance, power and eternity; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

ART. II. *Of the Word, or Son of God, which was made very man.*—The Son, who is the Word of the Father, begotten from everlasting of the Father, the very and eternal God, of one substance with the Father, took man's nature in the womb of the Blessed Virgin, of her substance: so that two whole and perfect natures, that is to say, the Godhead and manhood, were joined together in one person, never to be divided, whereof is one Christ, very God and very man; who truly suffered, was crucified, dead and buried, to satisfy Divine Justice, and to reconcile us to his Father, and to be a sacrifice, not only for original sin, but also for actual sins of men.

ART. III. *Of the Resurrection of Christ and his Second Coming.*—Christ did truly rise from death, and took again his body, with flesh, bones, and all things appertaining to the perfection of man's nature, wherewith He ascended into heaven, and there sitteth, our High Priest and Advocate, at the right hand of the Father, whence He will return to judge the world in righteousness. This Second Coming is the blessed hope of the Church. The heavens have received him till the times of the restitution of all things. To those who look for him He shall appear a second time without sin unto salvation. Then shall He change the body of our humiliation, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body. He will take to himself his great power, and shall reign till He have put all enemies under his feet.

ART. IV. *Of the Holy Ghost.*—The Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, is of one substance, majesty, and glory, with the Father and the Son, very and eternal God. It is the work of the Holy Ghost to reprove and convince the world of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment; to take of the things of Christ and show them to men; to regenerate, making men willing, leading them to faith in Christ, and forming Christ in them the hope of glory; to strengthen them with might in their inner man, that Christ may dwell in their hearts by faith and to secure in them that walking in the ways of God which is called the Fruit of the Spirit. The true Church is thus called out of the world, and is builded together for an habitation of God though the Spirit.

ART. V. *Of the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation.*—All Scripture is given by inspiration of God. Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost: Holy Scripture is, therefore, the Word of God; not only does it contain the Oracles of God, but it is itself the very Oracles of God. And hence it containeth all things necessary to salvation: so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation. In the name of the Holy Scripture we do understand the canonical books of the Old and New Testament. The book commonly called "The Apocrypha" is not a portion of God's Word, and is not, therefore, to be read in churches, nor to be used in establishing any doctrine.

ART. VI. *Of the Old Testament.*—The Old Testament is not contrary to the New: for both in the Old and New Testament everlasting life is offered to mankind by Christ, who is the only Mediator between God and man, being both God and man. Wherefore they are not to be heard, which feign that the old Fathers did look only for transitory promises; and although the Law given from God by Moses, as touching Ceremonies and Rites, does not bind Christian men, nor the Civil precepts thereof ought of necessity to be received in any commonwealth; yet notwithstanding, as a rule of right living, no Christian man whatsoever is free from the obedience of the Commandments which are called Moral.

ART. VII. *Of Original or Birth-sin.* Original sin standeth not in the following of Adam, as the Pelagians do vainly talk; but it is the fault and corruption of the nature of every man, that naturally is engendered of the offspring of Adam, whereby man is wholly gone from original righteousness, and is of his own nature inclined to evil, so that the flesh lusteth always contrary to the Spirit; and therefore in every person born into this world it deserveth God's condemnation. Men are, as the Apostle speaks, "by nature the children of wrath." And this infection of nature doth remain, yea, in them that are regenerated. And although there is no condemnation for them that are in Christ Jesus, yet the Apostle doth confess that concupiscence or lust in such hath of itself the nature of sin.

ART. VIII. *Of Man's Condition by Nature.*—The condition of man after the fall of Adam is such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself, by his own natural strength and good works, to faith, and calling upon God. Wherefore we have no power to do good works pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of God by Christ first inclining us, that we may have a good-will, and working with us, when we have that good-will.

ART. IX. *Of Works before Justification.*—Works commonly called good, before the grace of Christ and the inspiration of his Spirit, have not the nature of obedience to God, forasmuch as they spring not of Faith in Jesus Christ, neither do they make men meet to deserve or to receive grace.

ART. X. *Of Regeneration or the New Birth.*—Regeneration is the creative act of the Holy Ghost

whereby he imparts to the soul a new spiritual life. And whosoever believeth in Christ is born again, for, saith the Scripture, "ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus."

ART. XI. *Of Faith.*—The faith which brings justification is simply the reliance or dependence on Christ which accepts him as the sacrifice for our sins, and as our righteousness. We may thus rely on Christ, either tremblingly or confidingly; but in either case it is saving faith. If, though tremblingly, we rely on him in his obedience for us unto death, instantly we come into union with him, and are justified. If, however, we confidingly rely on him, then have we the comfort of our justification. Simply by faith in Christ are we justified and saved.

ART. XII. *Of the Justification of Man.*—We are pardoned and accounted righteous before God, only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by Faith; and not for our own Works or Deservings. He who knew no sin was made sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him. He bare our sins in his own body. It pleased our heavenly Father, of his infinite mercy, without any our desert or deserving, to provide for us the most precious sacrifice of Christ, whereby our ransom might be fully paid, the law fulfilled, and his justice fully satisfied. So that Christ is himself the righteousness of all them that truly do believe in him. He for them paid their ransom by his death. He for them fulfilled the law, in his life. So that now in him, and by him, every true Christian man may be called a fulfiller of the law. Wherefore, that we are justified by Faith only is a most wholesome doctrine and very full of comfort.

ART. XIII. *Of Repentance.*—The Repentance required by Scripture is a change of mind toward God, and is the effect of the conviction of sin, wrought by the Holy Ghost. The unconverted man may have a sense of remorse, or of shame and self-reproach, and yet he may have neither a change of mind toward God, nor any true sorrow; but when he accepts Christ as his Saviour, therein he manifests a change of mind, and is in possession of repentance unto life. The sinner comes to Christ through no labored process of repenting and sorrowing; but he comes to Christ and repentance both at once, by means of simply believing. And ever afterward his repentance is deep and genuine in proportion as his faith is simple and childlike.

ART. XIV. *Of the Sonship of Believers.*—Believers in Christ are born of God, through the regenerating power of his Spirit, and are partakers of the Divine nature; for if "that which is born of the flesh is flesh," so "that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." And all who are thus born of God are sons of God, and joint heirs with Christ; and therefore, without distinction of name, brethren with Christ and with one another.

ART. XV. *Of Good Works.*—Good Works, which are the Fruits of Faith and follow after Justification, are pleasing and acceptable to God in Christ, and do spring out, necessarily, of a true and lively Faith; insomuch that by them a lively faith may be as evidently known as a tree discerned by the fruit. They who truly believe will seek to do the will of God, and they who do not thus seek are not to be accounted true believers.

ART. XVI. *Of Works of Supererogation.*—Voluntary Works, besides, over and above God's Commandments, which they call Works of Supererogation, cannot be taught without arrogancy and impiety. For by them men do declare that they do not only render unto God as much as they are bound to do, but that they do more for his sake than of bounden duty is required: Whereas Christ saith plainly, When ye have done all that are commanded to you, say, We are unprofitable servants.

ART. XVII. *Salvation only in Christ.*—Holy Scripture doth set out unto us the name of Jesus Christ only, whereby men must be saved. His was a finished work, and completely sufficient. Without any merit or deserving on our part, He has secured to believers in him pardon, acceptance, sonship, sanctification, redemption, and eternal glory. Those who believe in him are in him complete. They are even now justified and have a present salvation, though they may not at all times have the sense of its possession.

ART. XVIII. *Of Election, Predestination, and Free-Will.*—While the Scriptures distinctly set forth the election, predestination, and calling of the people of God unto eternal life, as Christ saith, "All that the Father giveth me shall come to me;" they no less positively affirm man's free agency and responsibility, and that salvation is freely offered to all through Christ. This Church, accordingly, simply affirms these doctrines as the Word of God sets them forth, and submits them to the individual judgment of its members, as taught by the Holy Spirit; strictly charging them that God commandeth all men everywhere to repent, and that we can be saved only by faith in Jesus Christ.

ART. XIX. *Of Sin after Conversion.*—The grant of repentance is not to be denied to such as fall into sin after conversion; that is to say, after, by the quickening into life by the Holy Ghost, they have turned to God by faith in Christ, and have been brought into that change of mind which is repentance unto life. For after we have received the Holy Ghost we may, through unbelief, carelessness, and worldliness, fall into sin, and by the grace of God we may arise again, and amend our lives; but every such fall is a grievous dishonor to our Lord, and a sore injury to ourselves.

ART. XX. *Of Christ alone without Sin.*—Christ, in the truth of our Nature, was made like unto us in all things, sin only excepted, from which he was clearly void, both in his flesh and in his spirit. He came to be the Lamb without spot, who by sacrifice of himself, made *once forever*, should take away the sin of the world; and sin (as St. John saith) was not in him. But all we the rest, although born again in Christ, yet offend in many things; and if we say we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us.

ART. XXI. *Of the Church.*—The souls dispersed in all the world, who adhere to Christ by faith, who are partakers of the Holy Ghost, and worship the Father in spirit and in truth, are the body of Christ, the House of God, the flock of the Good Shepherd—the holy, universal Christian Church. A visible Church of Christ is a congregation of believers in which the pure Word of God is preached, and Baptism and the Lord's Supper are duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same. And those things are to be considered requisite which the Lord himself did, he himself commanded, and his apostles confirmed. As the Church of Jerusalem, Alexandria, Antioch, and Rome, have erred, so also others have erred, and may err, not only in their living and manner of Ceremonies, but also in matters of Faith.

ART. XXII. *Of the Authority of a Church.*—A Church hath power to decree Ceremonies, and to establish forms of worship, and laws for the government and discipline of its members, and to declare its own faith; yet it is not lawful for any Church to ordain or decide anything that is contrary to God's Word written, neither may it so expound one place of Scripture that it be repugnant to another. And as the Church ought not to decree anything against the same, so besides the same ought it not to enforce anything to be believed for necessity of salvation.

The Nicene Creed, as set forth in the Prayer-Book of this Church, and that which is commonly called the Apostles' Creed, ought to be received and believed; for they may be proved by Holy Scripture.

ART. XXIII. *Of the Authority of General Councils.*—General Councils (forasmuch as they be an assem-

ly of men, whereof all be not governed with the pirit and Word of God) may err, and sometimes have rred, not only in worldly matters, but also in things ertaining to God. Wherefore things ordained by hem as necessary to salvation are not binding, as uch, on a Christian man's conscience, unless it may e proved that they be taken out of Holy Scripture. To law or authority can override individual responsibility, and, therefore, the right of private judgment; for the individual Christian, as Christ distinctly affirms, is to be judged by the Word. The nly Rule of Faith is God's Word written.

Art. XXIV. *Of ministering in the Congregation.*—Those who take upon themselves the office of public reaching, or ministering the ordinances in the congregation, should be lawfully called thereunto, and ent to execute the same. And those we ought to judge lawfully called and sent, which be moved to his work by the Holy Ghost, and are duly accredited by the Lord's People. That doctrine of "Apostolic Succession," by which it is taught that the ministry of the Christian Church must be derived through a series of uninterrupted ordinations, whether by tactual succession or otherwise, and that without the same there can be no valid ministry, no Christian Church, and no due ministration of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, is wholly rejected as unscriptural, and productive of great mischief. This Church values its historic ministry, but recognizes and honors as equally valid the ministry of other Churches, even as God the Holy Ghost has accompanied their work with demonstration and power.

Art. XXV. *Of the Sacraments.*—By the word Sacrament this Church is to be understood as meaning only a symbol or sign divinely appointed. Our Lord Jesus Christ hath knit together his people in a visible company by sacraments, most few in number, most easy to be kept, most excellent in signification, viz., Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Those five so-called Sacraments, that is to say, Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction, are not to be counted for Sacraments of the Gospel, being such as have grown partly of the corrupt following of the apostles, partly are states of life allowed by the Scriptures, but yet have no like nature of sacraments with Baptism and the Lord's Supper, for that they have not any visible sign or ceremony ordained of God. And in such only as worthily receive Baptism and the Lord's Supper are they of spiritual benefit, and yet not that of the work wrought (*ex opere operato*), as some men speak. Which word, as it is strange and unknown to Holy Scripture, so it gendereth no godly, but a very superstitious sense. In such as receive them rightly, faith is confirmed and grace increased by virtue of prayer to God. But they that receive them unworthily, purchase to themselves judgment, as St. Paul saith; while it is equally true that none, however conscious of unworthiness, are debarred from receiving them, if they are trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ alone for salvation.

Art. XXVI. *Of Baptism.*—Baptism represents the death of believers with Christ, and their rising with him to newness of life. It is a sign of profession, whereby they publicly declare their faith in him. It is intended as a sign of regeneration or new birth. They that are baptized are grafted into the visible Church; the promises of the forgiveness of sin and of adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost are visibly set forth. The baptism of young children is retained in this Church, as agreeable to ancient usage and not contrary to Holy Writ.

Art. XXVII. *Of the Lord's Supper.*—The Supper of the Lord is a memorial of our Redemption by Christ's death, for thereby we do show forth the Lord's death till He come. It is also a symbol of the soul's feeding upon Christ. And it is a sign of the communion that we should have with one another. Transubstantiation (or the change of the substance of bread and wine into the very body and blood of Christ), in the Supper of the Lord, cannot be proved by Holy Writ, is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a sacrament, and hath given occasion to many and idolatrous superstitions. Consubstantiation (or the doctrine that Christ is veiled under the unchanged bread and wine, and that his very body and blood are present therein and separate the one from the other) is utterly without warrant of Scripture, is contradictory of the fact that Christ, being raised, dieth no more, and is productive, equally with transubstantiation, of idolatrous errors and practices. We feed on Christ only through his word, and only by faith and prayer; and we feed on him whether at our private devotions, or in our meditations, or on any occasion of public worship, or in the memorial symbolism of the Supper. The elements of the Lord's Supper were not by Christ's ordinance designed to be reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshiped.

Art. XXVIII. *Of Both Kinds.*—The Cup of the Lord is not to be denied to any of his people, for both the bread and the wine, by Christ's ordinance and commandment, ought to be ministered to all Christian men alike.

Art. XXIX. *Of Unworthy Persons ministering in the Congregation.*—Although in the visible Church the evil be ever mingled with the good, and sometimes the evil have chief authority in the ministration of the word and ordinances: yet, forasmuch as they do not the same in their own name, but in Christ's, the believer is not deprived of the benefits of God's ordinances; because, though they be ministered by evil men, yet are they Christ's institution, and set forth his promise. Nevertheless, it appertaineth to the discipline of the Church, that inquiry be made of evil ministers, and that they be accused by those that have knowledge of their offenses: and finally, being found guilty, by just judgment, be deposed.

Art. XXX. *Of the one Oblation of Christ finished upon the Cross.*—The Offering of Christ once made is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction, for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual; and there is none other satisfaction for sin, but that alone. And as there is only this one sacrifice in the Christian Church, once made, never to be repeated, so there is but the one Priest, even Jesus Christ, the Apostle and High Priest of our profession. Wherefore the sacrifices of masses, in the which it is commonly said that the Priest offers Christ for the quick and the dead, for the remission of pain or guilt, or any representations of the Lord's Supper as a sacrifice, are blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits.

Art. XXXI. *Of Certain Erroneous Doctrines and Practices.*—The Romish doctrines concerning purgatory, penance, and satisfaction, have no support from the Word of God, and are, besides, contradictory of the completeness and sufficiency of the redemption in Christ Jesus, of justification by faith, and of the sanctifying efficacy of God the Holy Ghost. Praying for the dead is man's tradition, vainly invented, and is in violation of the express warnings of Almighty God to the careless and unconverted. The adoration of relics and images, and the invocation of saints, besides that they are grounded upon no warranty of Scripture, are idolatrous practices, dishonoring to God, and compromising the mediatorship of Christ. It is also repugnant to the Word of God to have public prayer in the Church, or to minister the ordinances, in a tongue not understood by the people.

Art. XXXII. *Of Confession and Absolution.*—Private confession of sins to a priest, commonly known as Auricular Confession, has no foundation in the Word of God, and is a human invention. It makes the professed penitent a slave to mere human authority, entangles him in endless scruples and perplexities, and opens the way to many immoralities. If one sin against his fellow-man, the Scripture requires him to make confession to the offended party;

and so, if one sin and bring scandal upon the Christian Society of which he is a member. And Christians may often, with manifest profit, confess to one another their sins against God, with a view solely to instruction, correction, guidance, and encouragement in righteousness. But in any and every case confession is still to be made to God; for all sins are committed against him, as well such as offend our fellow-man, as those that offend him alone. Priestly absolution is a blasphemous usurpation of the sole prerogative of God. None can forgive sins as against God, but God alone. The blood of Jesus Christ only can cleanse us from our sins, and always we obtain forgiveness directly from God, whenever by faith in that blood we approach him with our confessions and prayers.

ART. XXXIII. *Of the Marriage of Ministers.*—Christian Ministers are not commanded by God's Law, either to vow the estate of single life, or to abstain from marriage; therefore it is lawful for them, as for all other Christian men, to marry at their own discretion.

ART. XXXIV. *Of the Power of the Civil Authority.*—The power of the civil magistrate extendeth to all men, as well Ministers as people, in all things temporal; but hath no authority in things purely spiritual. And we hold it to be the duty of all men who are professors of the Gospel, to pay respectful obedience to the civil authority, regularly and legitimately constituted.

ART. XXXV. *Of Christian Men's Goods.*—The riches and goods of Christian men are not common, but their own, to be controlled and used according to their Christian judgment. Every man ought, of such things as he possesseth, liberally to give alms to the poor, according to his ability; and, as a steward of God, he should use his means and influence in promoting the cause of truth and righteousness, to the glory of God.

The Rev. B. F. Stevens, of South Carolina, during the month of July, organized six Reformed Episcopal Churches among the freedmen, with a total of 539 members. The churches, which were in a small territory, and near to each other, were put in charge of two preachers, assisted by a lay reader. A convocation of all the organized congregations was held August 14th. Three delegates were present from each church. On the 1st of September Mr. Stevens, having completed his second round of visits to those congregations, reported them to number seven churches, with 665 members.

By the constitution of the Reformed Episcopal Church, provision is made for the formation of synods. Any six or more churches, in reasonable proximity, may be formed into a synod, for which a synodical bishop may be elected. Each synod is to be composed of all the ministers within its limits, and as many lay deputies from each congregation as the synod may determine, and is given the power to frame a constitution and canons for its own government, not conflicting with the constitution and canons of the General Council. A meeting for the organization of a synod was held at Chicago, Ill., September 28th. Eight churches were represented, six of which were in Chicago, by fifty-one delegates, of whom forty-three were lay members. A constitution was adopted, and the synod organized under the name of the Synod of Chicago. Bishop Cheney, already Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, was elected Synodal Bishop.

RÉMUSAT, FRANÇOIS MARIE CHARLES, Comte DE, a French statesman, born March 14, 1797; died June 6, 1875. He was a grandson of Lafayette, and a nephew of Casimir Périer. He studied law and entered public life during the closing years of the reign of Charles X. Associated with M. Thiers, he hastened the revolutionary movement which drove that monarch from power and placed Louis Philippe on the French throne. He was elected deputy by Toulouse in 1830, and represented that city for six years, acting with the Liberal party, and acquiring great fame as an orator. During the parliamentary warfare from 1830 to 1848, he steadfastly supported M. Thiers, and was Minister of the Interior in the ministry which the latter formed in 1840. When subsequently his party was overthrown, Count de Rémusat devoted himself ardently to literature, and was honored with membership in the French Academy. When Louis Philippe, striving to maintain his tottering throne, summoned M. Thiers to form a ministry, Count de Rémusat was named as one of its members. Under the Provisional Government and the Republic, Count de Rémusat was successively a member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, in which he pursued a conservative course. He was exiled at the *coup d'état* of 1851, but soon returned and retired to private life. In August, 1871, he succeeded M. Jules Favre in President Thiers's Cabinet as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and displayed considerable ability in promoting abroad the interests of the French Republic. He fell with the Thiers administration. Though extremely simple, the funeral of M. de Rémusat was an imposing one. With scarcely an exception, the Deputies forming the majority of the 25th February attended. There were also many belonging to the Right and the Right Centre. The Academy was represented by M. Patin and M. Vieil Castel. Among his principal works are: "Essais de Philosophie" (2 vols., 1834); "Abélard" (2 vols., 1845); "Saint-Anselme de Canterbury" (1858); "Angleterre au XVIIIe Siècle" (1856); "Bacon, sa Vie, son Temps, sa Philosophie" (second edition, 1858); "Channing, sa Vie et ses Œuvres" (second edition, 1862); "Philosophie Religieuse" (1864); "L'Angleterre au XVIIIe Siècle" (2 vols., 1865).

REUSCHLE, KARL GUSTAV, a German geographer, born December 26, 1812; died May 22, 1875. He studied mathematics and natural history in Tübingen, Paris, and Berlin, and in 1840 was appointed professor of mathematics and geography in the gymnasium at Stuttgart. His principal work, "Tafeln complexer Primzahlen," was published shortly before his death by the Berlin Academy of Sciences. His works "Kepler und die Astronomie" (1871), and "Kopernikus, Kepler und Newton," show his knowledge of astronomy, while his last

ork, "Philosophie und die Naturwissen-haften" (1874), proves him well versed in ese sciences. The large majority of his works re, however, of a geographical character. among these are: "Kosmos für Schule und aien" (1848), "Vollständiges Lehrbuch der eographie: 1. Physik der Erde (1851); 2. eschreibende Geographie" (1852; fourth edi-ion, 1872); "Elementargeographie" (1859, ourth edition, 1874); "Handbuch der Geo-raphie" (1858); and "Illustrirte Geographie ür Schule und Haus" (1856).

RHODE ISLAND. The adjourned session f the Rhode Island Legislature, which began n the 19th of January, continued till the 16th f April. Voting for a United States Senator was immediately resumed,* the twenty-second ballot being taken on the first day. There were 104 votes cast, of which 43 were for General Ambrose E. Burnside, 27 for Nathan F. Dixon, 16 for Amos C. Barstow, and the remainder for several other candidates. Finally, General Burnside was elected on the twenty-eighth ballot, receiving 62 votes out of a total of 104, Mr. Dixon having withdrawn his name. On the 28th of January Thomas Durfee was elected Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, in joint convention of the two Houses, receiving 70 votes out of a total of 86. Later in the session John H. Stiness, of Providence, was unanimously elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

On the 4th of March a communication from the State Constable was submitted to the Legislature by the Governor, regarding a conflict of authority between the said constable and the United States Marshal in the city of Providence. The marshal held a quantity of liquor under attachment at the suit of parties residing in another State, and allowed the same to remain on the premises of the defendant, a liquor-dealer in Providence, in the nominal charge of a book-keeper of the proprietor. The packages were labeled and kept in a portion of the saloon apart from the rest, separated by a partition, but it was claimed by the State Constable that the owner had access to them, and sold the liquor in violation of law. He accordingly attempted, on the 23d of February, to make seizure, and, the marshal refusing to designate the packages held by him under attachment, he proceeded to seize the whole. This was resisted by the marshal, who called on the chief of police to aid him. The assistance of the police was given to the marshal, although it was claimed also by the State Constable. When the matter was brought to the attention of the Legislature, an investigation by a special committee was ordered. A majority and a minority report were made by the committee. The former, after enumerating the facts as established by the evidence taken, declared that they pointed to these "irresistible conclusions:"

1. That the attachment in question afforded no protection from seizure under the laws of the State, of liquors in the actual possession of the owner or his agents, while engaged in illegal sales of such liquors. It is not necessary even to charge the marshal with actual conspiracy in order to reach this conclusion, it being sufficient that, with full consent and authority of the attaching creditor, he so neglected to care for the property in his constructive possession as to permit its unlawful use. At the same time the conclusion is unavoidable that this official erred in allowing his office to be used as an interposition between the law and its violators.

2. That the conduct of the chief of police of the city of Providence is, upon his own showing, wholly inexcusable. An executive officer cannot play fast and loose with his duties as superior or as subordinate. Upon the assumption made by him there is no possible manner by which the laws of the State can be peaceably enforced. The paramount force of constitution and law, and official oath, is entirely overcome by the idlest word of command from a United States officer, who has no right to or title by law or usage to control the police authority, whether of the State or the city.

3. That while the occurrences which led to this inquiry are greatly to be deplored, and considering the delicacy of their position toward the marshal, the State Constable and his deputies might certainly have justified their conduct had they neglected to seize liquors supposed but not known to be included in his attachment. Yet they were under no legal obligation to show him any such favor. It is obvious that they acted only in the strict discharge of a lawful duty, in making the seizure, in refusing to recognize the marshal as being in possession of liquors which the owner was selling in flagrant violation of law, and in calling for aid from the police of Providence.

The majority of the committee concluded their report as follows:

The gravity of the questions involved in the inquiry no one can fail to appreciate. A repetition of such scenes must lead to a bloody vindication or to a general contempt for the officers of the law, still more hurtful to the community. There is no such thing as State sovereignty or State rights if our police are to become the servants of the United States Marshal, whenever it suits his caprice or his fancy, his interest or his fears.

Your committee find, however, that no action is needed in the way of providing further safeguards by legislation against unwarrantable interference or false notions of duty. It seems impossible that so great a mistake can be again made by those who exercise control over the police of the city of Providence. Disclaiming no right to censure the conduct of an officer over whom the General Assembly has no control, your committee would, perhaps, be justified in leaving a subject of such excessive delicacy without recommending any action whatever. But the facts stated in this report are such as certainly deserve attention from the authorities to whom this officer is accountable, and to their impartial review these facts may with propriety be submitted. The committee accordingly recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to cause to be prepared, and transmitted to the President of the United States, a statement of facts relating to the interference of the United States Marshal for the District of Rhode Island with the State Constable in the discharge of his duty in the city of Providence, on the 23d day of February, 1875.

The minority of the committee were of the opinion that they had no authority to investigate or to report, except as to the necessity of

* *See* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

legislation on the subject, and, obtaining no evidence of such necessity, they did not feel authorized to make any recommendation. They regarded it as a matter for the courts to deal with. A long discussion ensued, and on the last day of the session the following was adopted, in place of the resolution submitted by the majority of the committee:

Voted and Resolved, That the majority and minority reports of the joint special committee on the conflict of authority between the State Constable and the Marshal of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, with the accompanying resolution, and the evidence in the case, be respectfully referred to the Governor, to adopt such measures in the premises, not repugnant to law, as he shall deem best conducive to the interests of the State and the enforcement of the laws.

"Property liable to and exempt from taxation" was the subject of an extended inquiry by a special committee. A report was made, taking decided ground against the exemption of church property, but favoring a compromise. Its conclusion was expressed as follows:

Let the land be taxed as other land is taxed, but, as the buildings are very generally of no convertible value, let these be exempt. The funds of these institutions should also be taxed, except in the case of Government securities, which are exempted by law of Congress. This course would not, as a general rule, bear heavily upon these societies. Those of them occupying the most valuable sites can better afford to pay the tax; the small, poor churches in the country towns will scarcely feel it. If it be said that a church holding and occupying a large and very valuable lot, in the heart of a city, will be compelled to curtail its domain, the answer should be, that a sale of a portion of its land will the better enable the church to perform its true mission. The same reasoning will apply to educational and charitable institutions.

No change was made in the existing legislation on this subject.

The question of granting the right of suffrage to women was also referred to a special committee, and two reports were made upon it. The majority of the committee recommended the passage of a resolution submitting to the people for ratification an amendment of the constitution, granting the right to vote to women owning real estate. After some discussion the subject was indefinitely postponed in the House, by a vote of 31 to 29.

Among the acts passed during the session was one establishing a Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to consist of the Governor, Treasurer, State Auditor, the chairman of the standing Committees on Finance of the Senate and House of Representatives, and other two persons to be elected by the General Assembly. The board is required to invest the funds paid to them in bonds of the United States, or those of any New England State, or of the towns and cities of Rhode Island, and, on receiving any of the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, must cancel them so as to prevent their reissue. The Treasurer is required on the 1st of June, each year, to pay to the commissioners for the redemption of bonds of the State, until they shall have matured, $119,000 for those due in 1882; $20,000 for those due in 1883; $20,250 for those due in 1893; and $21,750 for those due in 1894; these sums to form a sinking-fund for the redemption of such bonds. An act was passed constituting the Superintendent of State Charities and Correction and the Secretary of State a commission to receive and examine all complaints and communications from inmates of any insane asylum, or in relation to them, and cause inquiry to be made, when they deem it advisable, into the condition and treatment of such persons, for the purpose of securing their discharge if they are improperly confined. The Commissioners are also required to visit the asylums and examine into the condition and complaints of the inmates. Authority is given for the prosecution of the officers of these institutions in case of neglect of duty or improper treatment of the persons confided to their care. Another act authorized the Board of Education to pay annually, to each public library maintained in the State, $50 for the first 500 volumes in such library, and $25 for each additional 500 volumes. The Board of Education is also required to establish rules for the management of such libraries. Another act provided for taking a "census of the population, manufactures, fisheries, and business in the several cities and towns of the State," as they existed "on the 1st day of June, 1875, and every tenth year thereafter." A Superintendent of the Census was to be appointed by the Governor, who with the Governor and Secretary of State should constitute the "Census Board," and the Superintendent was authorized to appoint agents in the different cities and towns to carry out the work.

Reports were made in favor of building a new State-House on the site of the old one in Providence, and in favor of purchasing the estate of the Providence High-School for the use of the State Normal School.

The Republican State Convention gathered at Representatives' Hall in the State-House at Providence, on the 25th of March, but, the accommodations proving inadequate for the crowd in attendance, the Academy of Music was secured. The session lasted all night, reaching an adjournment at 7 A. M. of the 26th. There were numerous contesting delegations, and an organization was not effected until far into the night. The cause of the division was the effort begun in advance of the convention to secure the nomination of Henry Lippitt for Governor, by those who were in favor of a repeal of the prohibitory and constabulary acts, and the inauguration of a license system for the regulation of the liquor-traffic. The result of the convention was the triumph of the Lippitt faction, and the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Henry Lippitt, of Providence; Lieutenant-Governor, Henry T. Sisson, of Little Compton; Secretary of State, Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence;

ttorney-General, Willard Sayles, of Provi-ence; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark, of incoln. No platform was adopted.

The Democratic Convention was held in epresentatives' Hall, Providence, on the 27th f March, and was very harmonious. The fol-owing was the ticket put in nomination: For overnor, Charles B. Cutler, of Warren; Lieu-enant-Governor, John B. Pierce, of North Kingstown; Secretary of State, Thomas A. eynolds, of East Greenwich; Attorney-Gen-ral, Charles E. Gorman, of Providence; Gen-ral Treasurer, Philip Rider, of Newport.

The only resolutions adopted were the fol-owing:

Resolved, That the convention has placed in nom-nation for general officers of the State men of unim-peachable integrity and of life-long reputation as Democrats, and who are in every way worthy of the support of Democrats and of all good citizens irre-spective of party name.

Resolved, That we pledge our votes and influence to their election.

On the 29th of March the Prohibitionists held a convention in Providence. The follow-ing resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That no question connected with the law-making power or its administration in the State is of equal importance with that prohibiting the manu-facture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

Resolved, That the judgment of this convention is that the prohibitory law has thus far worked well, and promises better results the longer it is in force.

Resolved, That, while we seek to restrain drunken-ness by the use of the law, we yet put especial em-phasis upon moral agencies, and ask the coöperation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the adminis-tration of Governor Henry Howard and his asso-ciates in office, and congratulate the State upon the purity of their record.

Resolved, That the prudence, firmness, and zeal of State Constable Northrup and his deputies entitle them to the confidence and support of all good citi-zens.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the prac-tice which has so extensively corrupted the morals of this State—the buying up of the ballots of free-men in order to secure the nomination or election of unworthy men, or of any man, to office; and we call upon the citizens of every town and city in the State to use all honorable means to bring to justice any man who shall dare to offer any bribe in the coming election.

Resolved, That we call upon all friends of sobriety and virtue to assist in electing State Senators and Representatives who are in favor of retaining our present prohibitory and constabulary laws, with only such amendments as will increase their efficiency.

The nominations made were as follows: For Governor, Henry Howard, of Coventry; Lieu-tenant-Governor, Charles C. Van Zandt, of Newport; Secretary of State, Joshua M. Adde-man, of Providence; Attorney-General, Wil-lard Sayles, of Providence; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark, of Lincoln.

Those Republicans who were dissatisfied with the action of the regular convention called a mass meeting of "National Union Republicans, who believe that the nominations of Henry Lippitt for Governor and Henry T. Sisson for Lieutenant-Governor were secured by means destructive to the integrity and purity of the Republican party, and perilous to all its inter-ests." This was held at the Academy of Music, in Providence, on the 1st of April, and the fol-lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The nomination of Henry Lippitt and Henry T. Sisson for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor has been accomplished through methods and practices which in their practical oper-ation are subversive of the fundamental principles of all popular government; and—

Whereas, These nominations have called forth ex-pressions of profound and unqualified dissatisfac-tion: therefore—

Resolved, That we, members of the Republican party, in mass meeting assembled, enter our solemn and indignant protest against such proceedings; that, moreover, we will not submit to such practices; and that with united voices we repudiate a nomination which has disgraced the State, imperiled the char-acter and safety of our party, cast a stigma upon pop-ular institutions, and, in fine, betrayed grave and sacred trusts.

Resolved, That this meeting is a testimony to the virtue, intelligence, and independence of the people; that it illustrates, in no uncertain degree, their ca-pacity to think and to speak for themselves; that it heralds the commencement of a reform in all that relates to purity in politics and qualifications for office; that it declares that the people, when once aroused, are invincible; that it proclaims the inten-tion to speak for their rights, to compel a recogni-tion of them, and to sweep from the path to power any man or any set of men who may either betray them, or, by questionable means, seek to dictate who shall be their rulers.

Resolved, That in the names of Rowland Hazard and Daniel E. Day, which are now presented to the mem-bers of the Republican party for their suffrages, we recognize men, the record of whose lives is the best guarantee of their fitness for the high offices for which they are now nominated.

Resolved, That, on the first Wednesday in April, we will proclaim throughout the length and breadth of the State that "the people, like the air, is seldom heard, but when it speaks in thunder."

Resolved, That we recommend the Republicans of the several towns and wards to organize and enroll their names in accordance with the recommendation of the late National Union Republican State Com-mittee.

The following ticket was nominated by a unanimous vote of the meeting: For Govern-or, Rowland Hazard, of South Kingstown; Lieutenant-Governor, Daniel E. Day, of Provi-dence; Secretary of State, Joshua M. Adde-man, of Providence; Attorney-General, Willard Sayles, of Providence; General Treasurer, Sam-uel Clark, of Lincoln.

Governor Howard and Lieutenant-Governor Van Zandt having declined the nominations tendered by the Prohibitionists, the candidates of the Independent Republicans were accepted by a committee to which the duty of filling va-cancies had been intrusted by the convention.

The election took place on the 7th of April. The whole number of votes cast for Governor was 22,258, of which, Hazard received 8,724, Lippitt 8,368, and Cutler 5,166. There was no choice of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, a majority of all the votes cast being required for an election. Joshua M. Addeman was elected Secretary of State, receiving 16,936

votes to 5,116 for Thomas A. Reynolds; Willard Sayles was elected Attorney-General, and Samuel Clark Treasurer, by a vote nearly as large as that of Addeman. There were failures to elect members of the Legislature in several towns, and new elections were held on the 16th of April.

The regular session of the General Assembly began at Newport on the 25th of May. It consisted of 28 Republicans and 18 Democrats in the Senate, and 60 Republicans and 12 Democrats in the House of Representatives, making the Republican majority 10 in the Senate and 48 in the House, or 58 on a joint ballot. The first business of the session was the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in joint convention, or "Grand Committee" as it is called in this State. The only candidates who could be voted for were the two receiving the largest number of votes at the State election. The number of votes cast was 106, of which Henry Lippitt for Governor received 70 and Rowland Hazard 36; for Lieutenant-Governor, Henry T. Sisson received 66 and Daniel E. Day 40. Mr. Lippitt was accordingly declared elected Governor and Mr. Sisson Lieutenant-Governor.

The session continued until the 25th of June. The most important subject of legislation was the regulation of the liquor-traffic, and a joint special committee was appointed to consider propositions and report a bill. After a protracted discussion, the constabulary law was repealed, and "an act to regulate and restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors" was passed, to take the place of the prohibitory law. It authorizes the boards of aldermen of cities and the town councils of towns to grant or to refuse to grant licenses for the sale of liquors.

The aldermen of the city of Providence, however, are required to choose three commissioners for the purposes, and other towns and cities may elect commissioners, if the qualified electors so determine. The licenses granted shall run for only one year, and one half the fees shall be for the use of the town or city, and the other half turned over to the State Treasurer. Before a license is granted to any person, notice must be given, and an opportunity allowed for remonstrances. All persons licensed must enter into a bond not to violate the law, and penalties are imposed for all violations. No one can sell liquor on Sunday or to any minor or person of notoriously intemperate habits. There is a penalty for forcibly ejecting any intoxicated person from the premises on which the liquor has been sold to him, and the seller is held liable for any damage done by intoxicated persons to whom he has sold liquor. The husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer, of any intemperate person may request a licensed dealer not to sell liquor to such person, and may bring suit for damages if the request is disregarded. The sheriffs of counties and their deputies, and the constables and police of towns and cities, are charged with the execution of the law, and special constables may be appointed by town councils and the aldermen of cities for the same purpose. On the request of five qualified electors in any town a vote shall be taken at the regular town meeting on the question of permitting licenses to be granted, and, if a majority shall vote in the negative, no licenses can be granted in that town. The act does not apply to the manufacture of cider or domestic wines, or the sale thereof in quantities of not less than one gallon. Before the close of the year, $72,501.24 had been paid into the State Treasury for licenses in twelve towns and cities. The other twenty-four towns had refused to grant licenses, or failed to make any returns.

The census, taken during the summer, furnished the following table of population, showing the change in each town in five years:

TOWNS.	POPULATION.		Gain or Loss in Five Years.
	1875.	1870.	
Barrington	1,185	1,111	gain 74
Bristol	5,829	5,302	gain 527
Warren	4,005	3,008	gain 997
Bristol County	11,019	9,421	gain 1,598
Coventry	4,560	4,349	gain 211
East Greenwich	3,120	2,660	gain 460
West Greenwich	1,084	1,183	loss 99
Warwick	11,614	10,453	gain 1,161
Kent County	20,848	18,595	gain 1,753
Jamestown	488	378	gain 110
Little Compton	1,156	1,166	loss 10
Middletown	1,074	971	gain 103
New Shoreham	1,147	1,113	gain 34
Portsmouth	1,888	2,008	loss 110
Tiverton	2,101	1,898	gain 203
Towns Newport County	7,859	7,520	gain 339
Newport City	14,020	12,521	gain 1,499
Burrillville	5,249	4,674	gain 575
Cranston	5,688	4,822	gain 866
Cumberland	5,678	3,883	gain 1,791
East Providence	4,336	2,668	gain 1,668
Foster	1,543	1,690	loss 147
Gloucester	2,098	2,355	loss 257
Johnston	4,999	4,192	gain 807
Lincoln	11,495	7,889	gain 3,606
North Providence	1,308	20,495	loss 19,187
North Smithfield	2,797	3,052	loss 255
Pawtucket	18,464	6,619	gain 11,845
Scituate	4,101	3,846	gain 255
Smithfield	2,857	2,605	gain 252
Woonsocket	13,576	11,527	gain 2,049
Towns Providence County	84,179	80,286	gain 3,893
Providence City	100,648	68,904	gain 31,744
Charlestown	1,054	1,119	loss 65
Exeter	1,355	1,462	loss 107
Hopkinton	2,760	2,682	gain 78
North Kingstown	3,505	3,568	loss 63
South Kingstown	4,240	4,498	loss 258
Richmond	1,737	2,064	loss 327
Westerly	5,408	4,709	gain 699
Washington County	20,059	20,097	loss 38
Whole State	258,182	217,356	gain 40,779

The heavy loss in the town of North Providence is due to the fact that a large portion has been annexed to Providence, and another

large portion to Pawtucket since 1870. Of the total population of 258,132, the number of colored persons is 6,271; the number of persons born in the United States, 186,609; those of American parentage, 134,630; of foreign parentage born in the United States, 51,979; born in foreign countries, 71,630. The growth of cotton manufactures is shown in the following comparative statement of the increase of population and of spindles since 1860:

YEARS.	Population.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Spindles to each Inhabitant.
1860	174,620	814,554	4.6
1865	184,965	889,695	4.5
1870	217,353	1,043,242	4.8
1875	258,239	1,415,734	5.5

The increase and increase per cent. in each of the three periods of five years were as follows:

YEARS.	INCREASE OF POPULATION.		INCREASE OF SPINDLES.	
	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
1860 to 1865	10,345	5.9	25,141	3.08
1865 to 1870	32,388	17.51	203,547	24.24
1870 to 1875	40,886	18.81	372,492	35.71

The total valuation of property in the State, on which the tax levy is based, is $328,538,559, of which $168,547,726 belongs to the city of Providence. The total indebtedness of cities and towns is $9,869,757.11, of which $8,818,046 is of the city of Providence. The bonded debt of the State at the beginning of 1876 was $2,565,500, and the sinking-fund contained $181,000. The State Treasury, on the 30th of April, contained a balance of $475,850.23; the receipts from that date to November 30th were $438,645.24, and the payments $640,255.32, leaving a balance of $274,238.15. From November 30 to January 11, 1876, the receipts were $471,003.33, and the payments $268,002.67, so that the balance at the latter date was $477,238.81.

The number of savings-banks in the State on the 27th of November was 38; whole number of depositors 101,635; total amount due to depositors, $51,311,330.32; average to each depositor, $504.85; largest amount due to one depositor, $45,113.16; increase in deposits over the previous year, $2,539,828.76; average dividend, seven per cent. The total resources and liabilities of the 62 national banks in the State, on the 17th of December, was $49,660,441.14. The resources and liabilities of State banks were $5,091,697.20. The capital stock of railroads, the whole or a portion of which are located in this State, amounts to $37,247,815. The total indebtedness is $15,427,385. The net earnings for the year were $2,131,002. Total number of passengers transported during the year, 20,575,973; number of passengers killed by accidents during eight months, 6; number of passengers injured, 13; number of employés and others killed 29; number of employés and others injured, 25.

The school statistics for the year are as follows:

DAY-SCHOOLS.

Number of different pupils enrolled	38,554
Average number belonging to schools	30,102
Average attendance	26,163
Number of schools (graded, 436; ungraded, 301)	737
Average length of schools, 8 months 18 days.	
Number of teachers regularly employed	822
Amount paid male teachers	$93,617 70
Average wages paid male teachers per month	85 18
Amount paid female teachers	289,666 44
Average wages paid female teachers per month	46 17

EVENING-SCHOOLS.

Number of different pupils enrolled	4,600
Average attendance	2,256
Number of schools	39
Average length of schools, 12½ weeks.	
Number of children in the State from five to fifteen years of age, State census, June, 1875	58,316
Expenditure per capita of school population, five to fifteen years of age	$9 17
Expenditure per capita of pupils enrolled	12 24
Expenditure per capita of average attendance	18 04

The number of inmates of the institutions on the State-farm, on the 1st of January, 1876, was 616, of whom 279 were in the workhouse, 173 in the insane asylum, and 164 in the almshouse. Of the 279 in the workhouse 206 were men, and 73 women; the increase for the year was 64 men, and 16 women. In the insane asylum there were 86 men, and 87 women, a decrease of 1 man and an increase of 2 women during the year. In the almshouse the total was made up of 61 men, 62 women, 20 boys, and 21 girls, being an increase during the year of 8 men, 13 women, and 2 boys, the number of girls being the same at the end as at the beginning of the year. A considerable addition has been made to the insane asylum. The amount paid on account of appropriations for the State-farm during the year was $635,500.

The number of convicts in the State-prison at the beginning of the year was 67; during the year 24 were committed, 29 discharged, 3 pardoned, and 3 removed by death, leaving 56 at the end of the year. The Providence County jail contained 135 inmates on the 31st of December, of whom 71 were committed by the State. The total receipts from labor and other sources were $10,796.45 for the prison, and $13,101.47 for the jail; the expenditures were $7,131.55 for the prison, and $16,772 for the jail, showing a balance of $3,664.90 in favor of the prison, and $3,670.53 against the jail. A new State-prison is in process of construction on the State-farm. It will contain 252 cells. The amount thus far appropriated for the building is $175,000, of which $138,214.97 has been expended. A further appropriation of $160,000 is required for its completion.

The militia of Rhode Island has been reorganized under a law passed at the close of the January session, requiring an assignment of all companies to battalions under a uniform system, instead of permitting the independent organization previously maintained. Three companies, the Newport Artillery, the United Train

of Artillery, and the Bristol Artillery, refused to organize under the new law, claiming the privileges of their special charters. Several other companies were disbanded. The force, as organized under the law, consists of 1,715 men.

Considerable progress has been made by the Commissioners of Fisheries in stocking the streams and ponds of the State with salmon, trout, shad, and black bass.

RIPLEY, HENRY JONES, D. D., an American clergyman, scholar, and Professor of Theology, was born in Boston, Mass., January 28, 1798, and died May 21, 1875. He received his earlier training in the grammar-school and a Latin school in Boston, receiving a Franklin medal at each. He entered Harvard College at fourteen, and was graduated with the class of 1816. He studied theology at Andover, and, completing his course there in 1819, he was ordained in Boston the same year. For six years he served as pastor of the Baptist Church in North Newport, Liberty County, Ga. In September, 1826, he was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature and Pastoral Duties in the Theological Institution at Newton, Mass. He afterward served as Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Duties, in place of Prof. Knowles, who died in 1839. He resigned his connection with the institution in 1860, after serving as professor thirty-four years. In 1844 the University of Alabama, and in 1845 Harvard University, conferred on him the degree of D. D. His principal works are "Christian Baptism" (1833); "Notes on the Four Gospels" (2 vols., 1837–'38); "Notes on the Acts of the Apostles" (1844); "Sacred Rhetoric" (1849); "Notes on the Epistle to the Romans" (1857); "Church Polity" (1867); and "Notes on the Epistle to the Hebrews" (1868).

RODBERTUS, JOHANN KARL, a German statesman, born August 12, 1805; died December 8, 1875. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Prussian Assembly, and was here the founder and the leader of the Left Centre, and on June 25th of the same year was appointed Minister of Public Worship, from which position, however, he soon retired. In 1849 he was elected to the Second Chamber. During the stormy scenes that preceded the war of 1866, he sided with Bismarck, and when the war had begun he left his party, declaring that further opposition would be treason. Among his works are: "Zur Erkenntniss unserer staatswirthschaftlichen Zustände" (1842); "Die preussische Geldkrisis" (1845); "Sociale Briefe" (3 vols., 1850–'51); "Die Handelskrisen und die Hypothekennoth der Grundbesitzer" (1858); "Zur Erklärung und Abhilfe der heutigen Creditnoth des Grundbesitzes" (2 vols., 1865); and "Der Normalarbeitstag" (1871.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The general position of the Roman Catholic Church during the year 1875, both as regards the condition of the Pope and the attitude of various governments toward it, remained unchanged. No important act or document relating to the Church at large can be recorded. The Pope made two promotions of cardinals; on the 15th of March, when Archbishop Gianelli, of Sardis, Archbishop Ledochowski, of Gnesen and Posen, then in prison, Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, the first American ever promoted, Henry Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, Victor Deschamps, Archbishop of Mechlin, were made cardinal-priests, and Dominic Bartolini cardinal deacon; and on the 17th of September, when Cardinal Martinelli, already in the Sacred College, in the order of deacon, was raised to that of priest; and Mgr. Roger L. Antici Mattei, Patriarch of Constantinople, John Simeoni, Archbishop of Chalcedon, Salvator Vitelleschi, Archbishop of Selucia, who died before the close of the year, Godfrey B. St. Marc, Archbishop of Rennes, became cardinal-priests; and Mgrs. Lawrence, Randi, and Bartolomeo Pacca, became cardinal-deacons. Briefs and allocutions bore on the subject of secret societies, Christian education, the influence of exclusively pagan authors in classical studies, and similar topics. A brief of April 22d encouraged all to unite in a general dedication of the whole Church to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, on the 16th of June.

The schismatic church of Utrecht, in Holland, having notified Pope Pius IX. of the election of a new archbishop, the Pope, in a brief to the Catholic archbishop, annulled the election, and on May 13th, by a brief formally annulled it, and subsequently excommunicated Heykamp, the new archbishop, who was consecrated in defiance of the Pope.

In the kingdom of Prussia and the German Empire the Government maintained its policy; on January 13th declaring Bishop Martin, of Paderborn, deposed from the episcopacy in the Catholic Church, and in October pursuing the same course in regard to Dr. Forester, Prince-Bishop of Breslau, who had retired to the Austrian portion of his diocese. The Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Treves were imprisoned in March. The coadjutor of Posen was arrested in October for administering extreme unction; priests were arrested on various charges, and the exile of members of religious orders was carried to such an extent that in June alone 174 exiled priests and religious landed in the United States, twenty more arrived in August, and five Franciscan nuns, on their way to America, perished in the wreck of the Deutschland, in December. The mass of the German Catholics were thus entirely deprived of the ministrations of their clergy, schools, asylums, hospitals, etc. In the diocese of Gnesen and Posen, the archbishop, two bishops, and 98 priests, were under arrest, and more than 50,000 Catholics without pastors. A similar condition prevailed in other parts of Prussia, every bishop and 1,400 priests having been imprisoned or fined. This led to the following encyclical from the Pope, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of Prussia:

To our Venerable Brethren the Archbishops and Bishops in Prussia. Pius IX., Pope.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION: That which we could never have supposed to be possible, when we recall to mind the stipulations entered into between this Apostolic See and the Prussian Government, in the twenty-first year of the present century, for the welfare and security of the Catholic cause, has actually come to pass in the most lamentable manner in your country, my venerable brethren. To the calm and peace which the Church of God enjoyed among you, has succeeded a severe and unexpected storm. To the laws recently enacted against the rights of the Church—laws which have already struck so many of her faithful and conscientious servants, not only among the clergy, but among the people also—have been added other laws, which completely overthrow the divine constitution of the Church, and annihilate the sacred rights of her bishops.

For these laws ascribe to lay judges the power of depriving the bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries of their dignity, and of their episcopal jurisdiction.

These same laws have raised up numerous and great obstacles in the way of those who have been called to exercise legitimate jurisdiction during the absence of the chief pastors of the flocks. These laws allow the chapters of metropolitan churches to choose, contrary to the canons, the capitulary vicars, even when the episcopal see is not yet vacant. Not to allude to other points, do not these laws authorize the prefects themselves to name, for the office of bishops, men who are not Catholics, while conferring upon them the administration of ecclesiastical property destined for the maintenance of the clergy and of the churches? You know, unhappily but too well, venerable brethren, the prejudice to established rights, the vexations, and the evil treatment which these laws and their execution have occasioned. We will say no more on this subject, in order that we may not increase the general grief in recalling these sad events.

But we are unable to keep silence on the afflictions which have befallen the dioceses of Posen-Gnesen and Paderborn. Our venerable brethren Micislas, Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, and Conrad, Bishop of Paderborn, after having been thrown into prison and arraigned before the lay courts of law, have, moreover, with the utmost injustice, been deposed from their episcopal sees, and deprived of their jurisdiction. Moreover, their dioceses have been robbed of the holy direction of their excellent pastors, and are plunged into an abyss of misery and calamities. Truly, we who recall the words of our Lord, instead of pitying, must rather praise those venerable brethren whom we have just named: "Happy, indeed, shall you be when men shall hate you, when they shall cast you out, speak injuriously of you, and cast out your name as evil, for the sake of the Son of Man." St. Luke vi. 22: "Blessed shall you be when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil for the Son of Man's sake."

Those venerable brethren have feared neither the imminent danger, nor the penalties with which these laws threaten them. Not only have they defended the rights of the Church and caused her prescriptions to be respected, but they have also esteemed it an honor, like the other pastors of your country, to be the victims of an unjust judgment, and to suffer themselves to be visited with penalties reserved only for the guilty. They have thus afforded a most brilliant example of virtue, and are a subject of edification for the whole Church.

Although brilliant panegyrics are their due rather than tears of compassion, nevertheless the degradation of the episcopal dignity, the blow aimed at the liberty and rights of the Church, the persecutions of which the bishops we have named, as well as all their brethren, are the victims, require that we, by virtue of our Apostolic power given by God, raise our accusing voice against these laws, and against the evil deeds they have committed, and are still bent on committing, and that we defend against impious force, with our utmost energy and divine authority, the liberty of the Church thus trampled under foot.

In fulfillment of the duties of this Apostolic See, we declare publicly by this present encyclical, to all those whom it may concern, *as well as to the whole Catholic world*, that these laws are null and void, because they are entirely contrary to the divine constitution of the Church. For it is not to the great ones of the earth that the Lord has subjected the bishops of his Church in what relates to his holy service, but to Peter, to whom he has intrusted his lambs and his sheep (St. John xxi. 16, 17). It is for this reason that no temporal power, however exalted it may be, has the right to deprive of their episcopal dignity those who have been nominated by the Holy Spirit to rule in the Church (Acts of the Apostles, xx. 28).

To this melancholy posture of affairs must yet be added the following fact, unworthy of a noble nation, and which, we may believe, will be criticised severely, even by men who are not Catholics, but merely impartial. These laws are excessively severe, and threaten with the heaviest penalties those who do not obey them; they are violent, and place peaceable and inoffensive citizens in the unfortunate position of men oppressed by force against which they are not able to struggle, solely because their consciences require them to oppose these laws. One would say they were made, not for free citizens, of whom only a reasonable obedience has the right to be exacted, but for slaves who are made to obey by terror.

After what we have just said, believe not that they are to be excused who through fear obey men rather than God; but above all will those sacrilegious men be criminal who dare to take possession of the churches and exercise the ministry, depending wholly on the protection of the secular arm. These will not escape the justice of God. On the contrary, we pronounce that all these sacrilegious men, and all those who in future shall commit a like crime by usurping an ecclesiastical mission, will be, by virtue of the sacred canons, visited, in fact and of right, with the greater excommunication. We exhort all the pious faithful not to assist at the Holy Sacrifice celebrated by these men, nor to receive the Sacraments at their hands, also to avoid their society and conversation, in order that the bad leaven may not spoil the good dough.

In the midst of these tribulations your intrepidity and your perseverance have brought great consolation to our grief. The rest of the clergy and the faithful have imitated you, venerable brethren, in the terrible struggle to which they are committed. Their firmness in maintaining Catholic rights and duties is so noble, the conduct of each is so worthy of all praise, that they have attracted the attention of all, even of those the most remote, and have provoked their admiration. Could it be otherwise? Great, as is the misfortune of soldiers who have lost their chief, is the glory of the bishop who sets an example of faith to his brethren.

Why cannot we procure you some alleviation in your sufferings! But in renewing and affirming anew your protest against whatever is contrary to the constitution of the Divine Church and her rights, and against the force which has been so unjustly used toward you, we assure you that our counsels and our instructions, adapted to circumstances, shall never fail you.

Would that those who are your enemies knew that you do no wrong to the royal authority, and that you prejudice it in no degree when you refuse to give to Cæsar that which belongs to God! *God is to be obeyed rather than men.*

Let them know, at the same time, that every one of you is ready to pay his tribute to Cæsar, and to obey him in all that belongs to the civil power, not through force, but at the dictates of your conscience. Have courage, then, and continue, as you have done, to fulfill the two duties, and to obey the divine laws, for your merit will be great because you will have patience, and will not be weary of suffering for the name of Jesus Christ.

Look to him who has gone before you in much greater tribulations, and who submitted himself to the penalty of a death full of outrages, in order that they who believe in him may learn to flee from the favors of this world, not to shrink from terrors, to love tribulations through love of the truth, to fear and avoid the pleasures of the world.

It is He who has arrayed you in the line of battle, who will also vouchsafe to you the necessary strength for the combat. In him rests our hope. We submit to his will, and implore his mercy. You perceive that what He foretold has come to pass. Have confidence, then. He will vouchsafe to give you all He has promised: "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but I have overcome the world."

Believing in this victory, we humbly implore the Holy Spirit to bestow upon you peace and grace. As a proof of our special affection we bestow upon you with all our heart, as well as all the clergy and laity intrusted to your keeping, our Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, the 5th February of the year 1875, and in the twenty-ninth of our pontificate.

PIUS, P. P. IX.

A circular dispatch of Prince Bismarck dated May 14, 1872, on the election of the next Pope, made public about this time, speaking of the Vatican Council and its enactments regarding the infallibility and jurisdiction of the Pope, declared:

By these enactments the Pope is enabled everywhere to exercise episcopal rights and substitute his own authority for that of the local bishop. The episcopal jurisdiction has been completely superseded by direct Papal authority. The Pope no longer reserves to himself certain specified rights, as formerly, but all episcopal rights have been transferred to him. He has replaced the Bishops Principal, and it solely depends upon him practically to assume the functions of any of the local bishops, not excluding those affecting the relations of that bishop to his Government. The bishops henceforth are only the tools and wholly irresponsible employés of the Pope. They have become the officials of a foreign sovereign, and that a sovereign who, by dint of his infallibility, is a more absolute monarch than any other monarch in the world.

This drew from the German bishops a protest, signed in January and February, in which they say:

All these assertions are utterly devoid of foundation, being at variance with the wording of the Vatican enactments, as well as with the meaning of the same, such as it had been repeatedly interpreted by the Pope, the Episcopacy, and the acknowledged representatives of Catholic theological erudition. In accordance with those enactments, the Papal jurisdiction is indeed a *potestas suprema ordinaria et immediata*—a supreme official power, conferred upon the Pope by Jesus Christ, the Son of God, through Saint Peter, and extending to the whole of the Church and each individual diocese, that unity of faith, ecclesiastical discipline and government may be duly upheld. The Papal power, it is true, then, is no power confined to certain specified rights reserved by the Pope. But this is no new doctrine. On the contrary, it is a doctrine which has always been a recognized doctrine of the Catholic faith. A well-known principle of canon law, a truth which the Vatican Council, opposing the Gallican, Jansenist, and Febronian heresies, has only confirmed and explained in accordance with the verdicts of preceding councils. In virtue of this doctrine the Pope is Bishop of Rome, not bishop of any other city or diocese, not Bishop of Cologne, Breslau, etc. But in his capacity as Bishop of Rome he is Pope—that is, Archpastor and Supreme Head of the whole Church, chief of all bishops and all the faithful believers, and his papal authority, far from being restricted to certain exceptional cases, is always and everywhere in full force. It is the duty of the Pope to control the action of the bishops, and if any bishop should be prevented from attending to the function of his office, or if any other exigency should require it, the Pope is both entitled and obliged, not as bishop of the respective dioceses, but as Pope, to issue any orders necessary for the proper administration of such diocese. His Papal rights have been recognized by all European states as belonging to the system of the Catholic Church, and whenever any European Government had occasion to enter into negotiations with the Pope it has acknowledged him as the chief of the entire Catholic Church, including both bishops and believers, and he never has been regarded by any European Government as only the owner of certain specified and reserved rights. There is, further, absolutely nothing in the enactments of the Vatican Council to justify the assertion that the Pope has in consequence of these enactments become an absolute sovereign, and that a sovereign more absolute than any other monarch in the world. In the first place, the field over which the ecclesiastical authority of the Pope extends is distinct from that swayed by the temporal power of a monarch, nor do Catholics deny the sovereignty of monarchs in regard to secular affairs. But, independently of this, the designation of a Pope as absolute monarch is inadmissible, even with reference to the field allotted to him, because the Pope acts under the law divine, and is bound to adhere to the ordinances laid down by Christ for his Church. The Pope cannot change the divinely-ordained constitution of the Church, though the secular legislator may be able to remodel the political arrangements intrusted to his keeping. The constitution of the Church in all its essential points is based upon the direct injunctions of the Divinity, and exempt from all arbitrary experiments of mankind. The same divine regulations which created the Pope created the bishops likewise—the bishops to have their own peculiar rights and duties, allotted to them by God himself, to modify which the Pope has neither the right nor the power. Hence it is a glaring mistake to assume the Vatican enactments to have superseded episcopal authority by Papal power, and to have replaced by the Pope the bishops, who are henceforth only his tools and employés, without any personal responsibility. Under the eternal doctrine of the Catholic Church, it has been expressly declared by the Vatican Council that the bishops are no tools of the Pope, no mere Papal employés without personal responsibility, but pastors appointed by the Holy Ghost to represent the Apostles; to govern, as good shepherds, the flocks intrusted to them. In the eighteenth century of Christian ecclesiastical history, the Papacy has been placed over and by the side of the Episcopacy, both being divinely instituted by Christ; so it will be also in the future. The Pope's ancient right of exercising his power of ecclesiastical government in any part of the Catholic world has never made episcopal authority illusory, nor is the new interpretation of this old Catholic principle calculated to raise apprehensions in this respect as to the future. It is universally known that the dioceses of the Catholic world have since the Vatican Council been directed and governed by their bishops in exactly the same manner as before that date. We especially protest against the state-

ment that the bishops, in consequence of the Vatican enactments, have become Papal employés without personal responsibility, and we beg to observe that it is not the Catholic Church which acknowledges the immoral and despotic principle that the command of a superior officer relieves the subordinate from personal responsibility. As to the opinion that the Pope, by means of infallibility, has become an absolute sovereign, it is based upon an entirely erroneous conception of the dogma of infallibility; as the Vatican Council has clearly and unmistakably pronounced papal infallibility, in accordance with the nature of things, confined to the field belonging to the doctrinal authority of the Church, and is restricted by Holy Writ, tradition, and previous decisions of the Church. The action of the Pope in governing the Church has in no way been altered by the enactment of papal infallibility. The opinion that the relations of the Pope to the Episcopacy have been changed by the Vatican Council being entirely indefensible, so the conclusion drawn from these premises that the Pope has assumed a novel position toward the governments is equally groundless. We cannot restrain ourselves from expressing the deepest regret that in the above circular dispatch the German Imperial Chancellery should have advanced opinions founded upon the assertions and conjectures of Protestant scholars and some former Catholics rebelling against the whole legitimate episcopal authority vested in the Holy See. These assertions and conjectures have been repeatedly and emphatically contradicted and refuted by the Pope, the bishops, and Catholic theologians and canonists, as the legitimate representatives of the Catholic Church. In our respective dioceses we have the right to demand that, if the principles and doctrines of our Church are to be discussed in this wise, our opinion be taken too, and that, so long as we regulate our conduct by these principles and doctrines, our words be credited. In thus correcting the erroeous version of the Catholic doctrine contained in the circular dispatch of the Prince-Chancellor, we have no wish to enter upon what is foreshadowed in that dispatch concerning the election of the next Pope. Still, we feel it our duty to protest solemnly against the attempt made to interfere with the independent election of the chief of the Catholic Church, and we declare that the validity of any Papal election can be decided only by the Church, to whose authority every Catholic will unconditionally submit, in Germany as anywhere else.—Dated January and February, 1875.

Here follow the signatures of the German bishops.

The Pope, in his Allocution of March 15th, noticed this attempt at Government interference with the election of his successor, and praised the course of the German bishops.

Finding that the Catholic episcopate and clergy did not yield, the German Government, on March 4th, introduced a law to deprive the bishops and priests of the allowance paid them by the state in consideration of the church property assumed by the state in 1803. The Catholic bishops, on the 2d of April, addressed a petition to the Emperor, remonstrating against the law. The ministry replied April 9th, charging the bishops repeatedly with falsehood. To this the bishops rejoined on the 30th, defending their course.

The action of the Government, severe in itself, was, as Catholics complained, increased by the wanton insolence and oppression of petty officers, acting without authority, as in seizing the chalice from the altar during mass at Dreihausen, and in insulting conduct at a convent at Cologne. The prohibition of pilgrimages and processions tended still more to embitter the feelings of Catholics.

A Catholic Congress of Germany met at Freiburg, September 1st, to which the Pope addressed a brief, dated August 14th, encouraging them to fortitude.

In Switzerland, the same policy prevailed. The state recognized the Old Catholics and expelled the Catholic clergy and religious. The Cathedral of Berne was taken from the Catholics January 28th, the Church of Notre-Dame, Geneva, June 4th, and both given to the Old Catholics. Priests were exiled, and on September 24th the last of the Sisters of Charity were expelled from Geneva. On the 23d of March the Pope addressed an encyclical to the Swiss bishops:

To our Venerable Brothers and Bishops, and to our dear Sons the Priests, and the Faithful of Switzerland in communion with the Apostolic See.

VENERABLE BROTHERS AND DEAR SONS, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION: The serious and prolonged efforts and snares which the new heretics, who call themselves Old Catholics, continue daily to multiply in Switzerland, in order to deceive the faithful people, and to tear them away from the faith of their ancestors, demand from us, according to the extent of our Apostolic charge, particular solicitude and care to preserve the spiritual interests of our sons. We know well, venerable brothers, and we deplore in the bitterness of our hearts, how these schismatics and heretics, profiting by the schismatic laws which keep under public oppression the religious liberty of Catholics in the Diocese of Basle and in other parts of the country, exercise, under the protection of the civil authority, the ministry of their condemned sect, cause forcible possession of parishes and churches to be taken by apostate priests, and spare neither frauds nor artifices to draw away miserably into schism the children of the Catholic Church. But, as deceit and trickery have always been the characteristics of heresy and schism, we must include these sons of darkness with those to whom the prophet has said, "Woe to the traitor sons who put their confidence in the darkness of Egypt; you have rejected the word and put your confidence in calumny and tumult."

They have no other desire but to deceive and to lead away into error, by their hypocrisy and dissimulation, those who are without distrust; and they say openly that they are far from rejecting the Catholic Church and its visible chief. They even affirm that they hold to the purity of the Catholic doctrine; that they are the inheritors of the faith and the only true Catholics, even while in reality they refuse to recognize all the Divine prerogatives of the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth, and to obey his supreme jurisdiction. We even know that, in order to spread more widely their heretical doctrines, many of them have undertaken to give instruction on sacred theology in the University of Berne, in the hope of gaining by this means some of the Catholic youth to their condemned faction. Already we have reproved and denounced this deplorable sect who have taken from the arsenal of ancient heresies so many errors contradicting the chief principles of the Catholic faith; they attack the very foundations of the Catholic religion; they audaciously reject the dogmatic definitions of the Council of the Vatican, and in every way they work for the ruin of souls.

By our letters of the 21st November, 1873, we have published and declared that these miserable sectaries, as well as their partisans and supporters, are sepa-

rated from the communion of the Church, and should be regarded as schismatics.

We publicly renew this day this declaration, and we believe that it is our duty, venerable brothers, to exhort you to employ all your zeal, already so well tried, and all that courage which you have already displayed with so much effect in your struggles for the cause of God, and all the means in your power, in order to preserve to the souls committed to your charge unity of faith, and to remind them without cessation that they should keep away from those dangerous enemies of the flock of Christ and from their poisonous pasturage. Let them keep away from their religious ceremonies, from their instructions, from those treacherous pulpits which they have the hardihood to set up in order to betray sacred doctrines, from their writings, and from their contact. Let them have no intercourse and no relations whatever with the intruded priests and the apostates who dare to exercise the functions of the ecclesiastical ministry, and who are absolutely without any legitimate jurisdiction of mission. Let them hold such in horror as strangers and robbers, who come only to steal, and to assassinate, and to destroy.

The sons of the Church should believe that this line of conduct is enjoined to them in order that they may preserve the precious treasure of faith, without which it is impossible to please God, and that they may by the straight road of justice arrive one day at the end of faith, which is the salvation of good souls.

We are also aware that in those countries the civil authority, not content with having passed several laws contrary to the divine constitution and authority of the Church, have also framed edicts opposed to the canonical prescriptions concerning Christian marriage, which entirely do away with ecclesiastical authority and jurisdiction.

Therefore, we strenuously exhort you, venerable brethren, to explain to your faithful, by suitable instructions, the Catholic doctrine concerning Christian marriage, and to recall to them what we have frequently said respecting this sacrament in our letters and our Apostolic allocutions, particularly in those of the 9th and 27th of September, 1852. By this means they will better understand the holiness and virtue of this sacrament, and by piously conforming to the canonical laws upon this matter they will avoid those evils which fall upon families and upon human society, when the holiness of marriage is despised. As for you, our beloved sons, the pastors and priests who have not only the charge of sanctifying yourselves, but also of saving and of sanctifying others, we trust in the Lord that in the midst of the snares of the wicked, and the dangers that menace you, you will, faithful to the piety and zeal of which you have given so many striking proofs, continue to afford to your bishops great consolation and powerful aid. Under their direction you will labor with courage and determination in the cause of God, of the Church, and of the salvation of souls. You will sustain the courage of the faithful, you will remedy the weakness of those who waver, and you will obtain day by day a greater increase of those merits which your patience, your priestly constancy, and your courage, will acquire for you in the sight of God. Heavy is the burden of trials to be borne by the ministers of Christ; but our confidence is in him who has overcome the world, who sustains those who labor in his name, and who reserves for them in heaven an imperishable crown of glory.

And you, beloved sons, the faithful of all Switzerland, we address to you the expression of our paternal solicitude for your salvation. You all know what is the value of the Catholic faith which God has intrusted to you. Do not spare either pains or labor to guard faithfully this precious gift, and to preserve intact and entire the glory of the ancient religion which you have received from your ancestors. Therefore, we earnestly recommend you to remain closely attached to your legitimate pastors, who have received a lawful mission from this Apostolic See, and who watch over your souls for whom they will have to render an account to God.

Have ever before your eyes these words of eternal truth: "He who is not with me is against me; he who does not gather with me scattereth." Be faithful to this doctrine; love his yoke, so full of sweetness. Drive far from you with horror those of whom our Redeemer has said, "Beware of the false prophets who come to you in the clothing of sheep, but who are ravening wolves." Resist courageously in the faith the ancient enemy of the human race, "until the right hand of Almighty God shall break in pieces all those arms of the demons to whom it is permitted to dare anything, so that the victory of the faithful of Christ shall be more manifest, because there where truth is mistress divine consolation is never wanting.—*S. Leo.*

We have thought it well to write these things to you, venerable brothers and dear sons, in order to fulfill the duty of our supreme charge, which obliges us to save from all danger of error the whole flock of Christ, and to defend its safety and the unity of the faith and of the Church. But as every perfect gift comes down from above, from the Father of light, we earnestly implore him to sustain your strength in the struggle, and to cover you with the ægis of his protection. May He deign to bestow a look of propitiation upon your country, and may error and impiety disappear from it, so that it may, in peace and repose, enjoy truth and justice! Neither do we forget to implore heavenly light for those poor wanderers, so that they may cease to amass upon their heads treasures of wrath for the day of wrath and of the revelation of the just judgment of God, and that, turning from the error of their life, they may, while there is yet time, make a sincere repentance.

Join your fervent prayers to ours, venerable brothers and dear sons, so that we may obtain the timely help of Divine grace and mercy, and receive the Apostolic benediction that we, with all love, and in the Lord, accord from the bottom of our heart to each and all of you, as an assurance of our particular affection.

Given at Rome the 23d day of March, 1875, in the twenty-ninth year of our pontificate.

PIUS IX., Pope.

The Catholic bishops of Switzerland met at Fribourg on the 28th of April to concert measures for the crisis.

In Russia great severities had been practised to compel the members of the United Greek Church to join the Established Church of the Empire. An excommunicated priest named Popiel was appointed by the Government to administer the Catholic diocese of Chelm during a vacancy. Clergymen of the Established Church were then placed in the churches, and refusal to attend severely punished. A widespread trouble ensued, and the harshest steps were taken by the Government: four hundred Catholic priests were exiled to Siberia between 1872 and 1875, of whom, in the last year, only one hundred survived, and collections were made in Europe to save them. The severities were noticed in the diplomatic correspondence of the American minister. Some leniency may be shown toward the close of the year.

In the rest of Europe there were few important events. A council of all the Catholic bishops of Ireland met at Maynooth in September; a Catholic Congress at San Gaetano,

Florence, in the same month. The year of the Jubilee led to increased devotion, manifested in pilgrimages, processions, and the frequentation of churches; but this excited hostility in some parts, notably in Belgium, where Liberal mobs attacked the *Corpus Christi* processions in Brussels, Ghent, and Antwerp.

In America, the stringent school law in the province of New Brunswick continued to excite strong feeling among Catholics, at whom it was aimed, and in January trouble took place at Caraquet, in which blood was shed; a Catholic religious procession was attacked while going from one church to another in Toronto, in September. The famous Guibord case, in which the *Institut Canadien*, after being defeated in the Dominion courts, appealed to the Privy Council in England, was decided by that tribunal, which declared that a Catholic bishop can excommunicate only individuals, and not a class of persons holding heterodox views. The *fabrique* of Montreal was ordered to allow the burial, which took place November 16th. An excitement was caused by an ejectment suit brought by the Sulpicians of Montreal to remove a Protestant chapel erected without authority on their grounds at Oka, near the Lake of the Two Mountains.

In the United States hostility to the Catholic Church was shown in New Jersey, which refused to permit Catholic inmates of penal and eleemosynary institutions to attend the worship of their own church; and in Ohio, where a law granting the liberty was repealed, although New York and Massachusetts granted it. An act called the "Gray Nuns Act," passed May 15, 1875, in New York, though virtually repealed June 9, 1875, excited sectarian action, and was formally repealed. Constitutional amendments in New Jersey provided for taxing church property and for preventing any denomination from obtaining any portion of the school-funds. The President, in a speech at Des Moines, September 30th, foreshadowed the anti-Catholic agitation as part of the next presidential campaign, and in his message more definitely brought it forward, by recommending a constitutional amendment vesting the direction of the public schools in the Federal Government, and prohibiting all religious or irreligious instruction, and also recommending the taxation of church property. The removal of Chief-Justice Duane, of Arizona, for delivering a lecture espousing the Catholic view of the question, took place soon after, December 11th.

Complaints were made by the Osage and Pueblo Catholic Indians, of interference with their religious rights, and a "Ladies' Catholic Indian Mission Association," the first of the kind in the United States, was formed at Washington, D. C., October 28th.

Mexico pursued a course of hostility, expelling even the Sisters of Charity, many of whom arrived early in the year in California and Texas. On the 19th of March, the archbishops of the republic issued a pastoral, protesting against the laws of December 10th–14th, 1874. The affixing of placards at Acapulco reflecting on the Catholic religion led to scenes of violence among the populace and an attack on a Protestant church. The trial of the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, killed in 1874, resulted in the punishment of several of the guilty, but neither in that case nor at Acapulco was any complicity or instigation proved against the Catholic clergy, as appears by the correspondence of the Mexican Government and the American minister.

In Brazil, the administrator of Olinda was arrested in May, and Canon Andrade, his successor protested against the Government action as illegal. The agitation throughout the country led to the overthrow of the ministry and the formation of a new ministry under Caixias. The result was, the release of the two imprisoned bishops on September 20th. The Bishop of Olinda proceeded to Rome, and a special envoy was sent to the Pope, leading to an arrangement by which the interdict on the chapels was removed.

In Buenos Ayres the recall of the Jesuits by the bishop, who confided to them the direction of a college, led to a Liberal outbreak. The college was attacked and in part demolished, and several of the Jesuits killed or wounded.

Persia, in May, granted religious freedom to Catholics, and in China reparation was made for violence done to Catholic missions.

Among the losses of the Catholic churches was Dom Gueranger, Abbot of Solesmes, the reviver of the Benedictines in France, author of "The Liturgical Year," "Origins of the Roman Church," "The Pontifical Monarchy," etc., who died at his Abbey of Solesmes, January 30, 1875. The Pope, to honor so illustrious a man, conferred special privileges on the abbots of that house.

On the 18th of April, Brother Olympe, Superior of the Christian Brothers, died.

Five cardinals died during the year: Cardinal Barili, March 8th; Cardinal Mathieu, July 5th; Cardinal Grasselini, September; Cardinal di Silvestri, November 24th; Cardinal Rauscher, November 26th.

ROOSEVELT, Judge JAMES I., was born in New York City December 14, 1795, and died at his residence in that city April 5, 1875. He was a distinguished member of one of the oldest families in the city. In 1812 he entered the Freshman Class of Columbia College. He was graduated in 1815, and entered the office of Peter Jay, with whom he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1818, and became Mr. Jay's partner. The same year Mr. Jay was elected to the Legislature, and all the business of the firm devolved upon the junior partner. Mr. Roosevelt followed his profession until 1830. During his professional career he applied himself more particularly to questions relating to chancery practice. He early identified himself with the Democratic party, and was for a time the treasurer of the Tam-

many General Committee. In 1828 he was elected to the Common Council, and was re-elected in 1830. At the close of his term, being much exhausted, he temporarily retired from professional life, and went upon a European tour. While in Madrid he became engaged to the daughter of General Van Ness, then American minister to Spain. In 1831 he returned and resumed the practice of law. Soon afterward he was appointed Commissioner of the Almshouse and other public charitable institutions of the city. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, and again in 1840. In 1841 he was elected to Congress. He was one of President Tyler's select committee. At the close of his congressional term in 1843, he was tendered a renomination, but declined. He then took a second tour to Europe, where he remained for a year, studying foreign law in the courts of England, France, and Holland. In 1851 he accepted the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the New York district, to which he was elected by a large majority. He filled this responsible position for eight years, and during one year occupied, *ex officio*, a seat in the Court of Appeals. At the close of his judicial career he was requested by President Buchanan to accept the office of United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and at the close of President Buchanan's Administration he resigned and retired to private life.

RUBEN, CHRISTOPH, a German painter, born in 1805; died July 8, 1875. He visited the Art Academy of Düsseldorf, and went with Cornelius to Munich. In 1841 he was appointed a teacher in the Academy of Prague, and in 1852 director of the Academy of Vienna, which position he retained up to his death. Among his best works is "Columbus discovering the New World." He also used the subjects of German tales for his paintings. The paintings in the Belvedere, in Prague, representing various scenes from Bohemian history, were also among his best works.

RÜCKERT, HEINRICH, a German historian, eldest son of the celebrated poet Friedrich Rückert, born February 14, 1823; died September 11, 1875. He studied history and philology in Erlangen, Bonn, and Berlin, was appointed Privatdocent in the University of Jena in 1845, and Professor of German Archæology in the University of Breslau, in which position he remained up to his death. He wrote: "Annalen der deutschen Geschichte" (3 vols., 1850; revised edition, 1861); "Geschichte des Mittelalters" (1852); "Deutsche Literaturgeschichte in der Zeit des Ueberganges aus dem Heidenthum in das Christenthum" (2 vols., 1853–'54); "Leben des heiligen Ludwig, Landgrafen von Thüringen" (1850); "Der Welsche Gast" (1851); "Marienleben des Bruders Philip vom Kartäuserorden" (1853); "Lohengrin" (1857).

RUSSIA (Empire of all the Russias), an empire in Europe and Asia. Emperor, Alexander II., born April 17 (April 29, new style), 1818; succeeded his father, February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. Son of the Emperor: Heir-apparent, Grand-duke Alexander, born February 26 (March 10), 1845; married November 4, 1866, to Maria Dagmar (born November 26, 1847), daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark. (Offspring of the union are two sons: Nicholas, born May 6, 1868; and George, born April 28, 1871.)

The area and population of the great divisions of the Russian Empire were, according to the latest dates, as follows:

GOVERNMENTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1870.
a. RUSSIA.		
Archangel	331,504	281,119
Astrakhan	86,672	601,314
Bessarabia	14,047	1,078,323
Courland	10,586	619,154
Province of the Don	61,914	1,066,266
Esthonia	7,818	322,961
Grodno	14,966	1,008,521
Kaluga	11,940	996,259
Kazan	24,601	1,704,634
Kharkov	21,041	1,698,015
Kherson	27,523	1,596,869
Kiev	19,688	2,175,133
Kostroma	32,702	1,176,097
Kovno	15,692	1,156,041
Koorsk	17,937	1,954,567
Livonia	18,159	1,772,634
Minsk	35,275	1,182,230
Mohilev	18,551	947,635
Moscow	12,858	1,772,634
Nijni-Novgorod	19,797	1,271,564
Novgorod	47,286	1,011,445
Olonez	57,489	296,392
Orel	18,042	1,596,851
Orenburg	73,889	900,547
Pensa	14,997	1,178,186
Perm	128,251	2,198,664
Podolia	16,224	1,983,188
Poltava	19,265	2,102,614
Pskov	17,069	775,701
Riazan	16,255	1,477,423
St. Petersburg	20,760	1,335,471
Smolensk	21,688	1,140,015
Samara	60,200	1,337,061
Saratov	32,624	1,751,268
Simbirsk	19,111	1,205,861
Tambov	25,684	2,150,971
Taurida	24,589	704,997
Tchernigov	20,233	1,659,690
Tula	11,956	1,167,578
Tver	25,225	1,526,881
Ufa	47,034	1,364,925
Vilna	16,418	1,001,909
Vitebsk	17,489	888,727
Viatka	59,117	2,406,024
Vladimir	18,864	1,259,928
Volhynia	27,738	1,704,018
Vologda	155,499	1,003,039
Voronezh	25,440	2,152,696
Yaroslav	13,750	1,096,748
Yekaterinoslav	26,148	1,352,300
Sea of Azov	14,218	.....
Total *a*	1,895,518	65,714,559
b. POLAND.		
Kalisz	4,391	669,261
Kielce	3,897	518,736
Lomsha	4,667	489,699
Lublin	6,501	707,098
Piotrkov	4,729	682,495
Plotzk	4,200	471,398
Radom	4,769	582,446
Siedlce	5,584	504,066
Suwalki	4,846	524,469
Warsaw	5,623	925,639
Total *b*	49,159	6,026,421
Total Russia in Europe	1,944,677	71,730,980

GOVERNMENTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1870.
c. FINLAND.		
Abo-Björneborg	9,338	306,831
Knoplo	16,499	226,180
Nyland	4,584	178,141
St. Michel	8,819	159,848
Tavastehuus	8,334	198,477
Uleaborg	63,957	185,890
Vasa	16,079	310,937
Viborg	16,624	276,884
Total *c.*	144,222	1,832,138
d. CAUCASIA.		
Stavropol (government)	26,685	437,118
Kuban (territory)	37,170	672,224
Terek (territory)	23,268	485,237
Ciscaucasia	87,073	1,594,579
Daghestan (territory)	11,522	448,299
Sakatal (district)	1,640	56,802
Tiflis (government)	15,614	606,584
Baku (government)	15,152	518,560
Yelissabetopol (government)	17,117	529,412
Erivan (government)	10,669	452,001
Kutaiss (government)	7,995	605,691
Suchum (territory)	3,332	70,701
Tchernomori (territory)	2,749	15,703
Transcaucasia	85,770	3,298,753
Total *d*	172,843	4,893,382
e. SIBERIA.		
Litoral (territory)	731,941	45,000
Territory of Amoor	178,559	44,400
Transbaikalia (territory)	240,781	480,780
Irkootsk (government)	309,189	378,244
Yakootsk (government)	1,517,124	231,977
Yeniseisk (government)	992,870	372,862
Tomsk (government)	329,037	838,756
Tobolsk (government)	531,981	1,036,848
Total *e.*	4,826,472	3,428,867
f. CENTRAL ASIA.		
Akmolinsk	210,564	381,900
Semipalatinsk	18,299	510,163
Turgai	202,192	289,930
Uralsk	141,474	346,715
Transcaspian (territory)	126,286	275,000
TOORKISTAN.		
Semirietshensk (territory)	155,297	563,094
Kooldsha	27,496	114,337
Syr Darya	166,004	848,489
District of Zerafshan	19,665	271,000
Circle of Amoo Darya	39,977	220,000
Total *f.*	1,277,254	3,800,628
Caspian Sea	169,666	.....
Russia in Asia	6,446,246	12,123,000

RECAPITULATION.

DIVISIONS.	Square Miles.	Population.
Russia in Europe (inclusive of Poland)	1,944,677	71,780,990
Finland	144,222	1,832,138
Caucasia	172,843	4,893,382
Siberia	4,826,473	3,428,867
Central Asia	1,277,254	3,800,628
Caspian Sea	169,666	.....
Russian Empire	8,565,135	85,686,000

The annexation of Khokan, which was completed in the early part of 1876, added 28,270 square miles and 800,000 inhabitants to the Russian Empire.

The Russian Government is more determined than ever to spread the Russian language and Russian institutions over the whole of the empire. An instruction, issued in May to the officials of the newly-formed educational district of Orenburg, describes with much detail the policy of the Government in this matter. The above district comprises the provinces of Perm, Ufa, and Orenburg, whose inhabitants are mostly of Asiatic origin, there being upward of two millions of Bashkirs, Kirgheez, Mordvins, Tchouvasches, Tcheremisses, etc., nearly all either Mohammedans or pagans. The Government directs that by means of the schools "the various parts of the empire shall be so unified that all may be penetrated with the same ideas and feelings toward the state, and that the principles hostile to the Russian Empire, which are based on the blindness of ignorance or on obstinate isolation, may totally disappear." The chief object of the schools in districts inhabited by non-Russian nationalities is "to prevent those who are not Russians from giving themselves up to the dangerous isolation of narrow national tendencies and to religious intolerance; in a word, to convert an inaccessible and reserved mass of people into citizens of the Russian state, with a warm sympathy for its interests." There is to be no compulsion as to the abandonment of religious doctrines or national peculiarities; but the Government considers it has an "undoubted right" to require a knowledge of Russian from all its subjects; "Russian must become not only an object of study, but a means of study."

The official estimate of revenue and expenditure for the years 1875–'76 is as follows (value expressed in rubles, one ruble = $0.772):

YEARS.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1875	559,361,198	556,105,410	3,255,788
1876	570,188,308	570,052,138	86,170

The public debt of Russia, on January 1, 1875, amounted to 2,409,579,986 rubles. This sum includes advances made to railroad companies, to cities, and other corporations, to the amount of 634,489,942 rubles. Deducting this amount, the real public debt would be 1,775,090,044 rubles.

The movement of commerce in the years 1872 and 1873 was as follows (expressed in thousands of rubles):

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Germany	171,828	167,012	77,319	109,991
Great Britain	120,067	128,580	148,306	129,456
France	18,890	25,113	22,331	28,108
Austro-Hungary	23,786	19,861	19,559	25,464
Turkey	18,709	20,075	6,028	7,000
Belgium	5,251	4,678	6,907	9,175
Netherlands	5,338	5,310	7,487	18,464
Italy	12,773	11,256	8,980	7,046
Spain	548	1,279	109	137
Sweden and Norway	4,423	2,988	5,442	6,457
Denmark	404	309	6,802	4,653
Greece	2,411	2,483	1,235	508
Roumania	4,092	3,879	2,868	1,411
Portugal	485	610	570	616
United States	12,295	16,444	1,073	1,314
China	8,015	11,569	2,825	3,561
Persia	4,925	4,298	1,698	1,819
Other countries	12,898	11,401	1,589	485

The following table exhibits the development of Russian commerce from 1863 to 1873 (value expressed in rubles):

YEARS.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	Europe.	Finland.	Asia.	Total.	Europe.	Finland.	Asia.	Total.
1863.....	127,700,000	3,000,000	14,200,000	144,900,000	134,700,000	6,000,000	8,800,000	149,500,000
1864.....	144,200,000	3,500,000	15,500,000	163,200,000	164,900,000	6,800,000	9,000,000	180,200,000
1865.....	138,600,000	2,300,000	14,200,000	155,100,000	184,400,000	6,900,000	11,600,000	202,900,000
1866.....	178,200,000	2,400,000	15,200,000	195,800,000	194,800,000	6,200,000	11,000,000	212,000,000
1867.....	232,800,000	4,100,000	15,600,000	252,400,000	207,600,000	12,500,000	8,000,000	228,300,000
1868.....	239,900,000	4,500,000	16,500,000	260,900,000	209,500,000	8,200,000	8,900,000	226,600,000
1869.....	319,400,000	4,700,000	17,900,000	342,000,000	247,100,000	9,400,000	7,900,000	264,400,000
1870.....	309,100,000	6,300,000	20,500,000	335,900,000	342,900,000	8,700,000	8,400,000	360,000,000
1871.....	344,600,000	8,000,000	15,900,000	368,500,000	352,800,000	7,600,000	8,900,000	369,300,000
1872.....	407,700,000	8,300,000	19,200,000	435,200,000	311,600,000	6,200,000	9,300,000	327,000,000
1873.....	412,500,000	9,500,000	21,000,000	443,000,000	345,900,000	8,800,000	9,800,000	364,500,000

The movement of shipping in 1873 was as follows:

SEAS.	VESSELS ENTERED.			VESSELS CLEARED.		
	Laden.	In Ballast.	Total.	Laden.	In Ballast.	Total.
Baltic....	3,891	3,391	7,282	7,004	219	7,223
White .:.	369	449	818	818	9	827
Black....	2,434	1,942	4,376	3,111	1,304	4,415
Caspian..	556	73	629	376	70	446
Total ..	7,250	5,855	13,105	11,309	1,602	12,911

The length of railroads in operation on January 1, 1874, amounted to 18,796 kilometres. At the close of the year 1872 the telegraph-lines in operation had an aggregate length of 78,073 kilometres, while the length of wire was 155,444 kilometres.

The Russian Ministry of Communications has ordered an inquiry to be made into the canal system of the empire, with the view of increasing its utility for public traffic. At present, the Baltic Sea is placed in direct communication with the Caspian by means of three canals, all debouching into the Volga — the Vyshne Volotchsk, the Tishyin, and the Maria Canal, which is the largest of the three. The lakes of Ladoga and Ilmen, on which navigation is dangerous, owing to the prevalence of sudden squalls, are surrounded by canals, and it is possible to proceed from the White Sea to the Baltic by means of a canal connecting it with the Dwina, and to the Caspian by another canal, which connects it with the Sheksna, a branch of the Volga. There are canals between affluents of the Dwina and the Kama, which facilitate direct communication between the White Sea and the Caspian; and the Duna and Dnieper, the Vistula and the Niemen, etc., are also connected by canals. Most of these canals, however, have so deteriorated in the course of time, that few of them are used, except the Maria Canal. The Government has decided to take the necessary steps for this purpose as soon as the inquiry is completed.

The operations of the Russians in Central Asia were, in 1875, of more than usual importance. An insurrection, which in July broke out against the Khan of Khokan, soon assumed the character of a Mohammedan war against the Russians, in which both parties of the khanate population, the settled (Sartes), and the nomads (Kirgheez and Kiptchaks), took part. An invasion of the Russian territory resulted in the defeat of the invaders, the march of the Russians into the khanate, the occupation of the city of Khokan, and the occupation of a part * of the khanate to the Russian dominions. (*See* KHOKAN.)

The Khans of Bokhara and Khiva continued throughout the year in peaceful submission to the Russian rule. An important expedition, under the command of Colonel Ivanoff, was sent, in January, against the Toorkoman tribes which inhabit the country inclosed by the Caspian and Aral Seas, the Amoo Darya, Afghanistan, and Persia. Most of these tribes are tributaries of Khiva, and the Russian expedition was undertaken under the pretext of punishing them for their insurrection against the Khan of Khiva. The Russian newspapers extol the brilliant manner in which the campaign was conducted, and the remarkable results which it has produced. According to the accounts given by the Russian papers, the detachment under Colonel Ivanoff, consisting of 1,500 men, crossed the Amoo Darya on the 17th of January, and directed its course toward Koonié-Oorgentch. Before setting out, Colonel Ivanoff sent a proclamation to all the Toorkoman tribes, demanding instant submission; then, after causing rumors to be circulated that he intended to march to Kizib-Tasleer, he advanced thirty-three versts in that direction and bivouacked on the banks of an irrigation canal under the walls of Koonié-Oorgentch. The next morning at daybreak the army approached the town, but instead of continuing its march southward, it turned suddenly aside toward the northwest, passed through the town, and surprised the encampments of the Kool-Yomoods, eight versts from it. So unexpected was the attack that not a single tent had been struck. The tribe, possessing 1,000 tents, was considered the most refractory one of all; it having pillaged a Persian caravan in 1874, and attacked the Khivan officials sent to demand its submission. For this reason Colonel Ivanoff determined to strike terror into the hearts of the rest of the Toorkoman tribes by punishing this one severely, and, dividing his army

* In the early part of 1876 the whole of the khanate was annexed to Russia, and organized as a Russian province.

into two detachments, he dispatched one, consisting of 150 Cossacks, to burn all the encampments situated within a radius of four miles of the Russian camp at Boyoodor, while he, with the main body, ravaged the rest of the country belonging to those nomads. Out of the 1,000 tents, only two were spared, because their owners had befriended the Russians while on the march to Khiva. The cattle were confiscated, and the poor wretches were left with only their lives. The news of the punishment inflicted on the Kool-Yomoods spread rapidly among the neighboring nomads. Colonel Ivanoff again sent warnings to the Toorkoman chiefs, and then, to give them time to reflect, marched southward to Ak-Kala. The inhabitants of Koonié-Oorgentch, delighted at the punishment inflicted on the Kool-Yomoods, furnished fuel and forage at extremely moderate prices. While the troops were stationed at Ak-Kala, the Khan of Khiva sent a letter to Colonel Ivanoff, thanking him for what he had done, and announcing that all the Toorkomans seemed inclined to submit, with the exception of the Yomoods of Kazavat, who were still hesitating which side they should take. He also offered to place himself at the head of his Oozbecks and join the expedition if the Russian commander judged it necessary, but Ivanoff refused to allow him to do so. He said he was quite able to punish the Toorkomans without any assistance from the Khan, and advised him to make a lasting peace with the nomads as soon as possible, as Russia could not always be sending soldiers to fight his battles for him. In June a new expedition, about 1,000 strong, left Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian Sea, under the command of General Lomakin. Having reached the wells of Igda, in the steppe between the Caspian and the Amoo-Darya, General Lomakin received some Toorkoman chiefs from the south, among them Budai Verdi Khan, brother of Kaushit Khan, the head chief of the Merv Toorkomans. These guests assured the general that, though their tribes had been formerly hostile to Russia, they were now animated by feelings of friendship and sympathy. The general then ordered a small detachment to escort the engineers and other scientific members of the expedition along the ancient bed of the Amoo-Darya to Sary Kamish, where they were met by about fifty Khivese troopers, the main force retracing its steps and proceeding farther south to visit the Russian possessions on the Lower Attreck. The reconnoitring party which left for Sary Kamish arrived safely at the Tcharyshli Wells, situated 150 versts in a northwesterly direction, where the principal chiefs of the Teking tribes declared to General Lomakin that the Tekings had, in a special assembly, resolved to submit to Russia, and to surrender all the prisoners in their hands. The surrender of the latter was, accordingly, at once effected. The nomad tribes friendly to Russia now leave caravans unmolested, and have punished those who had committed hostile acts against Russians. The expedition to the Attreck River, which has its mouth in the southeast corner of the Caspian Sea, and constitutes part of the frontier between Persia and Russia, did not start until August. Russian accounts of this expedition state that a detachment under the command of the chief of the Transcaspian Military District marched in the direction of Lakes Shairdy and Bugdaily, on the way to Tchikishliar, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Attreck. Another detachment proceeded thither by water, being conveyed by the Caspian Sea flotilla. Although two stretches of country, of 57 and 50½ versts respectively, had to be traversed without water, and with the thermometer ranging almost continually above 90°, the march of the first column was accomplished quickly, and without detriment to the health of the troops, each of the above distances being performed in less than twenty-four hours. In the neighborhood of the Shairdy and Bugdaily Lakes, the column met 3,000 Thibits, belonging to the nomadic Toorkoman tribes. A perfectly good understanding prevailed between them and the Russian troops, and no disturbance occurred. The Toorkomans informed General Lomakin that the Afghan Ishkan, who had arrived to incite the tribes to revolt against the Russians and the Persians, had found no adherents, and was finally killed. Other tribes on their passage sent delegates to General Lomakin, offering their services. The column remained ten days on the shores of Lake Bugdaily, and General Lomakin, with some other officers, visited the ruins of the ancient cities Mestorian and Meshed. The land in this district was exceedingly fertile, and the wheat-crop plentiful. Mestorian must apparently have been one of the largest cities of Central Asia. The march from Lake Bugdaily to Tchikishliar, a distance of 110 versts, was also most successfully accomplished. At the latter place, the column met a battalion of the Schirwan Regiment, which had already arrived by transport across the Caspian Sea. The inhabitants received the Russian troops in a most friendly manner. After a week's rest at Tchikishliar, the column started for Attreck and Lake Tchat, to explore the upper course of the Attreck.

The expedition to the Attreck produced a profound impression both in Russia and in England, for in both countries it was looked upon as a preparatory step for the occupation of Merv. This town is the headquarters of the Toorkomans hostile to Russia, and is looked upon as a point of the utmost military importance. It is on the caravan-road from Meshed to Khiva and Bokhara, and its possession by Russia would complete the subjection of Central Asia to Russia. A strong Russian force in Merv to the south of Khiva and Bokhara will find it comparatively easy to keep down extensive insurrections in the khanates, as

they would be completely encircled by the Russians. Merv was once one of the four imperial cities of Khorassan, and the capital of many of the Persian sultans, especially of the Seljook dynasty, but has in modern times greatly declined, especially since the beginning of the present century, when it was sacked by the Oozbecks. It now has only a population of 3,000, but in the hands of the Russians it cannot fail to become more flourishing than at any former period. The Russian papers, while clamoring for the occupation of Merv, disclaim any hostile intentions toward England, and argue that a pacification of the Toorkomans might prove as advantageous to England as to Russia. English statesmen and writers are fully agreed as to the importance which Merv will have for the Russians, though there is a difference of opinion as to whether it would involve a direct danger for the English interests. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in his work "The British in Asia" (London, 1875), thus sets forth the views of those English statesmen who believe that an occupation of Merv by the Russians would precipitate a crisis in the Central Asiatic question:

A scheme of territorial settlement is said to have been much discussed in influential quarters in the early part of the present year, by which it was thought the Toorkoman respite might be indefinitely prolonged, so as to remove all future cause of disagreement between England and Russia, so indeed as to restore peace permanently to Central Asia. According to this scheme, Russia was to declare her territory between the Caspian and the Aral to be bounded on the south by the old bed of the Oxus throughout its course, recognizing all the region beyond as the "Independent Toorkoman Steppe." Now it seemed incredible that Russia should voluntarily consent to a surrender of this nature, which would compromise the safety of the military and commercial lines that she had been at such pains to establish across the steppe, and would further necessitate a withdrawal from Petro-Alexandrofsk, which could not be permanently held without lateral support from the Caspian; but we were nevertheless assured that the project had been approved by the peace party in Russia, and that a moderate degree of pressure on the part of England was alone required to insure its adoption. That pressure certainly was not exerted, and the project, if it ever existed, except in the imagination of certain enthusiastic politicians, accordingly fell through. In its place we are now informed that the long-contemplated expedition against the Toorkomans is on the eve of accomplishment, a double column of attack having been organized, with instructions to advance simultaneously into the country of the Tekkehs from Chikishlar and the bay of Michaelofski, south of Krasnovodsk, and to commence serious operations against the nomads. By many, no doubt, this movement will be regarded as "the beginning of the end;" but for my own part, I venture to think that "the end is not yet." The present expedition may pave the way to important results, but time is required before anything serious can be accomplished. Large preparations indeed must be made, stores and supplies must be concentrated both to the east and the west; and above all, grave explanations must take place with England, and negotiations with Persia, before Russia can settle down in Merv, throw up intrenchments, found a colony, draw in populations, and directly threaten the Afghan frontier. What is proposed at present is probably to sweep up the Yomuts and Goklands as the force marches to the eastward, and thus make a strong demonstration against the Tekkehs. The western division of this tribe, already more or less demoralized, is not likely to offer any sustained resistance—though desultory skirmishes may be expected to occur—and General Lomakin will accordingly be able, as he advances, to establish along the skirts of the hills a line of posts, connecting the advanced station at Kabriz—or possibly at Ashkabád—with the Russian base on the Caspian. At the extreme point to which the columns may penetrate, a fort will no doubt be erected, whence the same influences, both of conciliation and pressure, will be directed against the Tekkehs of Akhal and Merv, that have already been so successfully employed against their western brethren from Krasnovodsk and Chikishlar. Disunion will be introduced among the eastern Tekkehs as among the western; portions of the tribe will give in their allegiance, while the stubborn who elect to fight for their ancestral pastures will be denounced as rebels and marked down for future chastisement. But Russia will no doubt proceed in this matter with the same wariness and skill that have characterized her previous movements. The first expedition is always tentative. A second expedition will in all probability be organized next year, but even that effort may perhaps extend Russia's dominion no farther than Akhál, and a third expedition may thus be necessary before the great and crowning success be attained in the capture and occupation of Merv; the Oxus in the mean time, however, being thoroughly opened up to navigation, and regular communication being established by means of a line of wells and military posts between the Oxus and the Murghób. This last-named precaution, indeed, is absolutely necessary with a view of connecting Petro-Alexandrofsk with Merv, and thus forming a continuous frontier; and it will not be less important both to the growth of Merv as a commercial emporium, and to its strength and stability as the extreme Russian post to the south, that there should be a thorough understanding with Persia, and a secure passage across the desert which intervenes between Merv and Serakhs.

If these auxiliary measures should be fully executed, and Merv, whose natural advantages are of the highest order, should thus, in due course of time, take rank with Samarcand and Tashkend as one of the bulwarks of the Russian position toward India, then, and not till then, would the danger of collision with England assume a tangible form. The Amir Shere Ali, has already foreseen under such circumstances that the eastern Tekkehs, together with the Saruk and Salor tribes, who encamp to the south of Merv, would be driven up the valley of the Murghób, and be thus forced to take refuge across the border in the Afghan district of Badgheis, whence they would continue to raid and plunder as is their wont, throwing the whole frontier into confusion, and provoking pursuit and punishment. But retribution exacted from the Toorkomans on Afghan soil would inevitably lead to collision with Afghan subjects, with the Tamshidis and Tymuris especially, who guard the northwestern frontier, and any such aggression on Herat territory would be the sure prelude to our own interference. Putting aside, indeed, the obligation on our part to protect Afghanistan from invasion—an obligation which was indicated by Lord Derby in his very important speech of May, 1875—the mere fact of Russian troops being stationed in any considerable number at Merv—although drawn to that point in their legitimate pursuit of the Tekkehs, and detained there in order to hold the tribes permanently in check—would be fraught with such peril to our Indian interests that we could not remain passive, even if we wished. There is one point, indeed, the pivot of the whole Eastern question, which must never be lost sight of—we cannot afford to expose Herat to the risk of

being taken by a Russian *coup-de-main*. If the Russian force is sufficiently near to threaten the safety of the key of India, we must also have a British force sufficiently near to protect it.

All other questions relating to the Russian position in Central Asia are, as far as the British interests are concerned, of much inferior importance to the Toorkoman expedition and its results. At the present moment, indeed, it may be assumed that the attention of Russia is steadily turned in the direction of Merv and Herat, and that she will be mainly guided in her general Asiatic policy by considerations affecting this special question. Whether, for instance, the Khan of Khiva be continued in the nominal chiefship, or whether he be superseded by a Russian governor, will depend upon which arrangement promises best for the control of the Toorkoman tribes; and even the great engineering works, the ship-canal and railway between the Caspian and the Aral, which are about to be commenced, are probably regarded by Russia as of more value in strengthening her position on the Oxus, with a view to the occupation and restoration of Merv, than as improving the communications with Toorkistan. (*See* PERSIA.)

In May the Russian Government concluded a convention with Japan, by which the Japanese part of the island of Saghalien is ceded to Russia. Japan received in return the sole sovereignty over the Kurile Islands, eighteen in number. The La Peyrouse Strait is declared the boundary for the future between the two empires south of Saghalien, and the strait separating the northernmost Kurile island, Siurmushia, from the promontory. Ropatsuka, in Kamtchatka, is to serve as boundary in the north. The treaty reserves to the inhabitants of the ceded territories the free choice of their future nationality. They may remain Japanese and Russian subjects respectively without forfeiting any of their rights of ownership which are guaranteed by the treaty.

It appears from official statistics that between the years 1822 and 1872 no less than 500,000 persons have been banished to Siberia; yet there has been scarcely any perceptible increase in the population; and now, as fifty years ago, there is not one inhabitant per square verst. The reason of this is that the number of persons who make their escape from Siberia continues to be very great. In 1873, for instance, the number of persons entered on the lists as condemned to banishment in the Irkootsk district was 10,387, while 1,994 only were to be traced as residing there; and in the ten years from 1835 to 1845 no fewer than 12,652 fugitives were recaptured. In 1859 the exiles in the Government factories at Nertchinsk attempted to escape in a body, and 580 of them have been returned as "missing" ever since. The great number of criminals and escaped convicts in the country prevents its free development, and the Minister of Communications, General Possiet, urges that the system of transportation to Siberia should be given up altogether. "That country," he says, "is more than twice as large as European Russia, and its natural wealth is still far from being appreciated. Is it to be condemned to serve forever as a residence for the criminals of a population of seventy millions? Now that the Pacific is gradually becoming a second Mediterranean—that Russia, by acquiring the Amoor district, has reached its coast, and the border states have developed themselves with great rapidity—the time has arrived to place Siberia also on the road of progress, and relieve it of the disgrace of being the home of criminals." This view finds many advocates in the Russian press.

In June the town of Morshamsk, on the right bank of the River Tena, Russia, was entirely destroyed by fire. It had a population of 20,000, and contained three churches, and several manufactories and saw-mills. In August a similar fate befell the town of Briansk, in the government of Orel. Two-thirds of the town were destroyed, and the inhabitants fled in a panic to the fields, where they passed the night. A heavy rain alone saved the town from complete destruction.

On September 26 (October 8), 1874, the Russian Government issued a circular to its diplomatic agents, for the purpose of obtaining the opinions of the different Governments on the propositions of an international declaration concerning the laws and customs of war, submitted to the Brussels Conference, and the revised project, as agreed upon there, in order to formulate these propositions in some definite international act or treaty. The German Government was the first to accept the proposition. Sweden followed in February. On February 20th Earl Derby sent a dispatch to the British embassador in St. Petersburg, in which he refused to accede to the proposition in the following words:

> In my dispatch of the 28th of September I stated that her Majesty's Government desired it to be distinctly understood that by authorizing the signature of the final protocol, they did not accept the rules thereto annexed. A careful consideration of the whole matter has convinced them that it is their duty firmly to repudiate, on behalf of Great Britain and her allies, in any future war, any project for altering the principles of international law upon which this country has hitherto acted, and above all to refuse to be a party to any agreement the effect of which would be to facilitate aggressive wars, and to paralyze the patriotic resistance of an invaded people.

In the beginning of February, 1875, the Russian Government permitted the publication of the proceedings of the Brussels Congress in the Russian papers. Up to that time they had only been published in a supplement to the French *Journal de Saint-Pétersbourg*, of which only a limited number of copies were printed.

On June 2d the International Telegraphic Congress was opened in St. Petersburg. The American Government, and others, had received an official invitation from Russia. At first the invitation was declined on the ground that telegraphing in the United States was done by private enterprise, which was not subject to the control of the Government. Mr. de Voigt, the *chargé d'affaires* in Washington, then intimated a disposition to receive delegates from private companies. This was made known

to the presidents of two of the most important companies, who, however, declined to be represented. It was finally determined by the Government to authorize Mr. E. Schuyler, the American *chargé d'affaires* in St. Petersburg, to attend the Congress. Besides all of the European states, Persia, Japan, Egypt, and the United States, were represented by delegates, while representatives were also present of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., the Brazilian Submarine Co., the Black Sea Co., the Eastern Extension Co., the Great Northern Telegraph Co., and the Vereinigte Deutsche Telegraphen-Gesellschaft. The chief improvements which the Congress resolved to introduce are a provision against an abuse which had arisen in some languages by limiting the length of the single word; the introduction of urgent and registered dispatches; the experimental introduction of telegraphic notices; the tariff by single word for the extra European service, and the adoption of two uniform rates, according to route, for the correspondence of Europe with India.

RYAN, Right Hon. Sir EDWARD, a British lawyer, born in 1793; died August 22, 1875. He graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817. He was successively a Puisne Judge and Chief-Justice at Calcutta, became a Privy Councilor in 1843, a Commissioner of Railways in 1846, and was a Civil Service Commissioner, a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of University College. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

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SACK, KARL HEINRICH, a German theologian, born October 17, 1790; died October 16, 1875. He first studied law and then theology at the University of Göttingen, and afterward in Berlin. He took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815. As early as 1812 he wrote "Reden an deutsche Jünglinge über Werth und Reiz der Theologie und des geistlichen Standes." In 1816 he undertook with his elder brother a trip through Holland, England, Switzerland, and Germany, and as a result of it published "Ansichten und Beobachtungen über Religion und Kirche in England" (1818). In 1818 he was appointed extraordinary and in 1823 ordinary Professor of Theology in Bonn. In 1843 he undertook a trip to Scotland, and upon his return published "Die Kirche von Schottland." In 1846 he represented the Evangelical Theological Faculty of Bonn at the General Synod in Berlin, and in 1847 was created a Consistorialrath in Magdeburg. He published, besides the above-mentioned works: "Christliche Apologetik" (1829, second edition, 1841); "Christliche Polemik" (1838); Katechismus der christlichen Lehre für die Jugend evang. Gemeinden" (1819, second edition, 1834); and "Geschichte der Predigt in der deutschen evangelishen Kirche von Mosheim bis auf die letzten Jahre von Schleiermacher und Menken" (1866, second edition, 1875).

SAINT-GEORGES, JULES HENRI VERNOY DE, a French dramatic author, born in 1801; died December 23, 1875. He wrote partly alone, and partly together with Scribe and others, the words of a large number of operas, which with music by Auber and Halévy have been produced at almost all the prominent theatres of Europe. Among his best known operas are: "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine;" "Le Val d'Andorre;" and "L'Ambassadrice." He was also the author of several novels.

SAMOAN or NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific, between latitudes 13° 30′ and 14° 30′ south, and longitudes 168° and 173° west. There are four principal islands, viz.: Manua, Tutuila, Upolu, and Savaii; and five smaller: Orosenga, Ofoo, Manono, and Apolima, besides some islets. The area of these eight islands was, according to Wilkes's survey, 1,650 square miles; according to a planimetric calculation made in the Geographical Institution of Perthes, it was 1,162.53 square miles; and according to another estimate (Dr. Gräffe, "Topographie der Schifferinseln," in the *Journal des Muséums Geoffroy*, No. 1, Hamburg, 1873), only 1,086.9 square miles. The population is estimated at about 33,000. Dr. Gräffe gives for the several islands the following area and population:

ISLANDS.	Square Miles.	Population.
Savaii	659.0	10,100
Upolu	385.6	18,000
Apolima	1.8	.....
Manono	8.8	800
Tutuila	52.2	3,500
Manua	20.0	} 600
Orosenga	6.0	
Ofoo	9.0	

According to a census which was taken in 1869, the religious denominations were divided as follows: Adherents of London Missionary Society, Independents and Presbyterians, 27,021; Wesleyan Church, 5,082; Roman Catholic, 3,004: total, 35,107. The trade of Samoa is virtually controlled by a few German houses. The exports are cotton and copra; the former insignificant at present, but the copra-trade is considerable and growing into larger proportions. Copra is the dried meat or fruit of the ripe cocoanut, which is gathered and prepared by the natives. It is shipped to Europe, where it meets a ready sale. The oil enters largely into the manufacture of the best candles. The copra in European marts is quoted at about $95 per ton. There being no regular opposition, it is purchased

from the natives at about $35 per ton in trade, equal to about, say, $20 per ton. There is an estimated yearly export of 34,775 tons, with a home value of $3,303,625.

The natives are tall and well built, and of an olive complexion. They possess considerable intelligence. In the matter of dress they have not passed far beyond the most primitive state, so that the national Legislature was forced to punish with a fine of $100 any member who should appear naked in the session! The group is exceedingly well fitted for a coaling-station. It has several good harbors, Pango-Pango on Tutuila, Apia and Faloliti on Upolu, and Asan in Savaii.

A civil war raged on these islands in 1872, caused by the proclamation of a young chief to be king, without the consent of the separate districts, as demanded by custom. It devastated and impoverished the country, the chiefs selling their land at merely nominal prices, in order to obtain arms and ammunition. This caused great suffering and dissensions among the natives; and when, in 1872, Commodore Meade, of the United States Navy, visited the islands, the chiefs caused him to take the harbor of Pango-Pango under the protection of the United States. In 1873 a special agent, Colonel A. B. Steinberger, was sent to these islands by the United States Government, who reported a large majority of the chiefs and the inhabitants in favor of a protectorate by the United States. In February, 1875, Colonel Steinberger was again sent to the islands, arriving at Pango-Pango in the latter part of March. The object of this second expedition was to establish, if possible, a permanent government, and to examine closely the demands for damages made against the natives. The arrival of Colonel Steinberger was hailed with great enthusiasm by the natives, who immediately sent a large amount of provisions on board. On April 22d Colonel Steinberger, with the American officers, went to the seat of government, where about ten thousand natives were assembled. After the various documents had been read, he delivered the presents of President Grant, consisting of arms and ammunition, and a new flag, composed of seven alternate red and white stripes, with one white star on a blue field. A constitution was also presented to the assembled Taimuas, which was adopted on May 18th, with the single change that, instead of electing the King for life, he shall be elected for four years only, the dignity to alternate between the families of Malietoa and Topura. Colonel Steinberger was also elected prime-minister for life. According to the new constitution, the Legislature consists of a Senate, called Taimua, and an Assembly, called Taipuia. The Senate consists of fifteen members, who belong to the first families of the country, and the basis of representation in the Assembly is one member for every two thousand inhabitants, so that the Assembly consists at present of eighteen members, who are elected for a term of two years. The school law imposes a tax on every village for the support of elementary schools, in which the native as well as the English language shall be taught. The marriage and divorce laws are framed after those of California. Trial by jury has also been instituted. If a white man is on trial, the consul of his government may select two of his countrymen to serve on the jury; while, if a native is on trial, the jury is composed entirely of natives. The armed force of the kingdom consists of one hundred and fifty men. In Apia, the capital, a regular police force has been organized. At present there are only three saloons in Apia, and at ten in the evening a cannon is fired as a signal for all saloons to close. Roads are constructed throughout the island.

SAVIGNY, KARL FRIEDRICH VON, a Prussian diplomatist and statesman, born September 19, 1814; died February 11, 1875. He was the son of Friedrich Karl von Savigny, one of the greatest jurists of his times. He studied in his youth in Catholic institutions, and finished his education in the Universities of Paris, Berlin, and Munich. He entered upon the diplomatic career in 1838, and, having served at the legations at various foreign courts, he returned to Germany in 1849, in which year he was appointed embassador in Baden. In 1859 he was transferred to the court of Dresden, and in 1863 to Brussels. In all of these positions, he was very successful in advancing the interests of Prussia, and in lessening the influence of Austria in the affairs of the Germanic Confederation. In 1864 he was appointed the embassador of Prussia at the Federal Diet, in Frankfort. Here he took a prominent part in the events which led to the war of 1866. His declaration on June 1, 1866, that the Confederation in its existing form did not fulfill its chief objects, and that on June 14th, that the Confederation was dissolved, are among the most important events in German history during the present century. He also took a leading part in the negotiations which led to the union of North Germany after the victory of Sadowa, and was regarded as being the immediate representative of Prince Bismarck in such matters. He was expected to be the probable chancellor of the new Confederation, and so regarded himself, and, when Prince Bismarck was appointed to that position, he openly declared his disappointment, and quitted the diplomatic service. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Reichstag, and in 1870 of the Prussian House of Deputies. In both of these positions he was the leader of the Ultramontane or Catholic party, declaring the war of 1866 to be a wrong on the part of Prussia, and explaining his action at that time as being under orders of Prince Bismarck. M. de Savigny married in 1853 a sister of Count Harry von Arnim. (*See* ARNIM.)

SCHNAASE, KARL, a German art-historian, born September 7, 1798; died May 20, 1875.

He studied law in Heidelberg and Berlin, and was employed by the Government from 1819 to 1825 in Dantzic and Königsberg. Having made a trip to Italy in which he gathered a considerable art-knowledge, in 1826 he was appointed Assessor in Königsberg, three years later Councilor in the Court at Marienwerder, and soon after received an appointment in Düsseldorf. In this the representative city of German art, he found plenty of opportunities to cultivate his favorite study. Among several trips which he undertook from this city was one to the Netherlands, as the result of which he published the "Niederländische Briefe" (1834). He also contributed a large number of articles to various art-journals. His principal work, however, is "Geschichte der bildenden Künste" (1843–'64), the second edition of which he prepared together with Lützow and Friederichs (1866–'67). In 1848 he was appointed Obertribunalsrath in Berlin, which position he resigned in 1857, in order to devote himself entirely to art-history. In 1858 he founded the *Christliche Kunstblatt*, which he published for a large number of years with Schnorr von Carolsfeld and von Grüneisen.

SCHNEIDER, Eugène, a French manufacturer and politician, born in April, 1805; died November 27, 1875. He early embraced a commercial career, and in 1830 became director of the important machine-works at Creusot, which now employ not fewer than 10,000 workmen. In 1865 M. Schneider, whose ambition it had been to compete with English labor in iron-works, was much gratified by receiving an order for fourteen railway-engines from England. In 1845 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies and to the Council-General of Saône-et-Loire for the canton of Montcenis. In 1851 he became Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, and after the *coup d'état* was elected as a government candidate to the Corps Législatif, of which he became one of the vice-presidents. In 1865 he replaced the Duc de Morny on several occasions as president, having been reëlected in 1857 and 1863 for his department. From 1867 he was always appointed President of the Corps Législatif. When in 1869 the Emperor promoted M. Jérôme David, one of the vice-presidents, to be Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, M. Schneider resigned his post, but resumed it upon the declaration of the Emperor disclaiming any intentions ascribed to the nomination by M. Schneider. He was created a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1857, and decorated with the Grand Cross in 1868; was from 1845 a member of the General Council of Manufacturers, for which he drew up several reports. He had also been a Governor of the Bank of France, and President of the Société Générale.

SEIDL, Johann Gabriel, an Austrian poet and archæologist, born June 21, 1805; died July 16, 1875. He studied law, was appointed professor in the gymnasium in Cilli in 1829, and in 1840 went to Vienna as custodian of the coin and antiquarian cabinet. His works, both in prose and poetry, are very numerous. His poems were very popular. He published "Gedichte in niederösterreichischer Mundart" (fourth edition, 1844), "Dichtungen" (3 vols., 1826–'28), "Bifolien" (fifth edition, 1855), "Liedertafel" (1840), "Lieder der Nacht" (second edition, 1851), and "Natur und Herz" (third edition, 1859). He also published some plays. The best known of these were "Das erste Veilchen," "Die Unzertrennlichen," "Das letzte Fensterl'n," and "Drei Jahre nach dem letzten Fensterl'n." The two latter pieces were produced with great success. Among his novels, "Pentaméron" (1843) is probably best known.

SELWYN, Rev. William, an English minister, born in 1806; died April 24, 1875. He was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1828. He held in succession the rectory of Branston and the vicarage of Melbourne, was appointed to a canonry in Ely Chapel in 1833, Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge in 1855, and in 1859 chaplain to the Queen. He wrote: "Horæ Hebraicæ" (1848), "The Principles of Cathedral Reform" (1848), "Two Charts of Prophecy" (1848), "Notes on the Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible" (1856), "Critical Notes on the Septuagint" (1856), and "Thoughts on Holy Scripture" (1864).

SMITH, Mrs. Gerrit, died at Peterborough, N. Y., on the 6th of March. She was the daughter of Mr. William Fitzhugh, of Hagerstown, Md., where she was born January 11, 1805. She was married to Mr. Smith when only 17 years old. She heartily coöperated with her husband in his political and charitable views and exertions. For half a century she presided over the indiscriminate and ceaseless hospitalities of the Smith Mansion at Peterborough. She was equally attentive to the fugitive slave and distinguished guest. Some of the borrowers and beggars who were naturally attracted to Peterborough by the large wealth of Mr. Smith, upon his refusal to aid them, learned to appeal to Mrs. Smith, who did not often send anybody empty away. The home charities were left pretty much to herself, while Mr. Smith gave much of his attention to the distant objects of his bounty. For miles around the village the poor and needy, whether worthy or unworthy, were supplied annually under her direction with loads of flour, beef, poultry, blankets, garments, and a good deal of money. Highly cultivated, excelling in recitations from the poets, and skillful in music and song, she yet loved to steal out with her knitting-work in hand and take tea with humble neighbors, in order to find out and supply their wants. Mrs. Smith was greatly beloved by the people of Madison County. She left two children, Colonel Green Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Legislature of this State, in accordance with the adjournment taken in December, 1874, for a recess, resumed their session on the 12th of January, 1875, when Governor Chamberlain sent to that body his special message concerning the affairs and wants of the State.

He takes notice that the heads of public offices and institutions have generally failed to furnish him at the proper time with the annual reports which the law requires of them, stating, "Even at this late day, nearly two months and a half after the close of the last fiscal year, and seven weeks after the annual meeting of the General Assembly, I have barely been able to obtain several of the most important reports in time to make a brief and imperfect examination of them." As the delay of such reports cannot but be hurtful to the public service, the Governor urges the Legislature to remedy the evil by removing its cause, from whatever source it may proceed.

On January 12th, the first day of the reopened session, the following resolution was introduced, subsequently adopted and acted upon in the Senate concerning one of its members: "That a special commission of three be appointed to investigate and report within ten days on the charges made against T. C. Andrews, Senator from Orangeburg, in the alleged confession of one John L. Humbert, late Treasurer of Orangeburg County, and published in the *Daily News and Courier* of the city of Charleston."

The committee proceeded to Orangeburg, where they took the testimony of the County Treasurer. He confirmed his statement implicating Senator Andrews; and would have placed in their hands the written proofs of the Senator's pecuniary transactions with him by using the County Treasury's money, but was not allowed to go to his house, even escorted, to obtain the papers. He was then in prison awaiting his trial on the charge of having misapplied the county funds intrusted to him. He was afterward convicted on his own confession as well as other evidence, and sentenced to the State-prison. The committee heard also the testimony of Senator Andrews, besides that of some other witnesses. In order to facilitate the collection of evidence, the number of its members was subsequntly increased from three to five.

On February 5, 1875, they made their report, submitting also the evidence which they had collected. In this report they unanimously express their conviction that "the conduct and transactions of Senator T. C. Andrews with John L. Humbert, County Treasurer, of Orangeburg, in his office and official character, have been highly improper and unbecoming a Senator." Only in the punishment to be inflicted they disagree: three of them recommending that Senator Andrews should be expelled from the Senate; two, that a resolution of censure be passed by the Senate upon his conduct.

The matter was taken up for action on the 11th of February, when, in accordance with the two different recommendations made by the majority and minority of the committee in their united report, two different resolutions were offered for adoption.

An animated debate then took place on the resolution for expulsion, in which all the Senators participated, except Mr. Andrews, who was present, with the final result that, on the resolution for expulsion being put to vote, two-thirds of the votes being necessary for its adoption, it was rejected by a very large majority—yeas 12, nays 19.

The question of taking a vote on the resolution for censure being then in order, some Senators successively moved to lay it on the table, and to indefinitely postpone; several among them regarding it inconsistent, useless, and unjust to proceed to censure a man for what he had just been declared not guilty of, and acquitted. The resolution for censure was then withdrawn by its author, and Mr. Andrews continued to occupy his seat in the Senate unreproached.

Under a joint resolution, introduced and adopted in the Senate on February 3, 1875, and concurred in by the House, a special joint committee of seven was appointed "to ascertain what bonds of the State have been funded under the act to reduce the volume of the public debt, and provide for the payment of the same; what interest coupons have been funded under the said act; also whether the funds for the payment of interest, raised under the said act, have been kept separate and apart from all other funds, as provided for in the said act and as otherwise provided by law."

In execution of the duty assigned them, the committee examined the books of the Treasurer's office, heard his sworn testimony and that of others connected with his and the Controller-General's department, and, on February 24th, submitted to the General Assembly a full report of their investigations. The substance of their findings, in reference to the three points specified in the resolution, is as follows: That, of the $2,473,384.93 of bonds funded by the State Treasurer up to the time of the investigation, $978,500 belong to a class which, in the united judgment of the Senate, as expressed by a unanimous vote on February 4, 1875, should not have been funded at all; that, of the amount of interest coupons funded by the State Treasurer, $454,021 should not have been funded, and that the funding of them was a fraud upon the State," and that the funds provided for the payment of interest raised under the funding act "have not been kept by the State Treasurer separate and apart, as provided for in the said act, and as otherwise provided by law."

By a written communication, dated February 25, 1875, the State Treasurer requested the General Assembly to suspend all discussion on the report of the special joint committee on

his acts till March 1st, when he would present a written reply to the said report in all its parts. He did so on the day named, and his reply was read to the General Assembly at the sitting of March 3d. In it the State Treasurer passes in review all the statements and conclusions set down by the investigating committee against him, in regard to fact as well as law, refuting them at length and in detail. At the conclusion he says, among other things, "In submitting this reply, I say distinctly that I ask no favor, nor any immunity from the full responsibility for my acts."

In the debate which took place after the reading of the Treasurer's reply, and which was continued on the next and following days, almost all the members of the Lower House, with very few exceptions, expressed their opinion to be that, in the charges preferred by the investigating committee against the Treasurer, there was no sufficient ground for impeachment. A motion was made to address the Governor, and ask the removal of the State Treasurer from his office for neglect of duty, and for assuming to interpret at his discretion the law directing the course to be pursued in the performance of his official duties; which motion was agreed to. A resolution to that effect was adopted March 6th in the House of Representatives, by a vote of yeas 92, nays 20, and concurred in by the Senate—yeas 19, nays 6—on the same day.

The joint committee appointed to prepare the address reported it on March 10th. The document recites that the General Assembly, "by a vote of two-thirds of each House, and in the execution of the authority vested in them under section 4 of Article VII. of the constitution of the State," address the Governor, and ask that F. L. Cardozo be removed from the office of State Treasurer, on the following two charges:

CHARGE 1. That the said F. L. Cardozo, State Treasurer, has been guilty of misconduct and irregularity in the administration of his office.

To this charge six specifications are appended, taken from the points made against him in the previous report of the investigating committee, with reference to his having funded bonds and interest coupons which should not have been funded, and to his not having kept the State funds separate and apart.

CHARGE 2. That the said F. L. Cardozo, State Treasurer, has been guilty of willful neglect of duty.

To this charge one specification is appended, namely:

That whereas it is provided, by section 33 of Chapter XII. of the Revised Statutes, that "the Treasurer shall, at the end of every month, report to the Controller-General an accurate statement of the cash transactions of the Treasury of every department," yet the said F. L. Cardozo, State Treasurer, has, since the 31st of October, 1874, wholly omitted to report to the Controller-General any statement of the cash transactions of the Treasury.

To the tenor of this address the committee subjoined the recommendation—

That a copy of the charges be served upon the Treasurer, and that he be required to appear before both Houses in joint assembly, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, to make answer to the same.

The committee also promised to submit rules of procedure in due time.

This report was presented to each of the two Houses separately, and, after discussion, adopted in both. The rules and regulations to govern the proceedings of the trial were submitted, and, after deliberation, adopted.

By a letter, under date of March 12th, the State Treasurer requested of the Legislature a postponement of the hearing of the case for ten days, that his counsel might have time to prepare his defense. His request was voted upon in the Senate, and rejected—yeas 7, nays 17.

At the request of the Treasurer's counsel, consisting of three distinguished members of the South Carolina bar, the General Assembly, on the 16th of March, postponed the hearing of the case to the 18th. The matter was then argued for the defendant by his counsel. Their argument occupied two days.

On March 20th, the General Assembly, each House by itself, deliberated on the subject, with the following result: The address to the Governor for the removal of F. L. Cardozo from the office of State Treasurer was, after a lengthy discussion, put to the vote on its adoption, and it was rejected: in the House of Representatives, yeas 45, nays 63; in the Senate, yeas 11, nays 18.

For the purpose of filling the seat on the bench made vacant by the death of Judge John T. Green, the two Houses of the Legislature met in joint convention on February 11, 1875. The nominees were Franklin J. Moses, Jr., ex-Governor of South Carolina, L. C. Northrop, Archibald J. Shaw, C. D. Melton, and W. J. Whipper. After the sixth ballot—in which the vote stood, Northrop 69, Shaw 36, Moses 35—Mr. Moses stepped on the floor of the House, withdrew his name as a candidate, and urged his supporters to cast their votes for Mr. Shaw, the Conservative nominee. At the seventh ballot Mr. Shaw received, in consequence, 76 votes out of 136, the whole number cast, and was declared elected. For Controller-General, Thomas C. Dunn, a member of the Senate, received 92 votes, and was declared elected.

On March 26th the General Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

Among the most important acts of a public character passed at this session are the following:

Joint resolution to ratify the amendment to the constitution of the State relative to the terms of office of Controller-General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Adjutant and Inspector-General, and Superintendent of Education.

An act directing and requiring the publication of monthly statements by the State Treasurer.

An act to provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State.

An act to declare and protect the rights of women and children under policies of life-insurance taken for their benefit.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, and protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto in the State of South Carolina.

An act to protect and encourage stock-raising in South Carolina.

A joint resolution authorizing and directing the trustees of the State Orphan Asylum to remove that institution from the city of Charleston to the city of Columbia, was passed. Also a joint resolution to remove the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind to the city of Columbia.

The members of the General Assembly met together again for the regular session of 1875–'76 on the 23d of November.

The financial condition of the State is as follows:

The amount of her funded debt under the funding act is:

Funded in the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1874.	$1,987,169 05
Funded in the year ending October 31, 1875....	5,233,343 60
Total.....	$7,220,512 65
Total amount of contingent liabilities arising from State indorsement of railroad bonds.	$4,792,608 20
Deficiencies for the year.....	292,100 37
Unpaid appropriations.....	864,584 08

The receipts for the last fiscal year, under the specific tax levies from all sources, amounted to $1,305,607.78, and the expenditures for all purposes, to $1,178,677.41; leaving a balance in the Treasury of $126,390.37.

The aggregate value of the taxable property in the State, assessed for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1875, was $143,326,135, consisting of $88,177,218 of real estate, $46,791,006 of personal property, and $8,357,911 of railroad property.

The entire amount of the taxable property possessed in 1874 was, $145,143,023, consisting of $90,095,407 of real estate, and $55,047,616 of personal property.

A large portion of the personal property taxed in the new assessment represents property which in former years has escaped taxation.

Out of the $1,555,201, taxes charged by the several auditors against the various county treasurers for the year, there was only $12,519.47 returned *nulla bona*. The amount of such returns in 1874 was above $40,000; and in 1873 it exceeded $51,000.

The appropriation for legislative expenses in the last fiscal year was reduced to $150,000 from $190,000 in the previous year. The cost of each regular session during the period between 1868 and 1873 averaged about $320,000. That of 1871–'72 amounted alone to $617,234.

Besides these legislative expenses, which might be called ordinary, a great deal of money was annually paid out of the public Treasury for the Legislature under the name of contingent expenses. The great extravagance which in former years prevailed in regard to these expenses is now largely reduced.

The floating indebtedness of the State is considered a matter of difficult liquidation. It requires great circumspection and judgment to select and pass upon the claims of which such debt is composed.

Public instruction seems to have satisfactorily progressed during the last scholastic year. The aggregate number of youths between six and sixteen years of age was 239,264, of whom 85,566 were white, and 153,698 colored—an increase since 1873 of 9,162. The total attendance of both sexes and colors in the schools numbered 110,416: white children, 47,001; colored, 63,415; an increase of 5,678 over last year.

The whole number of free common schools in the State was 2,580, or 227 more than in the previous year.

The entire number of teachers was 2,855: white, 1,876; colored, 979; an increase over last year of 228.

The average length of school-time in the year was four months and a half.

The schoolhouses in the State numbered in the aggregate 2,347, an increase of 119 over the preceding year.

The condition of the State University appears to have been improved. The whole number of students who attended it during the year ending October 31, 1875, was 233, classified as follows: In the preparatory department, 102; law, 20; medicine, 2; academic schools, 107.

The State Normal School is flourishing in all respects.

The Agricultural College and Mechanic Institute are not in so satisfactory a condition as could be desired.

The State Orphan Asylum has been removed from Charleston to Columbia. The number of its inmates in November, 1875, was 84: boys, 35; girls, 49.

The State Asylum for the Insane is remarkably well administered, and accomplishes the purpose for which it is intended.

The State Penitentiary is under good administration and discipline. The number of convicts therein on October 31, 1874, was 168. The number received during the year ending October 31, 1875, was 321, including 9 who escaped and were recaptured, making a total of 489 for the year. Of this number 46 were pardoned by Governor Moses within the month of November, 1874, and 16 by Governor Chamberlain from that date to October 31, 1875; 44 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 4 by commutation of sentence, and 21 by the effect of the regulation allowing a deduction of one-twelfth from the time of sentence for good behavior; 24 have escaped; 6 died, one of these having been shot by a guard in an alter-

cation, and one drowned; and 6 who should prior to May 1, 1875, have been left out of the records as "escaped;" making a total of 162 discharged, and leaving 322 in confinement on the 31st of October, 1875. Of this number 318 are males; 4, females.

The ports of Charleston, Hilton Head, and Georgetown, and the whole seaboard of South Carolina, were exempt in 1875 from epidemic diseases and from yellow fever. This good result, so far as it may depend on human means, is attributed chiefly to the vigilant foresight of the health-officers at the above-named points. Having put themselves in direct communication with Havana and Key West, where the yellow fever manifested itself as early as March, 1875, they rigidly enforced the quarantine laws in the examination of vessels coming from those, or other suspected, localities.

Respecting the centennial celebration at Philadelphia, in 1876, a Joint Special Committee of four was appointed by the General Assembly at the previous session, "to collect information of the resources of the State for representation at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia."

In addition to this Legislative Committee, Governor Chamberlain, in October, 1875, appointed a commission, consisting of nine prominent citizens of the State, "to have in charge the perfecting of such arrangements as they may adopt for promoting and securing the proper representation of South Carolina—her resources, history, and industries—at the centennial celebration."

In accordance with a concurrent resolution the two Houses of the General Assembly met in joint convention on December 16, 1875, and elected the following persons to office:

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, J. J. Wright, colored.

For Circuit Judges—First Circuit, W. J. Whipper; Second Circuit, P. L. Wiggins, the present Solicitor of the same Circuit; Third Circuit, Franklin J. Moses, Jr., ex-Governor of South Carolina; Fourth Circuit, J. P. Townsend; Fifth Circuit, J. Carpenter; Sixth Circuit, Thomas J. McWey; Seventh Circuit, L. C. Northrop; Eighth Circuit, T. J. Cooke.

At the announcement of some among these judicial elections by the Legislature, especially of the two relating to the First and Third Circuits, a very great dissatisfaction manifested itself among a large portion of the people, Republicans as well as Democrats, throughout the State, and chiefly among the residents of the two circuits concerned. They loudly expressed their unwillingness to acquiesce in the elections made, and their determination not to allow the judges-elect to occupy the judicial seats of their circuits.

On December 21, 1875, Governor Chamberlain formally refused to issue the usual commissions to F. J. Moses, Jr., and W. J. Whipper, as Judges-elect for the Third and First Circuits respectively, taking the ground that, as the terms of the present incumbents do not expire till after the next general election in 1876, the General Assembly had no right to elect their successors.

In approbation of this action of the Governor, the president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, the presidents of five banks, and seven among the leading commercial firms in that city, on December 22d, signed an address to him, saying: "We tender you, for the community of Charleston and the State, our thanks for your action in refusing to sign the commissions. We will do all we can to sustain you in what you have done."

On December 24th a call was signed by a large number of the citizens of the town of Sumter, in which F. J. Moses, Jr., was born and grew up, inviting their fellow-citizens of the county to assemble in public meeting on sales-day in January, "to take action upon the election of judges, and to uphold Governor Chamberlain in his course in relation thereto."

On December 26th a public meeting was held at Charleston, which is in the First Circuit, for the purpose of taking action against the judicial elections by the Legislature for the First and Third Circuits. The meeting had an unusually large attendance from within and outside the city, and was addressed by several prominent citizens. A platform was read and adopted by it as if with one voice, in which, besides some resolutions approving the above-stated action of the Governor, and promising to stand by him in it, there are the two following:

Resolved, That as citizens of this State we protest against the action of the General Assembly in electing as judges men so notoriously corrupt as W. J. Whipper and F. J. Moses, Jr., and avow our determination to resist it to the end.

2. That we protest against the continuance in office of legislators so regardless of duty, and so reckless of the character, the peace, and the prosperity of the State, and we will use every effort to drive them from power.

These resolutions were formally approved and indorsed by the bar of Orangeburg on December 28th, when a number of its members signed an address to the Governor, informing him of their action.

At the end of December, 1875, the Republicans held a mass-meeting in Charleston, for the purpose of sustaining the action of the General Assembly in the judicial elections for the First and Third Circuits. It is stated that the bulk of the colored people of Charleston did not attend this meeting.

The judges-elect for those two circuits protested on their part against the action of the Governor in refusing to sign their commissions, and expressed their determination not to wait, but to apply to the Supreme Court for protection against the Governor by a writ of *mandamus*.

The State census taken in 1875, in compliance with the law enacted at the previous session for that purpose, was completed in No-

vember the same year. It gives South Carolina an aggregate population of 925,145, the two races included; and sets the number of their respective voters at 74,199 for the whites, and 110,744 for the negroes; the colored voters exceeding the white by more than 36,000.

Compared with the United States census of 1870, which gives South Carolina a total population, white and black, of 705,606, the State census of 1875 makes her people increase in five years at the rate of above 30 per centum. During the ten years from 1860 to 1870, on account of the late civil war, there was no increase of population, but a loss of 0.56 per cent. In the preceding ten years, between 1850 and 1860, her gain in population was 5.27 per cent.

SPAIN, a kingdom of Southern Europe. King, Alfonso XII., born November 28, 1857, proclaimed King December 30, 1874. The area of Spain is 195,774 square miles; the population in 1870 was 16,835,506. The area of the Spanish colonies* was 117,209 square miles; the population, 8,093,610.

The movement of population from 1865 to 1870 was as follows:

YEAR.	Marriages.	INCLUDING STILLBORN		Stillborn.	Surplus of Births.
		Births.	Deaths.		
1865....	.....	621,050	538,580	5,650	83,470
1866....	.....	618,961	463,684	5,288	155,297
1867....	.....	634,212	487,151	5,560	187,061
1868....	.....	579,563	548,690	4,822	30,873
1869....	.....	602,287	550,560	5,206	51,727
1870....	104,712	.....	.....	.....	90,117

The budget for the financial year 1874–'75 estimates the revenue and the expenditure as follows (value expressed in pesetas, 1 peseta = 19.3 cts.):

REVENUE.

1. Direct taxes	151,184,565
2. Indirect taxes	110,826,986
3. Stamps and state monopolies	182,710,872
4. Receipts from national domain	57,912,771
5. Receipts from the Philippine Islands	2,962,902
6. Indemnification of war from Morocco	1,756,275
7. Arrears of preceding financial years	23,819,580
8. Exemption from military service	63,690,800
Total	544,794,751
Arrears of the financial years 1873 and 1874	64,746,890
Grand total	609,541,141

EXPENDITURE.

1. Civil list	2,996,667
2. Presidency of the Executive	327,592
3. Legislature	796,704
4. Public debt	48,898,851
5. Justice	1,082,920
6. Pensions	31,508,049
7. Presidency of Ministerial Council	818,318
8. Ministry of State	3,066,518
9. " " Justice	22,248,271
10. " " War	245,781,957
11. " " Marine	32,811,776
12. " " the Interior	19,291,575
13. Fomento	36,267,343
14. Finances	64,744,401
Total of the expenditure in the financial year 1874–'75	510,585,943
Arrears of the financial year 1873–'74	94,589,626
Grand total	605,125,569

* For a detailed account of the area and population of each of the colonies, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

The public debt and its annual interest were, according to a notice published by the Government in the "Guia oficial de España" of 1875, as follows, in December, 1871, and in June, 1875 (value expressed in reals, 1 real equal 5 cents):

TIME.	Capital of Debt.	Interest.
December, 1871	29,784,586,152	810,211,213
June, 1874	40,481,140,882	1,023,122,504

At the end of June, 1875, the debt had risen, according to an account published in one of the Madrid papers, to 53,000,000,000 reals.

The Spanish army is to consist, in time of peace, of 91,400 men; in time of war, of 216,000 men. The fleet, in 1874, was composed as follows:

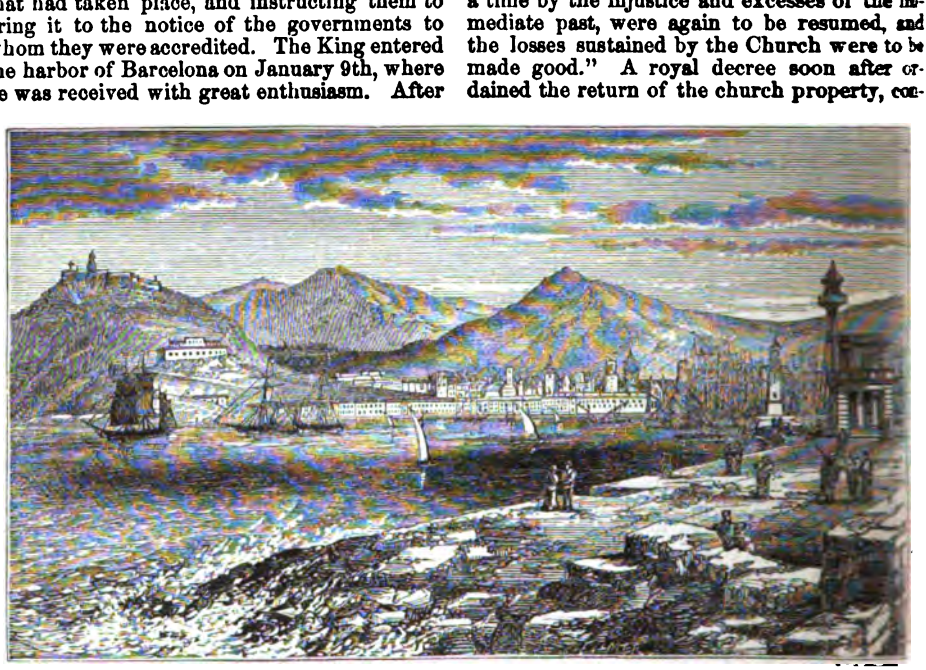
NAVY.	Guns.	Horse-power.
Vessels of the First Class:		
6 iron-clads	105	3,900
10 screw-frigates	413	5,380
2 wheel-steamers	32	1,000
Vessels of the Second Class:		
10 wheel-steamers	48	3,130
10 screw-steamers	47	1,920
2 transports	..	600
Vessels of the Third Class:		
16 screw-steamers	39	1,660
35 gunboats	35	1,400
7 wheel-steamers	13	867
4 wheel-steamers	..	530
Vessels not classified:		
2 steamers	4	310
19 fuerzas-sutiles	19	464
123	755	21,161

The aggregate length of the railroads in operation amounted, on January 1, 1875, to 5,444 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 m.); the aggregate length of the telegraph-lines, on January 1, 1871, to 11,754 kilometres. Cuba has about 640 kilometres.

The proclamation of Prince Alfonso as King of Spain, which had ushered in the new year, was received quietly in Madrid. There seemed, indeed, to be a general feeling of relief that the provisional state of things was over, and a belief that all would go well now that a definitive Government had been established. In the streets there was a good deal of excitement, and the *cafés* were crowded. Many houses were illuminated the same night, and in the morning flags were displayed and the bells were rung. At first the Radicals and Republicans were disposed to resist, but, finding no troops on their side, they submitted. Conferences with the principal officers of the Madrid garrison had taken place the previous day, and the artillery and engineers refused to fight against the prince. Señor Sagasta telegraphed this intelligence to Marshal Serrano, and the marshal, in reply, said that he could not rely upon the support of his troops. Thereupon Señor Sagasta resigned, after protesting. The ministry which was formed under the leader-

ship of Antonio Canovas del Castillo, on the last day of 1874, was as follows: Canovas del Castillo, President; Marquis de Molins, Minister of the Navy; Pedro Salavierra, Minister of Finance; Abelardo de Ayala, Colonial Minister; Marquis de Orovio, Minister of Commerce and Public Works; Alejandro Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Francisco de Cardenas, Minister of Justice; General Jovellar, Minister of War; Francisco Romero Robledo, Minister of the Interior. On January 3d, the ministry sent a circular dispatch to its diplomatic agents at foreign courts, notifying them of the change that had taken place, and instructing them to bring it to the notice of the governments to whom they were accredited. The King entered the harbor of Barcelona on January 9th, where he was received with great enthusiasm. After passing through Valencia and other cities he arrived in Madrid on the 14th, where his reception was as enthusiastic as it had been on all parts of the route.

He hastened to place himself on a friendly footing with the Pope. Immediately upon his entrance into Spain he asked for the blessing of the Pope, which was granted without delay. The Minister of Justice, Cardenas, soon after issued a circular to the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, in which he stated that "a new era was about to begin, in which the friendly relations with the Holy Father, interrupted for a time by the injustice and excesses of the immediate past, were again to be resumed, and the losses sustained by the Church were to be made good." A royal decree soon after ordained the return of the church property, con-



BARCELONA.

fiscated under the previous governments, while the Protestant churches in Madrid were closed. A royal decree of February 9th revoked the law passed under the Republican Government allowing civil marriages. All such marriages were declared illegal, as also those entered into by former nuns or priests. On April 28th the papal nuncio Simeoni, arrived in Madrid. In May a decree was published permitting newspapers to discuss all constitutional questions, and authorizing public meetings of all legal parties. A meeting of former ministers, deputies, and senators, resolved to restore the party of the "Union Liberal" as it had been founded in the time of O'Donnell, with the same political principles, and the unconditional recognition of the monarchy of Alfonso XII. On May 27th a meeting of three hundred and forty-one members of the former Senate of Spain was held in Madrid. Of these, two hundred and thirty-eight had sent in written adhesions to the Government of Alfonso XII. Resolutions were passed advocating the union of all the monarchical parties, with a view to support parliamentary government and the constitutional rule of the young King. It was also resolved that a sub-committee should be formed to draw up a political programme, to be submitted on a future occasion. In the beginning of June, General Jovellar resigned his position as Minister of War, to take command of the Army of the Centre, and General Primo de Riverda took his place. In July the commission of nine members, appointed to prepare the draft of a new constitution for the kingdom of Spain, concluded their labors. The draft opened with a declaration of individual and religious liberty. The Legislature is to consist of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate shall be composed of three hundred members, of whom one-third are hereditary, one-third appointed by the crown, and

one-third elected by corporations. All grandees of Spain, possessing an income of over fifty thousand pesetas, are also entitled to a seat in the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies is to be elected for five years, one deputy for fifty thousand inhabitants. The King has the right to dissolve the Chamber and the elective senators, and new elections are to take place within three months. The King also appoints the President and Vice-President of the Senate, and has an absolute veto. The magistracy is to be irremovable. At the beginning of September the three ministers, Castro, Cardenas, and Orovio, who represented the ultra-royalists, being averse to the maintenance of universal suffrage, sent in their resignation in opposition to the wishes of Señor Canovas, who urged that the Government ought to respect the state of affairs legally established, and leave to the future Cortes the task of modifying the electoral law, if any alteration should then be considered necessary. After a session of six hours, in which Canovas tried to prevent a rupture, the whole ministry resigned. The King thereupon requested Señor Canovas to form a new cabinet, but he declined the task on the ground that, having for a long time presided over a cabinet which represented the conciliation of the old parties, he ought not to remain in power at the head of one party only. King Alfonso consequently expressed his gratitude to the late premier, and intrusted General Jovellar with the formation of a new ministry, which was, on Sept. 11th, constituted as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, General Jovellar; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alcala Galiano; Minister of Justice, Calderon Collantes; Minister of Marine, Duran y Lira; Minister of Finance, Salavierra; Minister of the Interior, Romero Robledo; Minister of Public Works, Martin Herrera; and Minister of Colonies, Ayala.

In a circular note to the bishops, the papal nuncio, Mgr. Simeoni, demanded religious unity and the execution of the Concordat of 1851, and called attention to the fact that otherwise the good feeling existing between the Vatican and the cabinet would be disturbed. The Concordat of 1851 enforced the principle of religious exclusiveness to its utmost extent. The Catholic religion is declared the only ruling one in Spain, while every other religion is prohibited. The other articles have reference to the schools and to the sale of obnoxious books. In reply to a Spanish note called forth by Cardinal Simeoni's circular, the Vatican further stated that it did not desire to embarrass the new Spanish Government; it particularly wished to assist it, but only by such means as would be truly efficacious, and which would not permit the rupture of that sacred tie which has always been the glory of Spain. Religious unity, which was now sought to be banished, could not impede the development of civilization, but was on the contrary its true beacon. It was the duty of the papacy to combat not civilization, which was brought forward merely as a pretext, but the corruption invading the hearts of nations. In adhering to the positions taken, the papacy believed it rendered great service not only to the Spanish Government, but to all Spain. The conduct of the papal nuncio and of the Vatican must be regarded from this point of view. But, if Spain, moved by extreme necessity, wished to draw up an understanding on the same principles under another form, the papacy would be open to negotiation, with the object of introducing acceptable modifications into the Concordat. After each one had declared its views, it was to be seen how far the Vatican could accept the draft of the new constitution. In conclusion the Vatican accepted the declaration of the Spanish Government that it was desirous of coming to an understanding, and stated that instructions to negotiate had been given the nuncio at Madrid. On November 28th King Alfonso came of age, being eighteen years old. The day was celebrated in various ways. On December 2d another ministerial change occurred. The following new ministers entered their offices on that day: Canovas del Castillo, President of the Ministerial Council; Calderon Collantes, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Martin Herrera, Minister of Justice; and Torreno, Minister of Public Works. The other heads of departments remained unchanged. On December 22d General Jovellar resigned his position as Minister of War, in order to accept the position of Captain-General of Cuba, and General Ceballos was appointed in his place.

At the close of the year a royal decree was promulgated, convoking the Cortes for February 15, 1876. Deputies and Senators were to be elected by universal suffrage on this occasion only. The elections were to commence on the 20th of January in Spain. The decree further provided that the towns in Biscay and Navarre, which would be free from the presence of hostile factions, should elect deputies and senators for the parts of those provinces occupied by the enemy. Another decree was issued imposing penalties upon the press for attacks upon the King, the royal family, and the constitutional monarchy, and instituting a tribunal composed of three judges, in each of the royal courts, to try newspaper offenses.

The proclamation of Alfonso as King of Spain had no effect on the Carlist movement. The following official dispatch was issued from the Carlist headquarters: "The Alfonsist *pronunciamiento* produces no change in the Carlist situation. There is no defection in the Carlist army. The Carlist army will be strengthened and that of the enemy weakened by the change. As heretofore, the contest must be decided by the armies in the field." On January 13th a battle took place at Santa Coloma de Farnes, in which the united Carlist bands of the province of Gerona, under the command of Saballs, Huguet, and others, were completely routed.

The Carlists' loss was seventy dead, while the Government troops only lost six dead and thirty-two wounded. Upon his arrival in the Basque provinces, King Alfonso issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, calling upon them to lay down their arms, and offering a pardon to all those who would submit to his authority. In consequence, defections from the Carlist army became quite frequent. Toward the end of January a general advance of the Government troops toward Pampeluna took place. In the beginning of February they succeeded in relieving this city, which had been besieged by the Carlists for five months, and in taking from the latter Puente del Reina, and other strong places, and forcing them to retire to Estella. Owing to extreme carelessness, however, on the part of the Government troops, the Carlists succeeded in recapturing Lacar, thus enabling them to bring their artillery safely to Estella. In the mean while, General Loma, in Guipuzcoa, also continued to advance, and occupied the whole coast up to Zumaya, from which city he drove the Carlists, pursuing them to Cestona. In February, several changes were made in the Army of the North. General Laserna was replaced by General de Quesada y Mathews, in the command of that army, and General Echeverria took command of the Second Corps of the Army of the North, in place of General Prima de Riverda, who had only held that position since January, while General Echague was appointed to the chief command of the Army of the Centre. On February 26th the Carlists made a severe attack on Bilbao, but were repulsed, with considerable loss. In March the Carlist cause suffered a severe loss in the defection of General Cabrera, one of its oldest partisans. He published an appeal to the Carlists, calling upon them to lay down their arms, stating that the country imperatively demanded peace. Appended to the appeal was a convention, offered by the Madrid ministry and accepted by Cabrera. It provided that the Basque and Navarre provinces which submitted to King Alfonso within a month should enjoy their *fueros* as they existed before the present war; that all Carlist civil and military appointments and decorations, after having been duly proved before Cabrera, should be recognized, their holders being incorporated in the Alfonsist army and civil service, but that this privilege should not extend to persons who did not submit within a month after the publication of the convention. Cabrera was to have the right of proposing appointments, decorations, or rewards, to officers who, without exercising an active command, had deserved this favor by their conduct under present circumstances. The Madrid Government would undertake, in concert with the Cortes, to make good the material damage sustained by communities and individuals in districts then the theatre of war. Immediately after the appearance of this document only eight Carlist officers took advantage of the convention and submitted to King Alfonso; but as the year progressed the defections from the Carlist army increased to an alarming extent. Serious differences also arose between Don Carlos and the Carlist Council for Navarre. The Navarrese Junta left Estella and established itself at San Esteban, near the French frontier. The Carlists at Renteria, Oyarzum, and around Bilbao, hoisted a flag of truce and fraternized with the royal troops.

The defection of General Cabrera caused Don Carlos to proceed with great severity against any other of his generals suspected of treason. Thus, General Lizarraga, one of the most prominent leaders of the Carlist cause, was arrested in Catalonia in March. During the month of March the Government troops continued to advance at various points. In Catalonia General Campos captured the city of Olot, taking 300 prisoners, and soon after gained another decisive victory at Ridaura. In April the Government made a new levy of troops, at which the total number of recruits obtained was 41,000. During the month of April the war continued with varying success. In the beginning of April the Carlists were defeated in an engagement near Tolosa in Guipuzcoa, while a few days after, the royal troops lost Fort Aspe, near Santander, with 200 prisoners and four guns. Toward the latter part of the month a portion of the Carlist forces on the frontier of Navarre revolted against their leaders. They demanded peace, and submission to the Government of King Alfonso. In May a report, stated to be official, was published, of the Carlist forces in the provinces of Navarre, Biscay, Guipuzcoa, Alava, and Castile. In this report, the total number of men was stated at 40,029, but, as neither the Basque Tercios, nor Jamdesa's brigade, nor Dorregaray's two battalions were reckoned, Don Carlos's army at that time could not, according to this report, be much less than 50,000 men. In May the Carlists shelled Guetaria and did great damage. The fire was returned from the fort and five men-of-war in the harbor, which forced the Carlists to retire with great loss. The Government forces soon gained another important victory at Montserrat. They captured the formidable positions of the Carlists on that mountain, with a loss of only 93 killed and wounded. During May General Cabrera raised a force of about 600 former Carlists for King Alfonso, which he placed under the command of Aguirre, a formerly well-known Carlist chief. Toward the close of May the Government troops under General Montenegro drove the Carlists under Dorregaray from their fortifications at Alcora, in Valencia. The Carlists lost about 100 killed and 320 wounded, and retired toward Lucerna. The Carlists were also defeated with considerable loss at Balaguer, in Lerida. In June General Jovellar was appointed to the command of the Army of the Centre. By withdrawing troops from different parts of the country, and especially from

the northwest, he got together about 40,000 men. He then entered upon a decisive campaign against Dorregaray. On June 19th General Martinez Campos succeeded in crossing the river Ebro, notwithstanding the fact that a heavy fire was kept up upon his forces by the Carlists. By this movement he established communication with General Jovellar. Shortly after, the important Carlist fortress of Miravet, on the river Ebro, after a siege of several days, was surrendered unconditionally to General Campos, with 39 officers and 550 men. Four cannon and a quantity of war-material were also captured. In the latter part of June the fleet on the northern coast bombarded with considerable effect the Carlist ports of Berme, Madaca, Matrico, and Deva. On June 29th General Jovellar gained a decisive victory over the united forces of Dorregaray, Cucula, and Villalain, after which the Carlists retreated in great disorder toward Cantavieja. On July 2d General Martinez Campos, with the Army of Catalonia, effected a junction with Jovellar, and the combined forces then proceeded to attack Cantavieja. Three batteries were established 400 metres from Cantavieja, with which Jovellar shelled the town. Dorregaray's army, feeling incapable of resisting an attack of the Alfonsist forces, left Cantavieja, and, crossing the river Ebro,

BILBAO.

marched into Catalonia. Two thousand prisoners were taken at Cantavieja. By the retreat of Dorregaray, four provinces were cleared of the Carlists. In the province of Barcelona, the royalists suffered a defeat at Molino del Rey on June 25th. In the beginning of July Saballs, who had commanded the Carlists at Molino del Rey, was defeated with great loss at La Junquera, in Gerona. On July 6th General Martinez Campos sailed with his army for Catalonia, while General Jovellar, with the main body of the Alfonsists, recrossed the Ebro in pursuit of Dorregaray, who, with 7,000 men, had vainly attempted to cross the river Cinca. In the mean while the Alfonsist generals, Quesada and Loma, forced the Carlist positions at Trevino, and sent Tello to relieve Vittoria, in the province of Alava. Many Carlists were killed in these movements, and 40 were captured. On July 7th Vittoria was released, and was entered by the Alfonsists. On July 19th the Fort Collado del Alpuente, the last Carlist stronghold on the Ebro, surrendered to General Salamanca. Toward the end of July, General Martinez Campos took the town of Seo d'Urgel, in Lerida, by assault, and then besieged the citadel to which Lizarraga had retired with 3,000 men. In August a new levy of 100,000 men was made, and the recruits ordered to join their regiments by the end of October. During the month of August the siege of Seo d'Urgel progressed steadily. Reënforcements sent out by the Carlists to relieve the town were repulsed. On the 21st General Campos was joined by General Jovellar, who assumed direction of the siege. The garrison hoisted a flag of truce on the 24th, and surrendered on the 27th. The royalists took 820 prisoners, of which about 100 were officers, and captured 37 cannon. The Carlists' loss during the siege was 40 killed and 100 wounded, while the royalists lost about 300 killed and wounded. During September and October several minor engagements took place, which generally resulted in favor of the Government. In Catalonia General Delatre suc-

ceeded in completely dispersing the last remnants of the Carlists. In October the Carlists again bombarded San Sebastian, doing great damage. Toward the close of the year the defection from the Carlist ranks increased to an alarming extent. Every day brought new reports of whole bands of Carlists who had crossed over into France, or submitted to the King's officers. The dissensions in the Carlist army also gained ground. Thus, Generals Dorregaray and Saballs were arrested and tried by a court-martial for compromising the Carlist position in Catalonia.

In the early part of November Don Carlos wrote a letter to King Alfonso, offering his services in case of a war with the United States. The letter was as follows:

The attitude of President Grant is a prelude to war between Spain and the United States if you do not recognize the independence of Cuba. The revolution which you represent is responsible for this parricidal rebellion. Had I reigned, it would not have occurred; at least, not gained strength. Now, however, the integrity of the country is at stake, and all her children are bound to defend it. Should war break out, I offer you a truce as long as the contest lasts; but maintain my rights to the crown, as I retain the conviction that I shall one day wear it. I cannot send my loyal volunteers to Cuba, but I will defend these provinces and the Cantabrian coast, and will send out privateers manned by the indomitable population of that coast, which will pursue the merchant-ships of our enemies, and perhaps chase them into their own harbors. If you accept the truce, let us appoint representatives to settle the conditions. If you refuse, the world will be the witness that Catholic Spain has nobly done her duty.

In November General Quesada, after establishing a line of fortifications between Vittoria and Logroño, and driving the Carlists from the entire district of Rioja, marched toward Pampeluna. Having captured San Cristobal and all the Carlist positions in the neighborhood of Pampeluna, he succeeded in relieving that city after three days' hard fighting, in which twelve battalions of Carlists were routed with heavy loss. In the latter part of November the Carlists again began to bombard San Sebastian. A cabinet council on December 2d decided upon the formation of two armies of five divisions each; one in Navarre, to be commanded by General Martinez Campos; and the other in the Basque provinces, to be commanded by General Quesada. On December 14th General Moriones, with 3,000 men, relieved San Sebastian, and immediately set to work to clear Guipuzcoa of the Carlists. Shortly after, a large number of troops was sent to Hernani, which was very hard pressed by the Carlists. The question of the policy to be observed as to the return of Queen Isabella loomed up in March. On March 29th the Duke de Montpensier, having applied to the Marquis de Molino, the Spanish embassador in Paris, for a passport to Spain, the marquis declined to grant it. The reason alleged for the refusal was, that if a passport were given to the Duke de Montpensier, ex-Queen Isabella would deem herself equally entitled to one, and he added that the Madrid Government "considered her return to Spain inopportune."

Toward the close of March General Concha made charges against General Jovellar, in his capacity of Minister of War, stating that, during his governorship of Cuba, General Concha was compelled to exile General Riguelme for an act of insubordination. The Minister of War approved this measure; but, nevertheless, a few days afterward, promoted General Riguelme. General Concha pointed out that the principle of authority thus lost prestige in Cuba, owing to the personal policy of General Jovellar. The Government found it difficult to defend Jovellar from these accusations. An old Spanish law prohibits the appointment of an ex-governor of a colony to any public post until formal inquiry has been had into his past administration. It was understood that, in General Jovellar's case, no such inquiry had taken place since his return from Cuba.

On February 27th the indemnity to be paid to the United States Government for the families of the men of the Virginius, shot by the Cuban authorities, was fixed at $80,000, and the ratification of the agreement was signed on March 11th. Of this sum $45,000 was paid on April 17th, and the remaining $35,000 on May 5th.

In April the difficulties with Germany with regard to the ship Gustav, fired upon by the Carlists, were definitely settled by the payment of 85,000 pesetas.

On February 26th the King issued a decree revoking the educational law of October 21, 1868. By this decree the exclusive use of the text-books and prospectuses in use in the schools and colleges during Queen Isabella's time was prescribed, the independence of the professors curtailed, and the manner of public instruction was otherwise changed on a strictly reactionary basis. In consequence of this decree, Castelar resigned his position in the University of Madrid toward the close of March, while soon after the Professors Giner de los Rios, Salmeron, the former President of the Republic, Azcarate, and Gonzalez Serrano issued protests against the action of the Government. In consequence of these protests the professors were deprived of their position and arrested, and Professor Giner was exiled. The rector, Señor Pisa Pajures, who had also resigned, was replaced by Señor La Fuente, formerly editor of a Carlist newspaper. No Liberal professor would accept the post. Much dissatisfaction was expressed at the appointment of Señor La Fuente, even the students signing a protest against it, which was presented to the Government. A large number of teachers in the provinces soon followed the example of the Madrid professors in protesting against the decree, and were mostly banished.

The insurrection in Cuba continued during the year with varying successes. Few engagements of any account were fought. The ad-

ministration of the island was changed twice during the year. In February, General Concha was succeeded by Count Valmaseda, who, resigning in December, was replaced by General Jovellar. In the beginning of November a difficulty arose with the United States, owing to the rights of American citizens in Cuba. A considerable number of notes were interchanged. Great excitement was created in Spain, by the section of President Grant's message relating to Cuba. On December 28th a circular was transmitted to all the European Governments by Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State of the United States, asking an expression of the views of each foreign executive, regarding the question of American intervention in Cuba.

On November 30th the Philippine Islands were visited by a severe tornado, in which 250 lives were lost and 3,800 dwellings destroyed.

SPRAGUE, CHARLES, an American poet, born in Boston, Mass., in 1791, and died there January 21, 1875. He entered an importing house, first as an apprentice and then as partner. In 1820 he was appointed teller in the State Bank, and in 1825 was elected cashier of the Globe Bank, holding that position till 1865, when on account of advancing age he deemed it his duty to retire. Mr. Sprague first attracted notice as a poet in 1821, when he won a prize offered for the best prologue at the opening of the Park Theatre in New York. He bore off six times in succession like honors against all competitors. These dramatic poems secured for him immediate and lasting reputation. In 1820 he delivered a poem on "Curiosity" before the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Cambridge. This has been pronounced his best production. It was afterward published in Calcutta as an original work by a British officer; and then reprinted in London, where it was much praised in some of the literary newspapers. On the 4th of July, 1825, he pronounced an oration before the citizens of Boston, written in a style of animated and popular eloquence. In 1827 he gave an address before the Massachusetts "Society for the Suppression of Intemperance." His prologues have been pronounced by a critic the best which have been written since the time of Pope; and yet these are said to be surpassed by his domestic pieces. "The Brothers," "I See Thee Still," "The Family Meeting," "Lines to a Young Mother," and "Lines on the Death of M. S. C.," are among the best poems of domestic affection and sympathy to be found in the English language. He contributed some papers to the *New England Magazine* while it was edited by his friend J. T. Buckingham. The poet-banker mixed but little with society. He never traveled beyond the limits of New England, and never entered a steamship or railway-car. His social and conversational gifts drew around him a circle of attached friends, and he seldom walked from home without a friend by his side. For the poets and writers of his acquaintance he felt sympathy and appreciation. His life was a tranquil one, passed either in business or among his friends and his books. There have been three collective editions of his writings: New York, 1841, 12mo; 1850, 12mo; and his "Poetical and Prose Writings, revised by the Author" (the only complete edition), Boston, 1850, 12mo. His poems are found in school-readers, and he has long had a national reputation.

STANHOPE, PHILIP HENRY, Earl, a celebrated English historian, essayist, and legislator, born January 31, 1805; died December 24, 1875. His father was Philip Henry, fourth Earl Stanhope, and his mother Hon. Katherine, daughter of Robert, first Lord Carington. James, the first earl, was created Viscount Stanhope of Mahon in 1717, and Earl Stanhope in 1818. The family descends from a common stock with the earls of Chesterfield and Harrington, and the late earl upheld the reputation of his ancestors worthily by his learning, ability, polish of manners, and integrity. He was better known to the world at large as Lord Mahon—his title as heir-apparent to the Stanhope peerage—and ranked as one of the most distinguished historians of the present day. He was the successor of the fourth earl, and the grandson of Charles, the third earl, so famous for his mechanical genius and scientific researches, who was the inventor of the Stanhope printing-press. He was educated at Oxford, where he became B. A. in 1827 and D. C. L. in 1834. He was elected M. P. in 1830 for Wootton Bassett, and afterward for Hertford, but lost his seat at the election of 1852. In 1834, in the first Peel ministry, he was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and during the last year of the second Peel ministry was Secretary to the Board of Control. In 1846 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1858 Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. He was also chairman of the National Portrait Gallery, which was established in 1857 in consequence of his urgent recommendation, and was honorary antiquary to the Royal Academy. He wrote: "A Life of Belisarius," "A History of the War of Succession in Spain," "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to that of Aix-la-Chapelle" (1837–'52), "The Court of Spain under Charles II." (1844), "Life of the Great Condé" (1845), "Historical Essays" (1848), "Narrative of the Insurrection of 1745" (1850), and "History of the Rise of Our Indian Empire" (1858). He also edited the "Letters of the Great Earl of Chesterfield" (1845), and was one of the editors of the papers left by Sir Robert Peel.

STEWART, Sir HOUSTON, a British admiral, born in 1791; died December 10, 1875. He entered the navy in 1805, and was actively employed under Sir Samuel Hood and other commanders until 1808, and took part in the Walcheren Expedition. In 1811 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was continuously

employed under Lord Keith, Sir Pultney Malcolm, and others, until in 1814 he obtained the rank of commander. He obtained post rank in June, 1817; was appointed in October, 1828, to the Menai, in which he served on the coast of North America, and commanded the Benbow, from 1839 until 1842, seeing much active service in the Mediterranean. In the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, of which place he was for a time senior officer, the Benbow was the first ship in action, and, during the evacuation of Syria by Ibrahim Pasha, Captain Stewart had command of the British and Austrian forces employed off the coast. For his services he was rewarded with the Companionship of the Order of the Bath. In 1855 he was appointed second in command of the naval forces off Sevastopol, and he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath and a Commander of the Legion of Honor, of which he was appointed a Grand Officer in 1857. He was visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital from 1869 to 1872, and had been superintendent at Devonport dockyard, and afterward of Portsmouth. From February, 1850, to December, 1852, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and he was for a few months, in 1852, a representative of Greenwich in the House of Commons. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1865.

ST. LEONARDS, Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Baron, a British peer and statesman, born in February, 1781; died January 29, 1875. He took to the study of the law, and produced a treatise on "Vendors and Purchasers" which attracted considerable attention, and was shortly afterward called to the bar. In 1822 he was made a King's Counsel, in 1828 was returned to Parliament for Weymouth, and in 1829 was appointed Solicitor-General under the government of the Duke of Wellington. In 1834 he was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland by Sir Robert Peel, and occupied the same post under Sir Robert's ministry at a later period. On the return of the Conservative party to power under the Earl of Derby in 1852, he was raised to the Lord Chancellorship of England, with the title of Lord St. Leonards; and was again offered this dignity in the second Derby administration in 1858, but declined it on the ground of his advanced age.

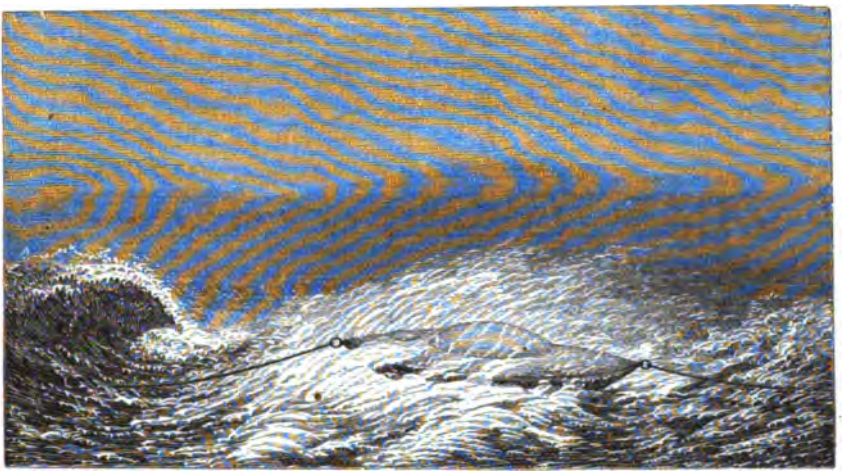
STORER, Bellamy, was born in Portland, Me., in 1796, and died at Cincinnati, O., on June 1st, at the age of 89 years. He graduated at Bowdoin College, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. The same year he removed to Cincinnati and began the practice of law, and took a leading part in politics. In 1824 he advocated the election of John Quincy Adams as President of the United States, and became one of the editors of *The Crisis*, the organ of his party. From 1835 to 1837 he was a member of Congress, and in 1844 he was a presidential elector, and gave his vote to Henry Clay. He was for many years professor in the Cincinnati Law School and served for nineteen years as Judge of the Supreme Court of Cincinnati. Judge Storer was also a popular orator, speaking not only at political but at religious gatherings. At one time in early life he was a leading spirit in a band of religious young men called "Flying Artillery," who went from town to town to promote religious awakenings.

STRUENSEE, Gustav von, a German novelist, better known by his *nom de plume* Gustav vom See, born December 13, 1803; died September 29, 1875. He studied law in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, and then entered the service of the state. He did not enter the literary field up to his fortieth year, when he wrote his first novel, "Das Pfarrhaus zu Aardal." His following works, "Egon" and "Ranci," gained for him considerable celebrity. He now published, at short intervals, a large number of novels, which at the time of his death amounted to over 70 volumes. Probably his best work is "Die Egoisten," published in 1853. His last novels were "Ideal und Wirklichkeit" (3 vols., 1875), and "Das Majorat" (3 vols., 1875).

SURF-CAR. A valuable invention for the rescue of human life from wrecked vessels is the "American Life-Car," manufactured by Joseph Francis, of New York City, the authorship of which is to be ascribed to Captain Douglass Ottinger, of the United States Revenue Marine. This car is the only agent yet invented for the transfer of human beings from a stranded ship on a stormy beach or rocky shore, when the surf is so violent as to render the English life-boat useless. The invention is not patented, but has been relinquished by Captain Ottinger to the use of the public. The inventor was appointed to superintend the establishment of life-saving stations on the coast of New Jersey, according to an act of Congress, in 1848, and, while upon this service, conceived the notion of a life-boat of corrugated iron. He obtained the services of a number of practical surf-men in the construction of a model, and then employed Mr. Francis to manufacture such a boat for each of the stations. The idea of a surf-car formed itself in his mind while busied in this service, and Mr. Francis was commissioned to construct the car according to the design and under the direction of Captain Ottinger. The invention has been claimed by Mr. Francis, but Captain Ottinger's name is on the files of the Patent-Office, and he established his claim as the originator of this admirable invention so adequately before a committee of Congress, that an award of ten thousand dollars was granted him in consideration of its great services in the rescue of life.

The surf-car is constructed of lightly galvanized iron. When closed it is nearly water-tight. There is room in the chamber for four adults or eight children. At either end a short rope is fastened, with a metal ring at its end. These cars are in exclusive use at the stations for the saving of life along the American shore. A

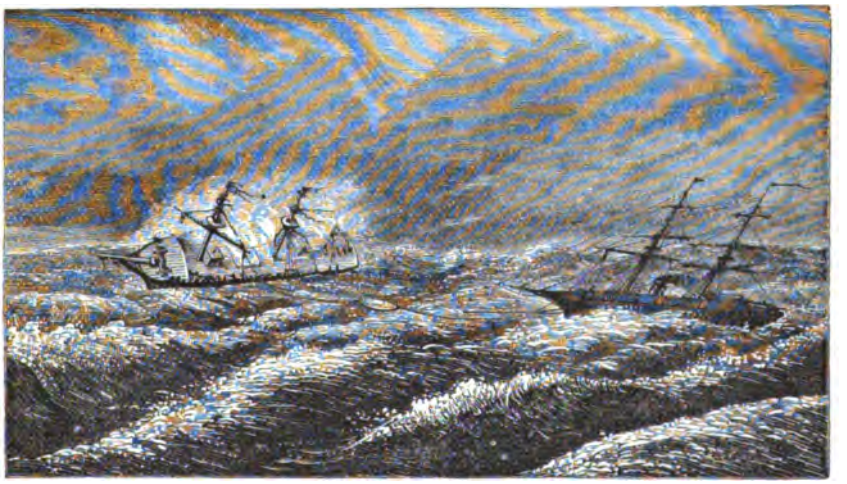
small mortar of five and a half inches calibre is usually employed to bring about a connection between the ship and the shore; this projects a twenty-pound iron ball with a line attached across and over the wreck; or, at times, the line is cast over the vessel by means of a rocket. By this line a heavy hawser is drawn out to the wreck, and made secure. With the hawser a light but stout line also is dragged out to the ship. The two rings at the ends of



THE LIFE OR SURF CAR,

Which conveys its passengers safely through the breakers of the sea when life-boats are of no avail. It gave safe transit in winter tempest on our coast, from the ships Ayrshire, 101; Georgia, 271; Cornelius Grinnell, 234; Chauncy Jerome, 70; and from other vessels, in all nearly 4,000 people. This picture shows the Life-Car on its first errand to save the ship-wrecked when beyond the reach of any other aid. Invented by Captain Douglass Ottinger, U. S. R. Marine. (This invention is not patented, but left free to be used everywhere.)

the ropes attached to the life-car are slipped upon the hawser. The shore end of the line is then made fast to the outer end of the car, and another line to the other, which is played out as the car is drawn along the hawser out to the distressed vessel. When the car is brought to the ship's deck, the lid is opened, and the passengers placed within, lying close in the low



A cannon-ball, with a rope attached, thrown across a water-logged or sinking ship during a gale too fierce for a life-boat to be used; the relief-vessel making a breakwater of the wreck, rides by a hawser in its lee, while the Life-Car is kept in transit to save the people in peril.

aperture; and the car is then drawn ashore, while the men on the deck hold it taut and steady with the outer line.

The services which this simple but incalculably beneficent contrivance has rendered have been signal and incontestable. Thousands of souls have been preserved by its aid where no other means of rescue could have availed.

Its efficiency was first established at the wreck of the ship Ayrshire, near Long Branch, N. J., when two hundred passengers, men, women, children, and infants, were safely brought to shore through a heavy-beating surf, which no other surf-boat or life-saving apparatus known could have withstood. The surf-car had remained unemployed at the life-station near the spot of the wreck for nearly two years, and it was now put in use, as a last resort, together

A REVENUE RELIEF-CRUISER,

Anchored seaward of a vessel that has struck the ground on the sea-coast in a storm, too far off shore to be aided from land, a rope having been thrown by a cannon-ball across the vessel in distress. The Life-Car is seen on its way to rescue the shipwrecked people.

with Captain Ottinger's method for overcoming the inertia of a rope when jerked suddenly from a state of rest by a cannon-ball. After its reputation was thus established, it was often employed

SURF-CAR.

with distinguished effectiveness; though the full scope of its possible usefulness has probably not yet been proved.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY,* two kingdoms of Northern Europe, united under the same dynasty. King, Oscar II., born January 21, 1829; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Charles XV., September 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to Sophia, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Oldest son: Gustavus, heir-apparent, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858.

The executive authority is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, composed of ten members, of whom two have the title of State Ministers, and eight that of Councilors of State; of the latter five are chiefs of departments. At the close of 1875, the Swedish Council of State was composed of the following members: 1. The Minister of State and Justice, Baron B. de Geer, appointed May 11, 1875. 2. Minister of State and Foreign Affairs, Major-General Oscar M. de Björnstjerna, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, December 17, 1872; 3. C. J. O. Baron Ålströmer, appointed June 15, 1870; 4. Chief of the Department of the Navy, Baron F. W. de Otter, appointed December 23, 1874; 5. Chief of the Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Dr. J. F. Carleson, appointed May 11, 1875; 6. Chief of the Department of the Interior, C. J. Thyselius, appointed May 11, 1875; 7. H. G. de Lagerstroll, appointed May 11, 1875; 8. Chief of the Department of War, Major-General Erik Oscar Weldenhielm, appointed December 5, 1871; 9. Dr. J. H. Lovén (June 5, 1874); 10. Chief of the Department of Finance, Dr. H. L. Forsell, appointed May 11, 1875.

In Norway the King exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of one Minister of State and nine Councilors. Two of the councilors, together with the minister, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King.

The area and population of Sweden, in 1874, are given in the following table. The towns which, in 1874, had a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants, were: Stockholm, 150,446; Göteborg, 63,748; Malmö, 30,676; Norrköping, 26,365; Gefle, 16,787; Carlskrona, 16,643; Upsala, 12,367; Jönköping, 12,548; Lund, 11,680.

* For latest statistics of emigration, and the army of Sweden, and the commercial navy of Norway, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

LÄNS.	Area.	Population in 1874.
Stockholm { City	2,860	150,446
Stockholm { Län		184,620
Upsala	2,015	108,282
Södermanland	2,608	189,216
Oestergötland	4,145	262,872
Jönköping	4,299	186,841
Kronoberg	3,840	163,798
Kalmar	4,446	238,899
Gotland	1,212	54,499
Blekinge	1,165	180,921
Christianstad	2,507	228,493
Malmöhus	1,847	330,115
Halland	1,901	180,802
Göteborg-Bohus	1,958	241,936
Elfsborg	4,948	285,217
Skaraberg	3,810	250,257
Wermland	6,520	266,862
Orebro	3,508	177,084
Westmanland	2,549	121,018
Kopparberg	11,240	184,330
Gefleborg	7,464	160,487
Westernorrland	9,515	147,212
Jemsland	19,586	74,758
Westerbotten	23,865	96,607
Norrbotten	41,069	81,987
Lake Wener / Lake Wetter	2,729	.....
Lake Mälar / Lake Hjelmar	659	.....
Total	171,750	4,841,559

In the budget for 1876 the revenue and expenditures were estimated at 95,676,013 crowns.

The public debt, at the end of 1874, amounted to 130,477,920 crowns.

The commercial navy was, according to the shipping list of 1875, as follows: 2,467 sailing-vessels, of 119,604 new lasts; and 461 steam vessels, of 17,958 new lasts, and 20,421 horse-power.

The navy, which was entirely reorganized in 1866–'67, consisted, at the beginning of 1875, of 34 steamers, 10 sailing-vessels, 87 galleys: total, 131 vessels, of 412 guns. The navy was officered and manned according to the reorganization of August 27, 1875, as follows: 1. By the "Royal Navy;" 2. By the "Reserve;" 3. By the "Bévāring." The Royal Navy comprises 2 rear-admirals, 6 commanders, 20 commodore captains, 43 captains, 69 first and second lieutenants, and 5,991 sailors, carpenters, and petty officers. The reserve consists of 76 officers, 30 petty officers, and 15 engineers, and the "Bévāring" of 40,000 men.

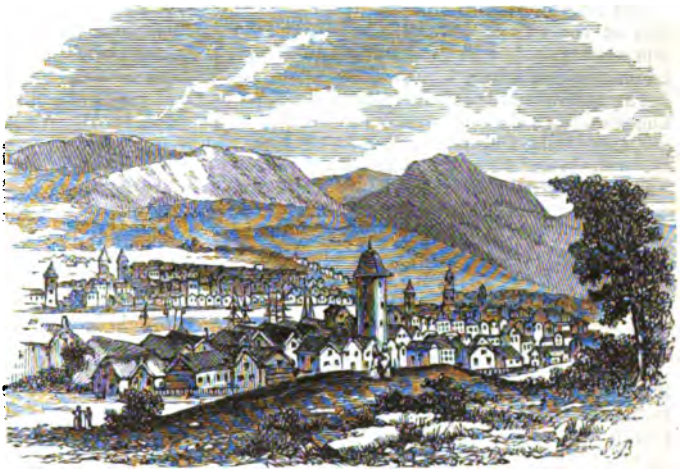
The aggregate length of railroads in operation, on September 1, 1875, was 3,600 kilometres; of those in course of construction, 2,600 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile). The number of post-offices in 1873 was 641. The revenue amounted to 3,170,561 riksdalers; the expenditures to 2,869,986. The aggregate length of the state telegraph-lines was 7,848 kilometres; and of telegraph-wires, 18,633.

The imports and exports were as follows in 1873 (value in crowns):

COUNTRIES.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Denmark	37,240,000	21,874,000
Norway	13,549,000	7,424,000
Finnland	5,554,000	3,614,000
Russia	13,436,000	3,497,000
Germany	62,057,000	18,249,000
Great Britain	95,015,000	120,915,000
Netherlands and Belgium	15,884,000	12,619,000
France	9,367,000	19,189,000
Spain and Portugal	2,850,000	2,888,000
Countries on Mediterranean Sea	1,225,000	2,304,000
United States	7,960,000	6,951,000
Canada	.....	171,000
West Indies	1,314,000	31,000
Brazil	3,419,000	674,000
States on the Rio de la Plata	2,154,000	100,000
Cape Colony	260,000	266,000
Australia	205,000	1,188,000
Total, 1873	271,440,000	221,904,000
Total, 1872	216,360,000	199,815,000

The movement of shipping in 1873 was:

FLAG.	ARRIVALS.		CLEARANCES.	
	Loaded Vessels.	Lasts.*	Loaded Vessels.	Lasts.*
Swedish	4,367	149,349	7,991	248,466
Norwegian	630	33,972	2,410	220,804
Foreign	2,425	123,418	4,512	244,549
Total	7,422	306,739	14,913	713,819



BERGEN, NORWAY.

The area of Norway is 122,280 square miles. The population was, in 1874, estimated at 1,796,000. The following towns had, in 1870, a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants: Christiania, 66,657 (in 1872 about 70,000, and with the suburbs 80,000); Bergen, 30,252; Drontheim, 20,858; Stavanger, 16,053; Drammen, 15,458; Christiansand, 11,468. The revenue in 1874 amounted to 9,053,000 specie dalers (1 specie daler = $1.11), and the expen-

* 1 Swedish last = 3.27 tons.

ditures to 8,013,000 specie dalers. The public debt on December 31, 1874, was 9,660,000 specie dalers. On January 1, 1872, the troops of the line numbered 13,000 men, the reserve forces 19,000, and the landvaern 11,000. The naval force, in 1873, consisted of 125 vessels, with an armament of 324 guns. Of these 27, with 151 guns, were steamers.

The commerce in 1873 was as follows (value in specie dalers):

COUNTRIES.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Great Britain	15,458,000	11,549,000
Germany	10,612,000	5,316,000
Denmark	6,629,000	3,426,000
Sweden	2,993,000	3,117,000
Russia	3,258,000	1,092,000
France	2,536,000	3,091,000
Netherlands	1,447,000	2,183,000
Spain	258,000	1,895,000
Belgium	166,000	654,000
Austria and Italy	756,000	930,000
Brazil	1,063,000	122,000
Other countries	688,000	612,000
Total, 1873	45,859,000	33,987,000
Total, 1872	34,923,000	26,252,000

The movement of shipping, in 1873, was as follows:

SHIPPING.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Arrivals	13,450	894,429
Clearances	13,404	865,776

The aggregate length of railroads in operation at the end of 1874 was 502 kilometres. The aggregate length of telegraph-lines 6,415 kilometres; of wires, 10,276 kilometres.

The Swedish Riksdag met on January 16th. The presidents elected were, in the First Chamber, Lagebjelke and Asker; and, for the Second, Lagerstrale and Nyk. On the 18th the session was formally opened by the King. The transactions of the Riksdag were of no great importance. On March 3d the First Chamber rejected the Government bill providing for the changes in the fundamental law of those provisions relating to military affairs. On April 10th both Chambers adopted a resolution to reorganize the Council of State. The Second Chamber, on May 15th, rejected the military bill, demanding an army of 180,000 men and a term of service of from twelve to seventeen and a half months, and at the same time adopted a law fixing the strength of the army at 80,000 men and the term of service at ninety days. The session closed on the 26th of May.

The elections for members of the Riksdag took place during September; the members of the First Chamber, 54 in number, and the entire Second Chamber, 198 members, were voted for. Of these the *Landmanna*, or Farmer party, obtained 10 in the First Chamber, a gain of eight, and 130 in the Second Chamber, being a loss of six.

The Storthing of Norway was opened on February 2d. The speech from the throne contained the following passages:

The revenues of the state have come in quite rapidly, and especially the duties have reached a figure, during the past year, never yet before attained, a proof that the consumption of the country has been unusually large. Together with the commercial progress, the general raising of prices continues, and and makes the fixed salaries, which were regulated under different circumstances, insufficient. I will therefore present again to the Storthing the same motion for the increase of salaries of persons in the service of the state, which has already been partly adopted. A motion will also be introduced to increase the salary of the lower military classes as made necessary by the circumstances. The demand for new railroads, and the willingness to make sacrifices for them, continue undiminished. A commission has been appointed to deliver an opinion on various questions connected with this important matter. I shall present a bill to the Storthing providing for the complete reform of the monetary system, as laid down in the law of June 4, 1873. In connection herewith it will be moved that Norway join the monetary convention existing between Denmark and Sweden. Our relations with foreign powers continue to be of the most friendly nature.

In March the Storthing adopted the bill introduced by the Government, joining the Skandinavian Monetary Convention. It adjourned on June 12th.

On May 24th the King and Queen left on a visit to Berlin, where, having passed through Copenhagen on the 25th, they arrived on the 28th. (*See* GERMANY.)

In the beginning of July the King also paid a visit to St. Petersburg. (*See* RUSSIA.)

SWITZERLAND, a republic of Central Europe, consisting of twenty-two cantons, three of which are divided each into two independent half-cantons. The supreme legislative and executive authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers, the Ständerath, or State Council, and the Nationalrath, or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, two for each canton. The Nationalrath consists of 135 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. Both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The President and Vice-President of the Federal Council, who are the first magistrates of the republic, are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not reëligible till after the expiration of another year. The President of the Federal Council for the year 1875 was J. J. Scherer, of the canton of Zurich; Vice-President, E. Borel, of the canton of Neufchâtel. President of the National Council for the session of the Federal Assembly, beginning in June, 1875, J. J. Stämpfli, of the canton of Bern; Vice-President, E. Frey, of the canton of Basel Country. President of the State Council, G. Ringier, of the canton of Aargau; Vice-President, R. Droz, of the canton of Neufchâtel.

Area of Switzerland, 15,992 square miles

Population, according to the census of 1870, 2,669,147, of whom 1,566,347 (58.7 per cent.) were Evangelical; 1,084,369 (40.6 per cent.) Catholics; 11,435 members of Christian sects, and 6,996 Jews.

The total revenue of the Confederation in the year 1874 amounted to 46,844,809 francs; the expenditures to 45,586,171 francs. The budget for 1875 estimated the revenue at 39,-516,000 francs; the expenditures at 39,766,000 francs. The liabilities of the republic amounted, in 1874, to 30,635,552; as a set-off against which there is Federal property amounting to 31,783,303 francs.

The Federal army consists of the "Bundesauszug" and the "Landwehr." The Bundesauszug is composed of the men from twenty to thirty-two years of age, and the Landwehr of the men from the thirty-third to the completed forty-fourth year. The nominal strength of the armed forces of the republic was as follows, on January 1, 1876:

TROOPS.	Bundesauszug.	Landwehr.	Total.
Staff { 1. General staff	.....	.....	54
Staff { 2. Division, brigade, and regimental staffs	784	784	1,568
Infantry	82,786	82,786	165,572
Cavalry	3,492	3,492	6,984
Artillery	13,832	6,422	20,254
Engineers	3,144	3,144	6,288
Sanitary corps	1,656	.....	1,656
Administrative troops	408	408	816
Total	106,102	97,086	203,192

The aggregate length of Swiss railways, on January 1, 1875, was 1,638 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile), and in October, 1875, about 2,000 kilometres; that of telegraph-lines, in 1873, 5,843 kilometres; of wires, 14,169 kilometres. The Post-Office in Switzerland forwarded 48,519,764 inland, and 14,733,122 foreign letters, in 1874, making a total of 63,252,-884 letters. The number of newspapers forwarded was 45,651,344, and of packages 19,-925,200. The receipts of the Post-Office, in 1874, were 14,465,622 francs, and the expenditures 13,932,545 francs.

On February 13th the Federal Council appointed the following as division commanders: Aubert in Geneva, Lecomte in Lausanne, Meyer in Bern, Merian in Basel, Rothplass in Aarau, Egloff in Tagerweilen, Vögeli in Zurich, and Gingins in Lasarraz.

The Federal Assembly met on March 8th, and adjourned again on the 20th. Both Houses were mainly occupied with the religious question, the various appeals of the Bernese Catholics in favor of the extruded parish priests having come before them in constitutional course, after rejection by the Federal Executive, as well as another set arising out of the deposition of Bishop Lachat, by the Diocesan Council of the northwestern cantons which form the bishopric of Basel. In the former case, the decree of the Bernese Government, forbidding the nonjuring priests to reside within the district in which they formerly officiated, was represented by Catholic members as an act of tyranny, and one, indeed, committed *ultra vires* by the authority of any single canton. In the case of the ex-Bishop of Basel, his advocates laid stress on the gravamen of the offenses charged against him being simply the acknowledgment of the infallibility dogma, which he but accepted in common with the rest of the episcopate. These views were combated by the speakers on the other side, upon the facts of the cases themselves; but the main argument against the appeals was, that there appeared to be no proper constitutional grounds for overruling the decisions of the executive, that the religious disputes appealed on were matters within the privileges of the cantons to settle. On the Lachat affair, the vote finally taken in the Lower House was 80 to 24 against the appeal; and the Council of Cantons supported this on division, by the smaller majority of 20 to 15. As to the Bernese question, it was not pressed to a division in the Upper House, which accepted the vote of 74 to 25 against the appeal in the National Council as decisive. On April 7th the Federal Council, in accordance with the law which provides for a vote by the people on all bills passed by the Federal Assembly on which it is demanded by 30,000 voters, or the governments of eight cantons, fixed upon May 23d as the day on which the civil marriage and the electoral laws were to be submitted to the vote of the people. For demanding the popular vote on the former, 107,476, and for a vote on the latter, 108,325 signatures had been obtained, thus far exceeding the required 30,000. At the election on May 23d the civil marriage law was adopted by a vote of 212,854 against 204,-700, while the electoral law was rejected by a vote of 206,805 against 202,140.

The Federal Assembly had another short session from June 7th to July 3d, in which the principal business transacted was the decision on the Bernese question. The Assembly met again on September 5th, and adjourned on September 18th.

The newly-elected Assembly met on December 6th, and on December 10th elected the Federal Council for the year 1876. The following are the new members of the Council: Welti (Aargau), Schenck (Bern), Scherer (Zurich), Ruchonnet (Vaud), Heer (Glarus), Anderwert (Thurgau), and Hammer (Solothurn). The Council elected Welti, Federal-President; and Heer, Vice-President; Numa Droz was afterward elected in place of M. Ruchonnet, who declined.

On December 24th the assembly adjourned to March, 1876.

On January 30, 1874, the Executive Council of the canton of Bern had issued a decree expelling ninety-seven priests from the territory of the district for refusing to obey the laws. An appeal for the abrogation of this decree

was addressed to the Federal Council, and was rejected by that body on March 26, 1874. The Catholics then appealed, in March, 1875, from the decision of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly, invoking the provision of the new constitution, adopted since that decision, which declares that no canton shall expel a citizen from its territory. In the discussion that followed it was stated that another appeal had been made to the Federal Council, raising this question of the applicability of the new constitution to the case, and a delegate from Bern moved that, in view of this fact, no action should be taken by the Assembly until the decision of the Federal Council had been given upon this new point. This motion was agreed to. On March 27th the Federal Council issued an order, inviting the Government of Bern to report, at as early a day as possible, whether it proposed to continue in force for any considerable period of time the decree in question; and, if so, to communicate the reasons which, in its view, would render necessary the further maintenance of such an exceptional measure. On May 31st the Federal Council pronounced the decree of expulsion incompatible with the existing constitution, and directed the Government of Bern to revoke it within two months. On June 13th the canton appealed to the Federal Assembly from this decision. This body sustained the decision of the Executive, but extended the time for the revocation of the decree until the middle of November.

BERN.

The Catholic Board of Education of St.-Gall passed a resolution, on January 29th, transferring the religious instruction to the schoolteachers, as the priests had not submitted to the exclusion of the dogma of infallibility and the syllabus from this instruction; and, if the priests should refuse such children communion and confession, Old Catholic priests were to be appointed.

On January 3d the Council of the canton of Geneva repealed that article of the new religious law which prescribed that the vote of at least one-third of the Catholic voters was necessary to elect the parish priests.

In the cantons of Bern and Geneva the church councils, in the beginning of February, gave permission to the Old Catholics to use the Catholic churches.

The elections for the Grand Council of the canton of Ticino took place in February. The result was a victory for the Catholics, who, during the war of the Sonderbund in 1847, and ever since, had been out of power.

The elections for the Federal Assembly took place on October 31st. The result did not change the complexion of either Chamber, the Liberals retaining a majority in both Houses.

A terrible storm visited the canton of Geneva and the French frontier on July 8th. It was accompanied with hail, and the stones were of enormous size. The glass in all the windows in the district where the storm raged was demolished, and many persons were killed and injured.

Twenty-two hundred workmen, employed on the St.-Gothard Tunnel, struck work on July 29th, and became riotous. They gathered at the northern entrance of the tunnel and blocked it. The Swiss Government sent a body of troops to the spot, who dispersed the rioters, killing four of them and wounding a large number of others.

T

TELEGRAPHY. Among the more recent inventions and improvements in this branch of applied science, the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy, and the American automatic telegraph, are the most important, having already wrought a partial revolution in this mode of sending intelligence, with promise of total and speedy displacement of the comparatively slow and costly system now in common use. The duplex telegraph, brought for the first time into practical working shape by Mr. Joseph B. Stearns, of Boston, makes it possible to send two dispatches over a single wire in opposite directions at the same time. Attempts to do this have from time to time been made ever since 1853, but without any practical success until Mr. Stearns took up the problem in 1868. It has now been brought into use on several lines; and it has also been found, as will be seen when we come to speak of the quadruplex telegraph, that the principle which underlies the invention is capable of very great extension.

To understand the duplex telegraph it must be borne in mind that the galvanic battery gives birth to a force which returns in a circuit to where it was generated, and accelerates the liberation of more force, being, like a steam-engine, employed partly in fanning its own fire. This circuit can be performed much more easily through great lengths of some substances, such as the earth and metals, than through very small spaces of others, as the air and the dilute acid of the battery. Galvanic electricity is, therefore, strictly confined in a sort of mill-round; or, for our present purposes, it may best be represented by water flowing through such a system of water-courses as is shown in the annexed cut. We will suppose them to

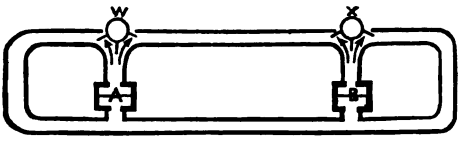


FIG. 1.

include a reservoir and a secondary circuit at each end. Let the reservoirs *A* and *B* have water pumped into them by force-pumps, and distributed by them to both the main and secondary circuits, in equal quantities and in the direction of the arrows, so as to maintain the water-wheels *X* and *W* in the same positions. The highest points in the system must be supposed to be at the front of the reservoirs, and the lowest at the back of them.

If an additional volume of water come from *A*, being equally divided on each side of *W*, it will not move that wheel, but it will move the wheel *X* by destroying the balance which previously existed there. But, if a similar extra volume be at the same time sent from *B*, the pressure in that part of the circuit between *W* and *X* will overcome the opposing forces at each of the points, and both wheels will be worked, each virtually by the distant reservoir and not by its own.

If we substitute galvanic batteries for the reservoirs, wires for the water-courses, and electricity for the water, this gives us the principle of the duplex telegraph.

In the quadruplex telegraph, the invention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, of Newark, N. J., the aim, as in the duplex, is to allow of several persons using the same wire at one time. In fact, the arrangement may be used as a duplex telegraph if required, so that the wire is by it made susceptible of either double or quadruple employ.

The instruments used are modifications of those of the Morse system. The "key" is shown in Fig. 3, and the changes made to adapt it to the uses of the quadruplex telegraph may be understood from Fig. 2. The essential part of the receiving instrument is an electro-magnet, which consists of a bent bar of soft iron, surrounded at each end by a coil of wire connected with the wire of the line. The current, passing through these coils, communicates to the iron core magnetic properties, and enables it to attract another piece of iron or steel called its armature; but, when the current ceases, the magnetism ceases also, and a spring —too weak to neutralize it—draws back the armature. It is shown in section at *M*, in Fig. 2. When the armature and the lever carrying it are discarded, and instead of them a jointed tongue of steel, as at *P M*, is inserted between the poles of the magnet, it will be unaffected by the current except when a change occurs in its direction. It is then called a polarized magnet. Its use will be explained a little further on. One of the keys, *K*, in the diagram, is provided with a spring, which is in contact with the metal of the key when this latter is in its normal position, and maintains across the key a circuit including a portion of the battery *b'*. But when the key is depressed the spring comes in contact with a screw, to which another circuit is connected, applying the full strength of the battery to the line. The circuit across the key is never broken, because the spring remains in contact with the arm of the key until it begins to press against the screw. This key works the magnet *M*, which has its retractile spring so adjusted as to be overcome only by the full intensity of the current when the key is down. The other key, *K'*, is for changing the direction of the current, and working the polarized magnet,

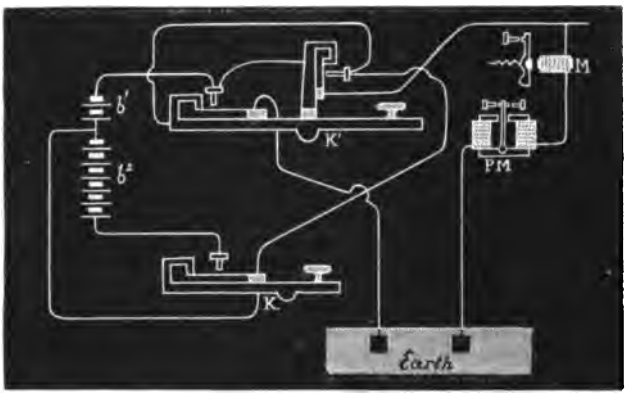


FIG. 2.

P M. Its construction is such that, when not in use, one pole of the battery, the positive, for example, is in connection with the line, and the negative with the earth, necessitating the passage of the current through the line in the first place; but when the key is touched the negative pole is connected "to line" and the positive to earth, reversing the direction of the current. These reversals of direction operate, as has been said, the polarized magnet *P M*.

To revert to the illustration we made use of in describing the duplex, let the reader picture diagram, Fig. 2, the extra batteries, etc., have been omitted, as also the transmitting apparatus of one station and the recording instruments of the other.

The American Automatic system may be said to have been perfected in 1873. The great rapidity with which messages are transmitted and recorded by it is its principal advantage, but it has others—as requiring a smaller force of operators and less specially skilled. The usual work of a Morse operator is acknowledged to be about 1,500 words an hour, but, by the automatic method, to receive and print *double* that number of words per *minute* is an ordinary feat, and as many as 7,000 words have been legibly recorded in that time. As every

to himself a water-course in which both the direction and the volume of the current can be changed at pleasure. He can suppose, in addition to the water-wheels before figured, and which will indicate the force of the stream, a pair of hinged valves or gates, which, whether the current be strong or weak, will be moved only by a change in its direction. The former will represent the ordinary magnets, and the latter the polarized magnets.

It is plain that, so far, this is only another form of duplex, sending two messages in the same direction at once. To make it a quadruplex telegraph it is necessary, in the first place, to add to it Stearns's duplex, or a contrivance similar to it. Even then a dead-lock would happen when the currents sent from each end of the line should be of the same intensity, and opposite in direction; that is, when all eight operators were working together. To remedy this, extra batteries are introduced, which are neutralized by part of the current in the main circuit, when that is in a working condition, but are set free to work the instruments when the currents in the main circuit destroy one another. In the

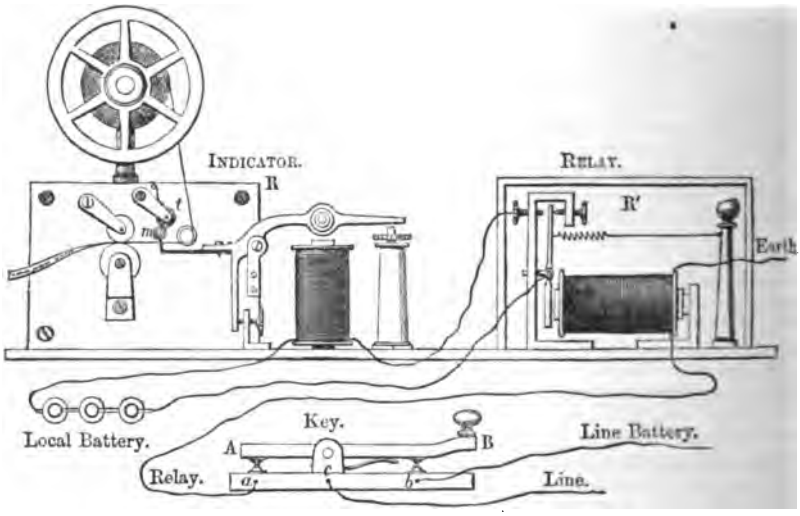


FIG. 3.—MORSE KEY AND REGISTER.

word contains, on an average, five letters, and as each letter is represented by a varying number of dots and dashes, each formed by a separate discharge, the circuit, it is calculated, must be "closed" and "broken" and the chemicals in the battery must cease and recommence their action 60,000 times per minute, in the ordinary working of the automatic system.

In every form of electric telegraph the signals are given by an intermittent flow of electricity. In the Morse system a "key," Fig. 3, is used which, in its normal position, "breaks" the circuit, but when depressed by the finger of the operator allows the electricity to pass through it on its mission. Arrived at the distant station, it is converted, by means of an electro-magnet, into mechanical motion, which is utilized either to produce indentations in a moving slip of paper by means of a style, or, more commonly, to give a series of taps, which the operator understands, by an instrument called a "sounder."

In the automatic system the means employed are altogether different. The message is, first of all, prepared by punching holes in a narrow ribbon of paper. These perforations are so grouped as to represent the dots and dashes of the telegraphic alphabet, and by the punching-machine, which is very complicated, all that are required to form a letter are punched at one stroke. In comparing the two systems this must not be lost sight of, as the time taken in punching must, of course, be added to the time of transmission. The machine, however, does its work more quickly than the Morse operator with his key, and, the time occupied in transmitting being so vastly less, the "automatic" may claim to have rendered old-fashioned telegraphy comparatively slow.

After the perforated slip of paper has been prepared, it is taken to the operator's table, where it is made to move forward rapidly between a metallic drum and a needle carrying two small steel wheels which rest upon it. Drum and wheels form part of the circuit, which is broken by the non-conducting paper interposed and closed when the holes permit of the wheels and the metallic cylinder beneath coming into contact. At the receiving-station a very similar arrangement does duty as a register. The paper slip is there saturated with a certain chemical solution which renders its whole substance a good conductor, and, instead of the wheels, there is an iron style or "pen." When electricity arrives over the line, it decomposes the moisture of the paper into oxygen and hydrogen, and oxidizes or rusts the pen. A little of this oxide is rubbed off by the quickly-moving paper, and enters into combination with the chemical still contained in it, producing a stain in the form of a dot or dash which corresponds with the holes punched in the paper at the sending-station (Fig. 4). Where three holes come together, both wheels form a contact, and a dash is produced, because the second wheel touches the cylinder while the first passes over the paper between the upper holes.

The germ of the automatic system was contained in the "Chemical Telegraph" invented by Alexander Bain, a Scotchman, in 1846. Bain was the first to use the perforated paper to

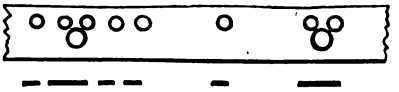


Fig. 4.

transmit and the chemically-prepared paper to receive the message. But his invention, from a practical point of view, bears about the same relation to the American system that the steam-engine, as known to the ancients, does to that of James Watt. Bain's system improved by the late Sir Charles Wheatstone and known as Wheatstone's automatic system, is employed to a limited extent in Great Britain; but, thus improved, its speed does not exceed 60 to 100 words a minute.

The accompanying cut (Fig. 5) illustrates the results of attempting high speed on the Bain

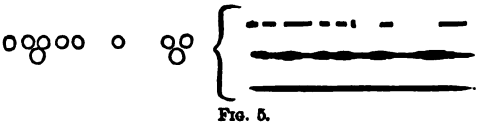


Fig. 5.

telegraph. Instead of recording themselves by decided dots and dashes, the electric discharges leave indistinct and elongated traces, which, when the speed amounts to 300 words or over, run into one another and make a continuous line. This effect is due to the property which all electrified bodies have of inducing electricity in neighboring bodies. The earth, reacting on the line wire suspended above it, induces in it what is called an extra current, both on closing and breaking the circuit. On first closing the circuit the extra current runs in the contrary direction to the primary, and retards and weakens its action, so that, if suffered to record itself, it would do so by a mark like this: the long after-part being caused partly by the accumulated electricity, and partly by the second extra current which

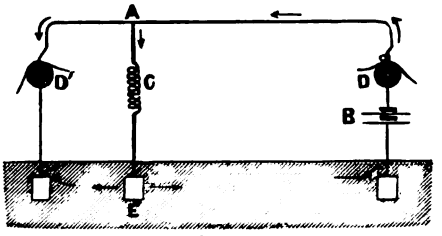


Fig. 6.

is in the same direction with the primary one.

In the American system this evil is made to cure itself. The inventor simply interposes

another wire with a coil, shown at *A*, *C*, *E* (Fig. 6). This divides the current, one part of which is again subdivided on reaching the earth, and a moiety of it ascending the ground-line at *D'* counteracts the first weak installment of the other. Then, as each turn of the coil, *C*, acts the part of the earth on the turn next it, the whole sets up another powerful extra current, which at first forces the full strength of the main current through the recording instrument, and ultimately counteracts the accumulated electricity and the second extra current due to the earth. In practice several such lines are used, and magnets, which are preferable, instead of coils. This occasions a great loss of electricity, but the sensitiveness of the receiving apparatus is such that less than one-fourth of the total strength of the current is sufficient to give a good record.

The chemical used by Bain in his sensitized paper was ferrocyanide of potassium, which, with the oxide from the iron pen and an extra equivalent of oxygen, forms Prussian blue. The oxygen of the air, it has been found, protracts this action, and thus arises another source of confusion, which is not affected by the device just described. A preferable combination, requiring only the protoxide of iron, which is formed immediately by the electricity, is used in the American system.

One of the most curious of the recent discoveries respecting the chemical action of electricity is that of its usefulness, under certain circumstances, as a lubricator. During Mr. Edison's experiments on the automatic telegraph he perceived that, when using a paper soaked in a certain solution, the pen was apt to slip whenever a discharge occurred. This effect was found to be so marked that a person drawing a strip of metal along the paper—leaning rather heavily on it—finds his hand obliged to move in a succession of jerks when signals are sent by a current powerful enough to overcome the resistance of his body. On this principle Mr. Edison has constructed a little instrument in which a style is kept pressed against the paper by springs, so as to make a continuous indentation, except when the current is passing. Its record is, therefore, the reverse of that of a Morse register; but the "electromotograph," as it is called, differs also from the "Morse" in being the most sensitive recording instrument known.

TENNESSEE. The Legislature adjourned toward the close of March, after a session of seventy-five days. During this time 143 laws were passed and 77 resolutions adopted. Among the most important results of the legislation is the law imposing a tax of one and a half per cent. on the gross earnings of railroads, which, it is estimated, will yield an annual revenue of from $110,000 to $135,000. A number of amendments to the constitution were proposed, which may be summarized as follows: The Governor, Controller, and Treasurer, to hold office for four, and Judges of the Supreme Court for twelve years; Judges of the Supreme Court to be reduced to three in number, as under the old constitution, and all judges to be elected by the Legislature, which shall have power to create courts with both common-law and chancery jurisdiction, and to authorize misdemeanors in civil causes to be tried by a jury of less than twelve men; the Legislature also to have power to pass fence, road, and other local laws, and to make them operative in such counties as choose to adopt them; the clauses exempting $1,000 worth of property in the hands of each tax-payer, prohibiting the State from owning a State bank, prescribing a poll-tax qualification, and prohibiting clergymen from serving in the Legislature, are stricken out; provision is made for exempting manufacturing establishments from taxation for a period not exceeding six years; future Legislatures are authorized to submit constitutional amendments directly to the people; and, in reconsidering bills vetoed by the Governor, so to amend them as to obviate his objections. Before becoming a part of the constitution, these amendments must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the next Legislature, and then be ratified by the people.

A law was passed abolishing the office of Revenue Collector, which, it is estimated, will save the State $300,000 annually. Provision was made for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics, and Mines, and for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration.

After a protracted contest in the Legislature, ex-President Andrew Johnson was chosen to represent the State in the United States Senate. After the death of Mr. Johnson, Governor Porter appointed David McKendree Key, of Chattanooga, to fill the vacancy in the Senate. Mr. Key was born in Tennessee, January 27, 1824, graduated at Hiawassee College in 1850, and soon after began the practice of law in Chattanooga. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1856, and on that headed by Breckenridge in 1860. He served in the Confederate Army as a lieutenant-colonel, was a member of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention in 1870, and was Chancellor of the Third District from 1870 until his appointment as Senator. He is a Democrat.

The present State government comprises the following Democrats: Governor, James D. Porter; Secretary of State, Charles K. Gibbs; Controller, John C. Burch; Treasurer, William Morrow. The Legislature is composed as follows:

PARTIES.	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats	23	70	93
Republicans	2	5	7
Democratic majority	21	65	86

The State is represented in the United States Senate by Senators Henry Cooper (Dem.), whose term will expire March 3, 1877, and

David McKendree Key, whose term will expire March 3, 1881; and in the House by William McFarland (Dem.), Jacob M. Thornburgh (Rep.), George G. Dibrell (Dem.), H. T. Riddle (Dem.), John M. Bright (Dem.), John F. House (Dem.), Washington C. Whithorne (Dem.), John D. C. Atkins (Dem.), William P. Caldwell (Dem.), and H. C. Young (Dem.).

The industrial resources of Tennessee are a source of vast wealth to the State. The most abundant and valuable minerals are coal, iron, and copper. The State is crossed by the great Alleghany coal-field, which extends from Pennsylvania to Alabama. In Tennessee it is nearly coextensive with the Cumberland table-land, and forms an irregular quadrilateral 71 miles wide at the northern end, and 50 miles at the southern. It covers about 5,100 square miles. The amount of coal has been estimated at 42,127,360,000 tons. The production of the State in 1870, according to the Federal census, was 3,335,450 bushels, valued at $330,498. In 1874 there were twelve mines in operation, producing about 10,000,000 bushels annually. Iron exists in four distinct belts or areas. The eastern belt stretches across the eastern part of the State, at the base of the border range of mountains, extending into Virginia on the northeast and Georgia on the southeast. The most abundant ore in this belt is the limonite, which occurs in Johnson, Sevier, Carter, and Blunt Counties. There are also veins of magnetite and hematite ore, which will yield from 60 to 70 per cent. of metallic ores. There are five furnaces in this region, capable of producing about 15,000 tons annually; but owing to the lack of railroad facilities the amount produced does not exceed 10,000 tons. Iron-ore containing oxide of manganese is abundant in Greene County, from which spiegeleisen is made. The dyestone belt skirts the eastern base of the Cumberland table-land, extending beyond the limits of the State on the northeast and southeast. In Tennessee it reaches from Chattanooga to Cumberland Gap, about 150 miles; it spreads out laterally from 10 to 20 miles into the valley of East Tennessee, and includes the Sequatchie and Elk Valleys. The chief ore of this belt is a stratified red iron-rock, highly fossiliferous, occurring in layers, and called at many points dyestone, being sometimes used for dyeing. The ore is a variety of hematite, and yields from 50 to 60 per cent. of iron. There are four furnaces in this region. The Cumberland table-land belt of iron-ore is coextensive with the coal-field. The ore lies interstratified with shale, sandstone, and coal. It is called clay ironstone, and is an argillaceous carbonate of iron. It is inferior in quality, producing rarely more than 30 per cent., and usually not more than 20 per cent. of iron, and has not been worked. The western iron belt crosses the State north and south, and lies mainly between the central basin and the Tennessee River, though extending in some counties a few miles west of the river. It is about 50 miles wide, and embraces an area of about 5,400 square miles. But the ore is found in available quantities only at certain points called "banks," some of which are miles in extent, while others occupy only a few acres. Some of these banks have been worked for eighty years, with no signs of exhaustion. The ore is a limonite or brown hematite, some of it being inferior in quality; in other places the yield of iron is from 40 to 55 per cent. There are eleven furnaces in this region, with a monthly capacity of about 4,230 tons. Tennessee has decided advantages for making iron, in the abundance, cheapness, and contiguity of ore and of fuel; the disadvantages are distance from market and want of transportation facilities. Valuable deposits of copper are found in Polk County, in the southeast corner of the State, covering an area of 40 square miles. The ore is smelted by two extensive companies at Ducktown, having twenty-five furnaces and employing about 900 hands. From 1865 to 1874 the larger of these companies produced 8,476,872 pounds of ingot copper. Tennessee is rich in marble, which is found in every part of the State, the varieties including black, gray, magnesian, fawn-colored, white, red, variegated, conglomerate, and breccia. Many quarries are worked. Limestone and other building-stone abound in various parts of the State. Slate is common, but little of it is valuable. Several beds of millstone have been found, the most noteworthy being in Claiborne County. Hydraulic rocks abound in many counties, especially in Hardin, Wayne, Perry, Decatur, Warren, and Montgomery, and in Knox and McMinn Counties in East Tennessee. Lithographic stone of an excellent quality occurs in McMinn County. Granite of various shades of color, some of it rivaling the Scotch granite, is found in Carter County; and unakite, a greenish compact granite, in the Unaka Mountains, being peculiar to that locality. Deposits of potter's clay are found in East Tennessee, on the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad, and in the vicinity of the Lower Tennessee River, in the counties of Hickman, Henry, Perry, and Wayne; also in Montgomery and Houston Counties. Some of this clay has been worked up into stone-ware. There are numerous potteries, the largest being in Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville. Kaolin is found in Carter County. Fire-clay is found in Stewart and Houston Counties, and on the Cumberland River. It also exists in the coal-measures immediately underlying a seam of coal. Lead occurs in various places in East and Middle Tennessee. Mines have been worked in Washington, Monroe, and Bradley Counties; one of the most promising is the Caldwell mine on Powell's River in Union County. This vein, which fills a nearly vertical fissure, about twenty inches wide, in nearly horizontal rocks, can be traced about a mile. The two ores of zinc, smithsonite and calamine, occur in considerable deposits in various localities, especially in Clai-

borne, Union, and Jefferson Counties; they are in greatest abundance in Union County. The Stiner belt, near Powell's River, is fifty or sixty feet wide, and is marked by the absence of trees. The lead and zinc ores are often associated. Black oxide of manganese is found in small masses, associated with iron, all over the State. Iron pyrites also exists everywhere in the State; a large quantity is found associated with the copper at Ducktown. Large beds also occur near Greeneville in Greene County, and in Moore, Carter, and Perry Counties. Heavy spar or baryta, used for cheap paints, is found in Middle and East Tennessee; it is mined in Greene, Washington, Jefferson, and some other counties. It is usually associated with lead, constituting the gangue of that mineral. Asbestus exists in large quantities in Cocke County. Copperas is abundant, and specimens of gypsum have been found. Salt was formerly made in the State, but its manufacture has been discontinued. Saltpetre abounds in numerous caves throughout Middle and East Tennessee. Petroleum has been found at various points, and 10,000 barrels of it has been obtained from the wells near Spring Creek in Overton County; but the production has not been found profitable. Extensive beds of lignite are found in many of the counties of West Tennessee. Alum occurs in the same situations as copperas in Middle Tennessee, Epsom salts in many of the saltpetre-caves, and large quantities of bluestone (sulphate of copper) at Ducktown. The State collection of minerals in the Capitol comprises, besides a great variety of specimens, 200 kinds of marble, of all colors from Parian white to jet black, all found in the State. Tennessee has marked advantages in the number, variety, excellence, and medicinal value of its mineral waters. Mineral springs occur upon the lofty peaks of the Unakas and along the bases of the long ridges of the eastern valley. The Cumberland table-land abounds with sparkling chalybeate springs. There are also valuable sulphur and chalybeate springs in West Tennessee.

The climate is generally mild and remarkably salubrious, excepting in the swampy districts of West Tennessee. The eastern division is noted for its pure mountain air. The mean annual temperature along a line running east and west through the middle of the State is about 57° in the valley of East Tennessee, 58° in Middle, and 59° in West Tennessee. The temperature is about one degree higher along the southern, and about one degree lower along the northern boundary. Going from west to east there is a difference of elevation of more than 6,000 feet, which gives a wide range of climate and great variety in vegetable productions. East Tennessee, excluding its great valley, has a limited surface adapted to cultivation. The soil of Middle Tennessee is generally good, producing large crops of wheat, rye, oats, Indian-corn, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, hemp, hay, sweet-potatoes, flax, cotton, and tobacco. The western division is almost level, and cotton, tobacco, and all kinds of grain, are grown in extraordinary abundance. The soil of this part is a rich black mould. Along the banks of the Mississippi and Tennessee are extensive canebrakes, covered with reeds. The country is well watered. The northwest part contains an extensive tract of swampy land. Nearly half of the State is wooded land, and presents almost every variety of timber found in the United States. West Tennessee is specially noted for the magnificence of its forests. The high mountains in the east are covered with forests of pine, which yield tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber, for export; white pine, chestnut, hemlock, and black walnut, grow to immense size in the coves of the mountains. On the mountain-slopes, the sugar-maple, ash, cedar, juniper, and savin, are also abundant; and in the lower lands as well as in Middle Tennessee the poplar, hickory, black walnut, oak, beech, locust, and cherry, are found. The most extensive red-cedar forests in the United States are found in the central basin of Middle Tennessee. In the swamps and lowlands of West Tennessee the cypress, hackmatack, cottonwood, and swamp-cedar, occur in large quantities. Several wild or indigenous grasses grow spontaneously. The pawpaw, a low bushy tree or shrub, bearing a fruit somewhat resembling the banana, though inferior to it, is found in the river-bottoms. The persimmon, which is common, yields a fruit which in sweetness and pleasantness of flavor equals the date. The black haw, red haw, wild-plum, blackberry, wood-grape, muscadine, strawberry, whortleberry, gooseberry, and service-berry, all grow wild and yield luxuriantly. Nuts of various kinds abound, as the walnut, hickory-nut, hazel-nut, chestnut, pecan, and chinquapin, all forming articles of export. Ginseng is found on all the elevated lands. The wild animals are the bear, found only in the mountainous districts, deer, raccoons, foxes, opossums, and squirrels. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, are raised on a large scale, and many thousands are annually exported. The hills and mountain-slopes afford an abundance of fine pasturage. Much attention is given to wool-growing. Peanuts, constituting an important crop, are raised in the counties of Perry, Hickman, and Humphreys, and parts of Dickson and Lewis, all of which are on the west side of the Highland rim. The production amounted to 680,000 bushels in 1872, 110,000 in 1873, 200,000 in 1874, and 250,000 in 1875. The average yield is about 40 bushels an acre. The shipment of cotton from Tennessee amounted to 378,813 bales in 1872–'73, 489,534 in 1873–'74, and 446,674 in 1874–'75, most of which was the product of the State. In 1873 there were 613,267 acres planted with cotton. The best grows in the southern half of West Tennessee; it is grown in the whole of the central basin south of Nashville. As a tobacco-growing State Tennessee ranks third, Kentucky being first and

Virginia second. The annual product of the State varies from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 lbs., or from 13,000 to 22,000 hogsheads. The average yield per acre is between 700 and 800 lbs., though as much as 1,800 lbs. can be produced upon the best soils in good seasons. The soil and climate are well adapted to the cultivation of grapes; much attention has recently been given to this industry, and also to the production of honey.

There has been a marked progress in many industries since 1870, especially in the manufacture of cotton, iron, liquors, and carriages and wagons. In 1875 there were 40 cotton-mills, with 55,384 spindles; cotton consumed during the year, 6,701,718 lbs., or 14,443 bales. There are no United States customs districts in Tennessee, but Memphis and Nashville are ports of delivery in the district of Louisiana. At the close of 1875 there were 27 national banks in operation, with a capital stock of $3,455,300, and a circulation of $2,474,323. Tennessee had 466 miles of railroad in 1855, 1,253 in 1860, 1,296 in 1865, 1,492 in 1870, and 1,641 in 1875. The lines lying wholly or partly in the State in 1875 were as follows:

NAMES OF CORPORATIONS.	TERMINI.		Miles completed in the State in 1875.	Total Length betw'n Termini when different from preceding.
	FROM	TO		
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia	Bristol	Dalton, Ga.	225	240
	Cleveland	Chattanooga	30	...
Owned.. Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston	Morristown	Wolf Creek	39	...
Owned.. Knoxville & Ohio	Knoxville	Careyville	36	...
Owned.. Rogersville & Jefferson	Junction E. S. V. and G.	Rogersville	15	...
Knoxville & Charleston	Knoxville	Maryville	16	...
Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern	Louisville, Ky.	Nashville	46	185
Memphis division	Memphis Junction, Ky.	Memphis	214	260
Leased, Nashville & Decatur	Nashville	Decatur, Ala.	94	128
Memphis & Charleston	Memphis	Stevenson, Ala.	87	271
Branch	Moscow	Somerville	18	...
Operated. McMinnville & Manchester	Tullahoma	McMinnville	24	...
Operated. Winchester & Alabama	Decherd	Fayetteville	37	...
Mississippi & Tennessee	Memphis	Grenada, Miss.	12	100
Mobile & Ohio	Columbus, Ky.	Mobile, Ala.	122	472
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	Hickman, Ky.	Chattanooga	287	321
Branches	Wartrace	Shelbyville	9	...
Branches	Bridgeport, Ala.	Jasper	11	14
New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago	New Orleans, La.	Cairo, Ill.	100	548
Paducah & Memphis	Paducah, Ky.	Memphis	115	165
St. Louis & Southeastern	East St. Louis, Ill.	Nashville	48	316
Tennessee & Pacific	Nashville	Knoxville	31	180
Western & Atlantic	Atlanta, Ga.	Chattanooga	18	138

TEXAS. The most important public event in this State during the past year was the framing of a new constitution. The chief reasons which led to the assembling of the convention for this prupose are thus stated in an address to the people of the State, made by a committee of the convention:

For six years the people have borne the burdens and oppressions inaugurated by the semi-military constitution of 1869. The evils fastened upon the State by that instrument are generally understood. Heavy taxation; an unwieldy and expensive judicial system, impoverishing to both the State and its counties; a vast political and partisan scheme under the pretense of sustaining free public schools; an unwise, expensive, and irritating system of registration; a vicious, partisan, and mercenary State police; multitudes of irresponsible partisan and useless officers; irregularities, confusions, ignorance, and prejudices, and in some cases corruption pervading the various departments of the public administration; money subsidies voted to railroads to the enormous sum of twelve million dollars of the people's money; high salaries, even to petty and useless officers in the school department, combined, until the inauguration of the present State government in January, 1874, with a partisan, oppressive, and often vicious administration of the law, thrice accompanied by declarations of martial law and the suspension of the great writ of right, the *habeas corpus*—these, fellow-citizens, were some of the evils complained of by you, the freemen of Texas, under the constitution of 1869.

The election to decide whether the convention should be called, and for a choice of delegates, was held on the 1st of August. The convention, composed of ninety-nine delegates, assembled in Austin, on the 6th of September. The new constitution was ratified by the people February 15, 1876, to go into effect on the third Tuesday in April following. Under the new government the executive officers are a Governor (annual salary, $4,000), Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State ($2,000), Controller of Public Accounts ($2,500), Treasurer ($2,500), Commissioner of the General Land-Office ($2,500), and Attorney-General ($2,000, besides fees not exceeding $2,000). They hold office for two years, and are all elected by the qualified voters, except the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the Governor and Senate. The Lieutenant-Governor is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and in that capacity receives the pay of a Senator. The Legislature consists of a Senate of thirty-one members, elected by districts, and a House of Representatives of ninety-three members, distributed among the counties. At the apportionment in 1880 the number of Representatives may be increased to not more than 150. The Representatives are elected biennially; the Senators hold office four years, one-half being elected biennially. The sessions are biennal. Two-thirds of each House are necessary to a quorum, and a two-thirds vote is necessary to overcome the Governor's

veto. Members of the Legislature receive not more than five dollars for each day's attendance, and not more than five dollars for each twenty-five miles' travel to and from the capital. The judicial authority is vested in a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals, District Courts, county courts, and justices of the peace (inferior cases). The Supreme Court consists of a Chief-Justice and two Associates, and has appellate jurisdiction of civil cases of which the District Courts have original or appellate jurisdiction. The Court of Appeals consists of three judges, and has appellate jurisdiction of criminal cases, and of civil cases of which the county courts have original or appellate jurisdiction. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals are elected by the qualified voters for six years, and receive an annual salary of $3,500 each. A District Court is held twice a year in each county, having original jurisdiction of felonies, divorce, land titles, etc., and of civil cases involving $500 and upward, and appellate jurisdiction of probate cases from the county courts. A District Judge (annual salary, $2,500; term, four years) is elected by the qualified voters of each of the twenty-six judicial districts. A county judge is elected by the qualified voters of each county for two years. The county courts have original jurisdiction of misdemeanors, probate cases, and civil cases involving from $200 to $1,000, and appellate jurisdiction of judgments of justices of the peace. The right of suffrage is conferred upon every male citizen of the United States, or person who has declared his intention to become such, of sound mind and not a pauper or convict, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has resided one year in the State and six months in the county or district. Elections are by ballot. In elections in cities and corporate towns to determine expenditure of money or assumption of debt only tax-payers may vote. General elections are held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November in even years (commencing 1878). Amendments to the constitution must be proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Legislature, and approved by a majority of the people. Texas is entitled to six Representatives and two Senators in Congress, and therefore has eight votes in the electoral college.

After the most exhaustive discussion of the subject of education, the convention determined to limit the present taxation on the people in support of free schools to one-fourth of the annual revenue of the State, and a poll-tax of one dollar on each male inhabitant between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, which, added to the annual interest on the permanent school-fund, will now amount to the annual sum of about $775,000, so long as the general revenue shall remain as it now is. Besides this the 17,712 acres of land belonging to every county in the State is an additional fund for educational purposes. Some of the counties have lands worth $5 to $10 per acre. Others are less fortunate, but to all this grant is a material auxiliary to the resources for common-school education, and provision is made for bringing it into market and preserving its principal as a perpetual fund, the interest being annually used for school-purposes by the counties themselves.

While a liberal policy is adopted for the encouragement of railway construction in the State, every needful power is retained in the hands of the people through the Legislature from time to time, so to regulate and control them as to protect the people from all unjust monopolies and unfair discriminations.

On this subject the convention has followed the example of Pennsylvania and Missouri in their constitutions recently adopted after long experience. Neither the Legislature nor any county or town may vote the public money, or fasten a debt by way of subsidy, to any private corporation, whether railroad or other association for private profit.

The convention encountered its most difficult problems in trying to reform the judiciary system of the State, under which the greatest burdens have heretofore rested on the people. For the past six years, with forty judges a part of the time on the bench, the administration of justice has been far behind in nearly all the counties. Parties litigant in civil cases, as well as parties charged with crime, have been so delayed as to amount in thousands of cases to a denial of justice. But the most potent wrong has been upon witnesses and jurors taken from their respective industries and held for days, weeks, and sometimes months, in waiting upon the courts; and the enormous costs in enforcing the criminal laws. This state of things has been deplorable, and a severe tax upon the people. Judicial delays have kept the jails filled with prisoners at a ruinous expense to the counties; and many misdemeanors having been unwisely placed in the list of felonies, the penitentiary, at great cost to the State, has been made to overflow with convicts, mostly for short terms.

It is believed that important advantages have been gained by the judiciary article of the new constitution. By its provisions it is hoped all suits, civil and criminal, may be speedily disposed of, and, if time proves it defective, the Legislature may, to a large extent, remedy the defect. The relief thus afforded to the people cannot be estimated with accuracy, but may be summed up as an enormous annual saving to the industry of the State. There will also be a substantial financial saving.

Ordinances were adopted dividing the State into twenty-six judicial districts, thirty-one senatorial districts, and seventy-nine representative districts.

On the same day on which the constitution was ratified, an election was held for State officers, which resulted in the success of the

following Democratic ticket: Governor, Richard Coke; Lieutenant-Governor, R. B. Hubbard; Controller, S. H. Darden; Treasurer, A. J. Dorn; Commissioner of Land Office, J. J. Groos; Attorney-General, H. H. Boone. Supreme Court Judges: Chief-Justice, O. M. Roberts; Associates, George F. Moore, R. S. Gould; Appellate Bench, John P. White, C. M. Winkler, M. D. Ector.

The platform upon which this ticket was elected had been adopted by the State Convention, which had assembled in Galveston early in January, and was as follows:

We, the Democracy, in convention assembled, hereby declare our principles and policy, and ask for them the popular approval:

1. We reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Democratic party as heretofore enunciated by our State Conventions; and congratulate the people upon the faithful redemption of all the pledges upon which the Democratic party was recently placed in power in Texas, and point to the honesty and efficiency of our present State administration as a guarantee of our continued fidelity to the interests of the State and people.

2. The Democratic party, now as in the past adhering to its policy of maintaining an efficient system of general education, declare it to be the duty of the Legislature of the State to speedily establish and make provision for the support and maintenance of public free schools, and to this end to exercise the whole power with which it is invested.

3. The sufferings and losses of our people on the frontier from the forays of savages, and upon the Mexican border from invasions, murder, and rapine, by the Mexican banditti, enlist our deep and sincere sympathy; and while we hereby pledge our most energetic efforts to afford them adequate protection in person and property by the State, we also earnestly appeal to the General Government to give that protection and security to our people and their property thus exposed, to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

4. That the Democratic party, firmly upholding the Constitution of the United States as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the General Government, and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demands for the citizen the largest freedom consistent with public order, and for every State the right of self-government and home-rule; that to uphold the former and protect the latter the Democracy of Texas plants itself for the great leading principles enunciated in the inaugural of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson, and enters the contest of 1876 with the firm conviction that the elements of opposition to the national Administration should be consolidated in the approaching presidential campaign, without prejudice to the unity and perpetuity of the Democratic organization.

5. We pledge to the nominees of this convention our earnest and active support.

The assessed value of property in 1874 was $241,841,860; in 1875 it was believed that with a proper system of assessment it would amount to $300,000,000. The taxation of 1873 amounted to $2,517,394, of which $1,286,188 ($168,254 on polls and $1,117,934 on property) was State and $1,231,206 county. The estimated receipts during the year ending August 31, 1876, available for the general expenses of the State, are $1,289,348; available for school-purposes, $715,129.70: total, $2,004,477.70, of which $1,400,130 are from taxes on property, $279,000 from occupation-tax, $170,847.70 from poll-taxes, $125,000 from interest on permanent school-fund, and $30,000 from office-fees. The appropriations for the same period are as follows: for executive departments, $182,230; judicial department, $256,625; school department, $505,400, including $500,000 for teachers' wages; Blind Asylum, $16,120; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $14,000; Lunatic Asylum, $38,300; penitentiary, $40,000; interest, $480-000; frontier defense, 150,000; other purposes, $5,610: total, $1,688,285. The bonded debt on August 31, 1875, amounted to $4,107,588; floating debt, $614,326.36: total, $4,721,914.36. Besides this there was a debt of doubtful validity, amounting to $829,687.66, and consisting of bonds issued by the State to the school and university funds, with accrued interest thereon.

The railroads now in operation in Texas are as follows:

LINES.	TERMINI.		Miles in Operation in the State.
	FROM	TO	
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio	Harrisburg (on the Galveston Houston & Henderson	Luling, Caldwell County	155
Galveston, Houston & Henderson	Galveston	Houston	50
Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific	Indianola	Cuero, De Witt County	70
Houston & Great Northern*	Houston	Palestine (on the International)	152
Huntsville Branch	Phelps	Huntsville	8
Columbia Division	Houston	Columbia, Brazoria County	50
Northern Division	Troupe (on the International)	Mineola (on the Texas & Pacific)	44
Houston & Texas Central	Houston	Red River City	341
Western Division	Hempstead	Austin	114
Waco Branch	Bremond	Waco	45
International*	Longview (on the Texas & Pacific)	Rockdale, Milam County	205
Texas & New Orleans	Houston	West Liberty, Liberty County	85
Texas & Pacific	Shreveport, La	Eagle Ford, Dallas County (192 m.)	172
Branch	Marshall	Texarkana (just across the Arkansas border)	75
Transcontinental Division	Sherman (on the Houston & Texas Central	Brookston, Lamar County	56
Total			1,572

The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad is in progress (1876) toward San Antonio, and the extension of the Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railroad to that city is contemplated. The Houston & Texas Central

* Consolidated as the International & Great Northern.

Railroad connects at Red River City with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad for St. Louis. The International Railroad is intended to extend southwest to Laredo on the Rio Grande. The Texas & Pacific Railroad has permission by its charter to continue its line across the continent to San Diego, Cal.; the Transcontinental Division, when completed, will extend from Texarkana to Fort Worth, Tarrant County, on the main line. The Texas & New Orleans Railroad was in operation to the Sabine River previous to the civil war, during which it was nearly destroyed; it is to be repaired. The Galveston & Santa Fé Railroad has been chartered to connect those two points, and forty miles are under construction.

The State institutions are the penitentiary, at Huntsville, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (opened in 1857), the Institute for the Blind (1856), and the Lunatic Asylum (1861), at Austin. The labor of the convicts is leased to contractors. The number registered at the penitentiary in November, 1875, was 1,686, of whom 452 were employed at the penitentiary and the rest elsewhere. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in 1874 had 46 pupils (31 males and 15 females); the Blind Institute, 40 (16 males and 24 females); and the Lunatic Asylum, 127 inmates (68 males and 59 females). In 1875 an act was passed providing for the erection of two additional penitentiaries, one northeast of the Trinity River and the other west of the Colorado River.

The case of George W. Honey, referred to in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA of 1872, came before the Supreme Court, and was decided in his favor. The court say that, as Mr. Honey had gone away with the intention of returning, the office of State Treasurer was not vacant, neither had he "absconded," as was represented. His accounts were also adjusted.

THIRLWALL, CONNOP, an English bishop, born at Stepney, in 1797; died July 27, 1875. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was admitted to the bar in 1825, but retired from the practice of the law in 1828, and was ordained to the ministry, becoming Rector of Kirkby-under-Dale, Yorkshire. He was consecrated Bishop of St. Davids in 1840, and continued in the discharge of the episcopal functions until 1874, when he was retired at his own request on account of incapacity by age and permanent physical infirmity, with a pension of $10,000 a year. He was succeeded by Dr. W. Basil Jones. His first publication was a volume of essays and poems, entitled "Primitiæ," written before he was twelve years of age. His next book was a translation of Schleiermacher's "Critical Essays on the Gospel of St. Luke," which was published in 1825. His most important work was "The History of Greece" (1835–'40). Grote praised it highly, and declared that if it had appeared sooner he probably would never have conceived the design of his own history; and having been induced to take up the task by the deficiencies of Mitford, he was pleased to note the progress shown in Thirlwall's work of "sound, enlarged views respecting the ancient world." The book is not an entertaining one, but the original researches of the author make it valuable to students. He was also one of the translators of two volumes of Niebuhr's "History of Rome," an editor of the *Cambridge Philological Museum*, and the author of a number of fugitive essays, letters, and sermons. He was regarded as the most scholarly of the English bishops.

THOMASIUS, GOTTFRIED, a German theologian, born in 1802; died January 24, 1875. Having graduated from the gymnasium at Ansbach, he studied at the Universities of Erlangen, Halle, and Berlin, and in 1829 received an appointment as minister in Nuremberg. In 1842 he went to Erlangen as Professor of Theology, which position he retained up to his death. He wrote "Origines: ein Beitrag zur Dogmengeschichte des dritten Jahrhunderts" (1837), "Beiträge zur kirchlichen Christologie" (1845), "Das Bekenntniss der evangelisch-lutherischen Kirche von der Versöhnung" (1857), and "Darstellung der lutherischen Dogmatik vom Mittelpunkte der Christologie aus" (3 parts, 1866).

TISZA, KOLOMAN DE, a Hungarian statesman, was born December 16, 1830. In 1848 he received an appointment in the ministry of education, but after the revolution he made a trip through the Continent. In 1855 he was elected second curator of the Protestant Seminary of Nagy Szalonta. In the Convention of Debreczin he attracted general attention by his bold opposition to the patent of 1859, by which Count Thun threatened the independence of the Protestant Church of Hungary. In 1861 he was elected to the Hungarian Diet from Debreczin, where he took the place of his uncle, Count Teleki, as leader of the Left Centre, and worked with Deak up to 1866. In that year he united himself with the opposition on the Left, and agitated for a separation of Hungary from Austria, for an independent Hungarian army, and separate finances. He gradually changed his position again, and, having effected a reconciliation with the government, was appointed Minister of the Interior in the Ministry Wenckheim, in March, 1875. He was soon after unanimously reëlected to the Diet from Debreczin, which has always been the chief seat of the ultra-Magyar opposition to Austrian rule. When Wenckheim resigned, in October, 1875, Tisza was appointed prime-minister in his place.

TOLDY, FRANZ, a Hungarian author, born in Buda, August 10, 1805; died December 10, 1875. He studied first philosophy and then medicine, in the University of Pesth. At the same time he paid considerable attention to the literature of his native country. Among his first works is a Hungarian translation of Schiller's "Robbers," published in 1823. He turned his attention afterward more to works per-

taining to the history of literature, and published "Handbook of Hungarian Literature" (2 vols., 1828), "Collection of Hungarian Poets" (1828), and "Relics of Hungarian Poets" (1828). In 1830 he founded with Bugát the *Orvosi Tár*, the first Hungarian medical journal, which he edited up to 1833. In the same year he was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy, of which he was secretary from 1835 to 1861. In 1833 he was appointed Professor of Dialetics in Pesth, in 1841 Director of the Institute of Fine Arts of the Kisfaludy Society, and in 1844 Director of the University Library of Pesth. It was owing chiefly to his exertions that the university was not suppressed and its rich treasures were not confiscated during the Revolution of 1849. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Æsthetics, in 1861 of Hungarian Language and Literature, in 1863 Royal Councilor, and in 1863 Philosophical Dean of the University. In 1871 he celebrated his fiftieth aniversary as an author. He published besides the works mentioned above: "Æsthetic Letters" (1827), "Kisfaludy's Life" (1832), "History of the National Literature of Hungary" (2 vols., 1851), "History of the Recent Hungarian Literature" (1853), "Handbook of Hungarian Language and Literature" (2 vols., 1855), "On the History of the Earlier Hungarian Literature" (1869), "Hungarian Statesmen and Authors" (2 vols., 1868), "The Lives of Hungarian Poets" (1870), and many others.

TRUMPET, FOG. An instrument of undoubted value for the prevention of marine disasters is the Austrian fog-trumpet, or *Nebelhorn*, invented by Giovanni Amand, of the Technical Institute of Trieste, which was first exhibited at the Vienna Exposition. It is capable of conveying a signal to a greater distance than any of the fog-guns or other instruments hitherto used for this purpose, having been clearly heard as far as sixteen nautical miles. It

AUSTRIAN FOG-TRUMPET.

consists of metallic reeds, vibrated formerly by means of compressed air, but worked by steam in the more recently-made instruments, connected with a long straight trumpet or augmenter, mounted on a pivot, so that the sound may be directed toward any particular point. Through the instrumentality of a finger-board, notes of different lengths and easily distinguishable can be produced; various preconcerted signals can be transmitted in night, fog, or storm; and even verbal messages may be conveyed, according to an alphabetical formula, after the method of the Morse telegraphy. Such messages sent by one of these trumpets in use in the harbor of Trieste, which stood thirty feet above the water, were easily made out at a distance of six nautical miles. The instrument may be erected directly above the boiler, or removed some distance and connected by a pipe. Our drawing represents an instrument blown by an eight-horse-power boiler under a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch, capable of sounding thirty blasts in thirty seconds, audible at a distance of fifteen nautical miles; the automatic distributing valve is operated by a small apparatus connected with the boiler. When several of these horns are employed on the same coast, they may be distinguished from each other by different combinations of the long and short notes. The trumpet could be employed on steamers, as well as in lighthouses and coast-stations, and by its aid collisions be averted, and in cases of distress signals telegraphed a considerable distance in the dark or in dusky weather.

TURKEY, an empire in Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. Reigning sovereign, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, born February 9, 1830; succeeded to the throne at the death of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul-Med-

jid, June 25, 1861. Sons of the Sultan: 1. Yussuf Izzedin Effendi, born October 9, 1857; 2. Mahmud Djemol Eddin Effendi, born November 20, 1862; 3. Mehemed Selim Effendi, born October 8, 1866; 4. Abdul-Medjid, born June 27, 1868. The heir-presumptive to the throne is Mehemed Murad Effendi, the nephew of the present Sultan.

The area and population were as follows, according to the latest estimates:

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.
1. Turkey proper in Europe	140,554	8,500,000
2. Dependencies in Europe:		
Roumania	46,710	4,500,000
Servia	16,817	1,350,000
3. Possessions in Asia	743,890	18,171,000
Tributary principality, Sissam (Samos)	213	34,141
4. Dependencies and possessions in Africa:		
Egypt	869,391	16,922,000
Vilayet of Tripoli	344,423	1,150,000
Regency of Tunis	45,710	2,000,000
Total	2,207,708	47,627,000

The area and population of Turkey in Europe were as follows in 1874:

VILAYETS.	Area.	POPULATION IN 1874.			
		Christ'ns.	Mohammedans.	Jews.	Total.
Constantinople	25,526	121,267	183,540	23,943	327,750
Adrianople		814,742	522,135	13,017	1,349,894
Danube	33,624	1,167,582	819,226	8,435	1,995,243
Salonica	19,933	585,231	429,410	13,500	1,028,141
Janina	13,860	455,601	250,649	5,000	711,250
Prissend	20,311	546,509	789,984	4,028	1,340,471
Bosnia	23,391	850,425	480,596	6,372	1,337,393
Crete	3,327	160,000	38,000	2,000	200,000
Army	.....	.....	82,539	.....	82,539
Navy	.....	.....	23,325	.....	23,325
Total	139,972	4,701,357	3,619,354	75,295	8,396,006

If we add to these figures the islands in the European waters, Thasos, Imbros, Samothrace, Lemnos, and Hagiostrati, together 582 square miles, the foreigners living in Turkey, etc., we may assume the present area of Turkey in Europe to be about 140,554 square miles, and the population about 8,500,000.

On October 7, 1875, the Sublime Porte decreed that during five years from January 1, 1876, the interest of the public debt be paid half in cash and half in five per cent. bonds. So much of the principal as would fall due during the same period should be paid in like manner. For this purpose, a law of October 20, 1875, authorized the Minister of Finance to issue, in the course of the next five years, five per cent. gold bonds to the total amount of £35,000,000, or 875,000,000 francs, in series of £7,000,000 each.

The Turkish army is composed of the regular, irregular, and auxiliary troops. According to a law of June 22, 1869, and later decrees, the reorganization of the army is to be completed in 1878. It is to consist of 700,000 men, divided into the active army (about 150,000 men), the first reserve (70,000 men), the second reserve, and the sedentary army (corresponding to the German Landsturm). The irregular troops consist of the *gensdarmes*, the Bahi-Bozuks, Spahis, Bedouins, and other volunteer corps, together about 50,000 men. The auxiliary troops are composed of contingents furnished by the provinces not yet subject to the nizam (active army) and the tributary states, and amount to about 80,000 men. The war-vessels, in 1873, consisted of 21 iron-clads 5 frigates, 5 corvettes, 6 monitors, 6 galleys, and 99 transports. The navy was manned by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marine troops.

The number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade was stated to be, in 1873, 231, of 37,760 tons, of which 9, of 3,049 tons, were steamers.

The number and tonnage of all vessels which arrived in the Turkish ports during 1872 were as follows:

CLASS.	Vessels.	Tons.
Foreign	43,200	12,728,000
Turkish	29,614	3,516,000
Coasting-vessels	178,143	1,903,000
Total	250,957	18,159,000

In 1874, 20,674 vessels, of 4,606,200 tons, arrived in the port of Constantinople. Of these, 4,185, of 2,697,700 tons, were steamers.

The total length of railroads in operation in 1875 was 1,536 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile) in Europe, and 276 kilometres in Asia. The length of telegraph-lines in 1874 was 28,038, and of the wires 46,730 kilometres. The number of offices was 393, and the number of dispatches sent and received 910,130.

The Turkish dependency of Roumania was in 1875 governed by Prince Charles I., son of the late Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Prince Charles was born April 20, 1839; elected Prince of Roumania, May 10, 1866; married November 15, 1869, to Elizabeth, Princess of Neuwied. The state ministry was at the close of 1875 composed as follows: Presidency and Interior, Catargi (appointed 1871); Finance, Cantacuzène (1871); War, Floresco (1871); Foreign Affairs, Boëresco (1873); Justice, Lahovary (1873); Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, Rosetti (1875); Public Instruction and Worship, Maioresco (1874). The Senate consists of 76 members, the Chamber of Deputies of 157 members, of whom 82 are for Wallachia, and 75 for Moldavia. Area, 46,710 square miles; population in 1875, about 4,500,000. About 85.5 per cent. of the total population belong to the Roumanian nationality, and about 92.4 per cent. to the Greek Oriental Church. In the budget of the year 1876 the revenue and expenditure were estimated at 96,217,384 francs; the public debt on January 1, 1876, amounted to 532,250,698 francs. The imports in 1874 were valued at 89,700,000 francs. In 1875 the length of the railroads in operation was 1,235 kilometres, and that of the telegraph-lines 3,819; that of wires, 6,398 kilometres.

According to the budget of 1875 the army* embraced 1,613 officers, 62,158 men, and 14,921 horses.

The present ruler of Servia, the other dependency of Turkey in Europe, Milan Obrenovitch IV., was born 1855, and succeeded to the throne by the election of the Servian National Assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovitch, June, 1868; was crowned at Belgrade, and assumed the government, August 22, 1872. He was married on October 17, 1875, to Natalie de Keshko, the daughter of a Russian nobleman. The legislative authority is exercised by the Skuptchina. The former Senate has been changed into a Council of State, which prepares the laws. The Skuptchina is composed of delegates chosen by the people, at the rate of one deputy to every 2,000 electors, and consisted in 1875 of 134 members, of whom 33 were appointed by the prince, and 101 elected by the people. According to the budget for the year 1874–'75 the revenue was 35,035,000 "tax-piasters" (1 piaster = 4 cents), and the expenditure 35,031,983 piasters. The area of Servia is 16,817 square miles; population in 1872, 1,338,505; of whom about 5,000 are Mohammedans, 1,500 Jews, 360 Protestants, 3,500 Roman Catholics, and the remainder members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The capital, Belgrade, had in 1872 a population of 26,674, exclusive of the garrison. The army, actually under arms, consists of 4,720 men, with the exception of 200 cavalry and a small artillery corps, all infantry. The strength of the reserves is 150,490 men. The imports were valued in 1872 at 32,900,000 francs; the exports at 30,900,000 francs. There were in 1875 not yet any railroads in Servia, but the construction of a road from Belgrade to Nish was begun; the aggregate length of the telegraph-lines was, in 1872, 853 miles.

OPENING OF THE BLACK SEA FROM THE BOSPORUS.

The prince of the tributary island of Samos is Constantine J. Photiades. The area of the island is 212 square miles; the population in 1874 was 34,141. In 1874 the revenue amounted to 3,343,165 piasters, and the expenditure to 3,095,320 piasters. The imports and exports are estimated at 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 piasters respectively. The commercial navy comprises 236 vessels of 4,717 tons. The movement of shipping in 1874 was 75 steamers, of 9,087 tons, and 4,803 sailing-vessels, of 41,367 tons.

The principality of Montenegro, which was formerly a tributary state of Turkey, must now be regarded as an independent state. The prince has worked steadily and unceasingly to attain this end, and he is now treated as a sovereign prince by all the foreign powers, while Montenegro has been placed in the *Almanach de Gotha*, the standard authority on such matters in Europe, under a separate head as an independent country. It has an area of 1,701 square miles, and a population of 120,000.

The most interesting part of Turkish history during the year was an insurrection that broke out in July, in the province of Herzegovina, and which gradually spread over the whole of Bosnia, and at the end of the year even threatened to involve Servia and Montenegro. The vilayet of Bosnia, of which the Herzegovina forms the southwestern part, is situated in the extreme northwest of the Turkish Empire. It

* For a fuller account of the Roumanian army, *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874.

is separated on the north from Austrian Slavonia by the Save; on the east from the principality of Servia by the rivers Drina, Uvac, and Lim; on the west from Dalmatia by a chain of Alps and the Unna; and on the south bounded by the last-named country, Montenegro, and Albania. It has an extent of 23,400 square miles, and a population of 1,357,984 inhabitants. The political division of Bosnia is into seven governments. The centres of population are Seraievo, Travnick, Bihac, Banjaluka, Svornick, Novi-Bazar, Mostar, Trebigne, and Plevelji. The people belong, in great part, to the Slavic race. A small minority is composed of Jews, Bohemians, and unnaturalized foreigners. The regular Turkish troops stationed in the country under ordinary conditions number about 9,000 men. The Servian language is the only one used, excepting among officials and soldiers. In a religious point of view the inhabitants are divided into Christians (Catholics and Orthodox Greeks) and Mohammedans. The latter—about 493,000—belong to the same race as the rest of the population. They are Servians who have embraced Islamism in order to preserve their property. These renegades, who form, under the name of *Begs*, a kind of aristocracy, possess the whole of the soil, and treat the Rayahs, or common people, who live exclusively by the cultivation of the ground, with the greatest barbarity. A very few proprietors are also to be found of Turkish origin, termed *Agas Sphaios*, whose titles of possession date back to the conquest. The Slavi of Bosnia and the Herzegovina are tall and strong; their features are swarthy, and stamped with a manly energy. The Turkish occupation, although it has been established for so long a time, has not modified the character or the habits of the inhabitants of those countries. The food of the Slavic peasantry is of the most simple description, consisting chiefly of milk products and onions; he who can provide bread made from buckwheat is counted a man in easy circumstances. The whole of the territory of the province is mountainous. The most important river of Bosnia is the Save, which forms a part of the frontier toward Austria. Some steamboats ply upon it from Sissek, in Slavonia, to near Belgrade, where it joins the Danube. The Herzegovina, forming the southwestern part of Bosnia, has an area of 6,420 square miles, and about 290,000 inhabitants, of whom 62,000 are Mohammedans.

The insurrection arose from an opposition of the people to the tax-gatherers. It extended in the beginning to five villages, the inhabitants of which left their homes and went to the mountains, after having sent their wives and children to Dalmatia. The Porte immediately sent a commission to inquire into the grievances of the people, and to redress them, if well founded. The commission, however, was unsuccessful, and the rising spread rapidly throughout the whole district between Mostar and the Austrian frontier toward Ragusa. After a skirmish, near Nevesigne, the Turkish authorities made an unsuccessful attempt to induce the Christian villages to lay down their arms. On August 16th two detachments of Turkish troops entered Mostar, while at the same time the Governor of Bosnia was ordered to dispatch troops against the insurgents.

The insurrection met at once with great sympathy in Servia and Montenegro, as the inhabitants of the Herzegovina are of the same race as those of the above countries, and large numbers of volunteers crossed over to the insurgents from these countries, and subscriptions in aid of the insurrection were opened by the Servians.

In the beginning of August the insurgents succeeded after several engagements with the Turks in surrounding Trebigne. In the middle of the month an insurrection broke out in Turkish Croatia, in the district between Kostainiza and Dubicza, along the Austrian frontier. Turkish Croatia is, like that part of Croatia which is under Austrian rule, inhabited by a people of Slavonian descent, who mostly belong to the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. The section held by Turkey forms the north part of the vilayet of Bosnia; it is small in extent, but is inhabited by a hardy, brave people, who are in sympathy with the insurgents in Herzegovina. In the mean while the great powers of Europe took a considerable interest in the insurrection. On August 19th the Russian, Austrian, and German embassadors had a protracted conference with the Grand-Vizier. They advised a suspension of hostilities, with the view of affording an opportunity for ascertaining the grievances of the insurgents, but the Porte declined to accede to this proposition. Shortly after, however, the Porte, upon the recommendation of the six great powers, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, England, and Italy, appointed Server Pasha a special commissioner to hear and redress the grievances of the insurgents. The foreign consuls at the same time were ordered to inform the insurgents that they could count on no foreign assistance.

In August 2,500 troops arrived at Klek from Constantinople, and marching into the interior effected a junction with a force that had come overland. On August 30th they arrived at Mostar without having met with any opposition.

In the latter part of August the Turks relieved Trebigne, driving the insurgents into the mountains. On September 6th the Turkish commander of Trebigne sent a detachment to Biletj, fifteen miles to the northeast. Though the detachment consisted of fully 1,200 men, commanded by Nedjib Pasha, they were lured into an ambush, and set upon with so much fury by an inferior force that several hundred were killed or captured, the rest reaching Trebigne in a very dilapidated condition. On the 11th another Turkish detachment was defeated

on the same road, losing forty mules laden with provisions. Encouraged by success, the insurgents on the 14th assailed Biletj itself, but were discomfited. Two thousand Turks, protected by earthworks, easily carried the day against 700 insurgents, who left a good many on the field before retreating. Better luck attended the operations of the insurgents on the same day at Bobr, some twenty miles northwest of Trebigne. There the Turkish earthworks were taken by storm and occupied by the insurgents, the garrison flying in every direction. In the first flush of victory the insurgents penetrated as far as Lubigne, where a store of ammunition and provisions was seized.

In the mean while the foreign consuls met at Mostar, in order to have a conference with the Turkish commissioner and the insurgent leaders. The latter, however, failed to put in an appearance. The consuls then set on a journey through the Herzegovina, in order to look up the insurgents in their strongholds, and to counsel submission to the Porte. They were, however, unsuccessful in their efforts. A manifesto was addressed to the consuls by a number of Herzegovinians who had taken refuge in Austrian territory. It enumerated their grievances against Turkey, and concluded by rejecting the mediation of the powers and demanding the complete liberation of the country from the Ottoman rule.

In the beginning of September the Sultan issued the following firman to the governor-generals of the provinces:

There is no doubt that the welfare of the country and the well-being of its inhabitants have for their general basis the security of property, life, and honor, of each one. This security can only be obtained by a good and impartial administration of justice. This was the sense of our last imperial hatti to our grand-vizier, which read as follows: As the good administration of affairs in our empire, the welfare of the country and the happiness of its inhabitants, is the object of all our care, it is our wish that an effective protection and equal justice be enjoyed by all classes of society in such a manner that the rights and the honor of all be secured. As the ministry of justice represents one of the most important departments of state, it is absolutely necessary that it proceed in conformity with our well-meaning intentions. We, therefore, order that these intentions be proclaimed and be fully executed. Our orders and our later instructions are only issued to-day, in order to confirm our above-mentioned sovereign intentions. Their execution depends on the honest and energetic efforts which must be displayed by all dignitaries, whether they are judges or administrative officers, as well as on their willingness to produce a beneficial change of affairs. All public officers, and particularly those who are intrusted with judicial functions at the courts of the Scheri, and the civil courts, either in the capital or in provinces, must particularly see to it that the trials are conducted impartially, and in accordance with the laws of the Scheri, and the other laws in general, that all our subjects without distinction may enjoy the greatest security and justice. This is our decided imperial wish. After the preceding was brought to the notice of each one of my governor-generals, our present sovereign order proceeded from our imperial divan, and at the same time that you in your position as governor-general will receive this order you will also receive a list of those acts which have been committed contrary to the laws of my empire, and with the knowledge of all the world. Upon the receipt of my imperial firman, you will hasten to bring these instructions to the knowledge of the judiciary as well as the administrative officers, and all of our minor officers, in the capital and all the districts of the vilayet, and you will see that our orders are promptly executed. It is understood that the officers will be treated according to their good or bad behavior. The Sublime Porte will take such measures as may seem necessary to keep informed on the course of public affairs. As you know that the least infringement or neglect of our imperial orders will bring on you a heavy responsibility, you must act accordingly. You will take care to bring to the notice of our Sublime Porte all those officers who act contrary to our commands.

On October 2d an imperial "iradé" was published, providing that agricultural populations, who peacefully follow their avocations, be exempted from a fourth of the recently-imposed tithes, and that they be relieved from the payment of arrears of taxes up to the financial year 1289 (1873–'74), the latter exemption not to apply to well-to-do classes who are indebted to the Treasury. The decree further enacted that communities are to be represented in an administrative council by persons chosen as enjoying their confidence, and the reasonable demands of such representatives will be received with attention. Deputations from the annual General Assemblies are authorized to come to Constantinople to submit to the Government their wishes. The Government is to decide which persons, enjoying the respect of their respective communities, shall be summoned from time to time to Constantinople. The information obtained from them will serve as a basis for reform measures. Special controllers are to be appointed to insure the legal apportionment and collection of the taxes. A system is already under consideration to guarantee a just treatment of the population by the conversion of tithes into a ground-tax. The decree announced that the gradual realization of these reforms had been decided upon.

General Ignatiev, the Russian embassador, after having paid a visit to the Czar in the Crimea, returned to Constantinople on October 27th, and immediately had an interview with the Grand-Vizier, Mahmud Pasha, during which he said: "The Czar regrets that the insurrection in the Herzegovina has not yet come to an end. He ascribes this delay to the poor actions of the tribunal recently appointed in Mostar, as well as to the low degree of security enjoyed by the insurgents who return to their allegiance. These, on the contrary, are subject to annoyances on the part of the authorities. Thus, also, the delay in the execution of the promised reform is a cause of the continuance of the insurrection. It is to be hoped that an improvement in these affairs will shortly take place; if not, he can not see the Christians of the Ottoman Empire continually exposed to persecutions, and the powers will be forced to intervene."

The Porte, at the suggestion of Russia, organized in November the southern part of the Herzegovina as a separate district, and appointed for its governor Constant Effendi, an Armenian, who, however, was decidedly unpopular among the Herzegovinians. The fighting continued with varying success during the whole of the negotiations, but upon the advent of winter it generally ceased. In the beginning of November the insurgents gained an important victory at Gatchko, where they captured a provision-train, fifty tons of ammunition, and three hundred rifles, destined for Govansko.

On December 12th the Sultan issued a firman which contained the following provisions:

All subjects of the Porte, without distinction, elect the judges, the Mohammedan as well as the non-Mohammedan members of the courts, and the members of the provincial administration councils. The lawsuits between Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans will be turned over to the civil courts. No one will be imprisoned without a trial. Bad treatment of prisoners will not be permitted.

The following measures are named to prevent the arbitrary collection of taxes: Election of the tax-collectors by the Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans, and reform in the titles of real estate. The rights of possession of all subjects shall be secured, the *gensdarmes* shall be selected from the best inhabitants of each town, *soccage* shall be abolished, and services for public works shall be kept in distinct bounds. The firman confirmed the powers of the Patriarchs, and gave to all other religious heads the right of the free exercise of their respective religions. At the same time all privileges for the founding of churches and schools were guaranteed, and all public offices opened to non-Mohammedan subjects. The amount for the exemption from military duty is adapted to the property of the inhabitants, and for non-Mohammedans shall be only one-half the amount for Mohammedans. Those unfitted for service are released from this fee. The right of holding real estate is secured to all non-Mohammedan subjects of the provinces. Testamentary provisions shall be respected. The firman furthermore provided for bringing unhindered all just complaints and wishes before the Porte. The powers of the governors and other high officials are cut down. All the provisions in the firman are for the benefit of loyal subjects only. The grand-vizier will take the necessary measures to bring these reforms into execution, while a special commission will watch over them.

On December 20th a supreme commission was appointed, consisting of all state ministers, and several Mohammedans and Christians, who were to see to the execution of the new reforms. Later two more commissions were appointed, one for commerce and agriculture, and the other for public works. Toward the close of December, Count Andrassy, the Austrian Chancellor, prepared, at the suggestion of Russia and Germany, a circular note to the great powers of Europe, which read as follows:

BUDA-PESTH, *December* 30, 1875.

Since the beginning of the troubles in the Herzegovina, the European cabinets interested in the general peace have directed their attention to the events which have threatened it.

The three courts of Austro-Hungary, Russia, and Germany, after having exchanged their views on this subject, have united their efforts in favor of peace.

This object seemed to conform to the general view in such a degree, that the other cabinets, upon being invited to take part in it through their representatives in Constantinople, hastened to unite their efforts with ours.

The great powers have agreed to use all influence at their disposal to localize and to diminish its dangers and calamities, in preventing Servia and Montenegro from taking part in the movement.

Their language has been all the more efficacious, as it has been the same, and has thus expressed the firm desire of Europe not to let the general peace be endangered by any hasty actions.

The cabinets have furthermore offered to the Turkish Government the aid of their consular agents in suppressing the outbreak. In this undertaking they have taken care to avoid all interference, and to respect the dignity, the rights, and the authority of the sovereign.

The delegates could not act as an investigating committee, nor could they make themselves the advocates of the wishes of the insurgent population. Their mission was to take from the latter all illusions of foreign assistance, and to exhort them to disperse, after having declared their wishes and their griefs. The powers only reserved the right to press those demands of the insurgents with the Turkish Government which would be found legitimate. This conciliating action of the cabinets proved sufficiently the friendly intention which had prompted the offer of their good offices. It showed that the interests of Europe, the Porte, and the insurgents, were identical, to put an end to a bloody and destructive war, and to prevent its return by serious reforms and effective improvements, which would reconcile the best interests of the country with the legitimate demands of the authorities. This is in a few words the action taken by the powers since the outbreak of the insurrection.

The cabinets have been guided up to the present time by the desire to avoid, above all, everything that might be interpreted as a premature intervention of Europe.

In accordance with these ideas, the cabinets have restricted themselves to counsel the Government of the Sultan not to confine itself to military measures only, but to make it an object to combat the evil by moral means which are destined to prevent future disorders.

In acting thus, the cabinets had the intention of giving to the Sublime Porte that moral assistance which it needed, and on the other hand to give it time to pacify the insurgent provinces, hoping that thus all danger of future complications would be avoided. Unfortunately, their hopes were not fulfilled. On the one hand the reforms published by the Porte do not seem to have had in view the pacification of the population of the insurgent provinces, nor do they seem to suffice for this object. On the other hand, the Turkish arms have not succeeded in putting an end to the insurrection.

Under these circumstances we believe the moment to have come for the powers to agree on a common policy, by which they can prevent the insurrection from endangering the peace of Europe, through its further continuance.

We have applauded, the same as the other governments, the well-meaning intentions which have inspired the recent manifestoes of the Sultan. The iradé of October 2d, and the firman of December 12th, contain a series of principles destined to introduce reforms in the organization of the Ottoman Empire.

There is reason to believe that if these principles are embodied in wise legislative acts; if, above all, their execution is guided by the same enlightened views which dictated them, they will produce real improvements in the administration of Turkey.

At the same time we cannot be blind to the fact

that the reforms announced would not be able of themselves to stop for a moment the shedding of blood in the Herzegovina and Bosnia, nor to form a solid foundation for the future peace of these parts of the Ottoman Empire.

If, indeed, we examine the contents of the iradé of October 2d, we cannot but recognize that the Sublime Porte has paid more attention to general principles, which in a precise form will be able to serve as a basis for the administration of the empire, than to the pacification of the provinces at present in rebellion.

It is the interest of the Ottoman Government that the pacification be secured before everything else, because, as long as it is not secured, it will be impossible to put those same principles into operation which the Sublime Porte has proclaimed.

On the other hand, the state of anarchy which is devastating the northwestern provinces of Turkey does not only present difficulties for the Sublime Porte, but it also contains great dangers for the general peace; and the different European states cannot look on indifferently and see a state of affairs repeating itself, and growing worse, which already weighs heavily on commerce and industry, and which, destroying more and more every day the confidence of the public in the preservation of peace, tends to compromise graver and more important interests.

We also believe to fulfill an imperative duty in calling the serious attention of the guaranteeing powers to the necessity of recommending to the Sublime Porte to complete its action by such measures which appear indispensable to establish order and quiet in the provinces disturbed at this moment by civil war.

As a result of an exchange of ideas which has taken place between us and the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin, it has been recognized that these measures must be sought for in a double direction; in the first place in a moral, and secondly in a material way.

Indeed, the material state of the Christian inhabitants of Bosnia and the Herzegovina depends chiefly on their social and moral position.

In examining the fundamental causes of the peculiar position which the Herzegovina and Bosnia have occupied during several years, the feeling of enmity and mistrust prevailing between the Christians and Mohammedans is directly patent to all. It is this disposition which has rendered it impossible to our delegates to convince the Christian inhabitants that the Turkish authorities were actuated by the sincere desire to redress their griefs. There is probably no other part of European Turkey where the antagonism between the Cross and the Crescent takes such a distinct form. This fanatical hate and mistrust must be attributed to the neighborhood of peoples of the same race, enjoying that religious liberty of which the Christians of Bosnia and the Herzegovina find themselves deprived. The incessant comparison causes them to have the idea of being subjected to the yoke of an actual servitude, that the name of Rayah seems to place them morally in a position inferior to that of their neighbors; and that, in a word, they feel themselves as slaves.

More than once has Europe had to occupy itself with their complaints and the means for their redress. The hatti-houmayoun of 1856 is one of the fruits of the solicitude of the powers. But even by the terms of this act the liberty of worship is still limited by clauses which, particularly in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, are enforced with a severity which each year brings about fresh conflicts. The construction of edifices consecrated to religious worship and to instruction, the use of bells, the formation of religious associations, etc., are still subjected to such difficulties in these provinces as appear to the Christians as so many remembrances of the war of conquest, which let the Mussulmans appear in their eyes as enemies of their faith, and confirm them in the belief that they live under a yoke which it is their privilege and duty to throw off.

The last firman touches this point, even as it had been done by the hatti-sheriff of 1839, the hatti-houmayoun of 1856, and other acts of the Sublime Porte. It confirms the powers of the Patriarchs and other spiritual chiefs with which they are invested for the affairs of other respective communities, and for the free exercise of their worship, but at the same time designates the rights and powers as limits. It also promises facilities for building churches and schools, a promise which has been more than once laid down in official acts, but which cannot aid the process of tranquilizing, as its realization depends upon the provincial authorities, who, obeying the local pressure, cannot put it into execution, unless the principle has been distinctly enunciated.

The firman, therefore, which has just been promulgated, does not pass beyond any point not granted in the hatti-houmayoun, which, as I have stated, surrounds the religious liberty with restrictions, which, in the course of the last years, have provoked numerous conflicts. Restricted as they are, the concessions which it makes have never sufficed to satisfy the Christians. This will be all the less the case at the present time, after the events which have drenched the country with blood and which only embitter the contest which separates the two religions. The insurrection once suppressed, the Mohammedan element, considering itself as victor, will without doubt seek to avenge itself on the Christians for the losses which so violent a war caused them. A state of affairs which makes the coexistence of two peoples who have just emerged from so bitter a conflict possible can only be assured by placing the Christian religion on an equal footing with the Islam, and by publicly recognizing and respecting, and not only tolerating it, as is the case at present. It is for this reason that the guaranteeing powers ought in our opinion not only to demand of the Porte, but obtain of it as the first and principal concession, a full and entire religious liberty.

Equality before the law is a principle explicitly proclaimed by the hatti-houmayoun, and secured by legislation. It is without doubt for this reason that the recent acts of the Sultan have omitted to mention it.

But this principle, although legal, is not generally applied throughout the empire. In fact, the testimony of Christians against Mohammedans is received by the tribunals of Constantinople, and for the most part in the other large cities. But in some distant provinces, as in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, the judges refuse to recognize its validity. It would, therefore, be necessary to take such measures that in future the Christians will not have to fear a denial of justice.

Another point which calls for an urgent remedy is the farming out of the contributions. Even the hatti-sheriff of 1839, in speaking of this system, expressed itself in the following terms: "An evil habit still exists, which can only have disastrous consequences, that of the venal concessions, designated by the name of *iltizam*. In this system the civil and financial administration is handed over to a single man, that is to say, sometimes to the iron hand of the most violent passions and the most exacting cupidity."

And the hatti-houmayoun says as follows: "The most energetic and the promptest means will be advised in the collection of the taxes, especially of the tithes. The system of the direct collection shall be introduced successively, and as soon as possible, in the place of the farming-out system in all the branches of the Government."

In spite of these formal declarations, the farming-out system still exists in all its extent.

To-day the Porte brings reforms in view in this direction, without, however, saying anything definite. The firman of December 12th again desig-

nates the present system of collecting the taxes as irregular. It ordains that a mode of equalizing the taxes be sought for. It also prescribes that measures be taken "to abolish the arbitrariness in the collection of the tithes by means of the farmers," but it does not abolish the farming-out system.

If, therefore, an important and unceasing source of support of the insurrection is to be removed, one of the points which are to be demanded of the Porte is that it give a clear and decided declaration that the system of farming out the taxes be abolished for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, not only of right but in fact, and that this measure be applied immediately.

One of the causes which tend to increase materially the heavy load of taxes in Bosnia and the Herzegovina is that the inhabitants believe themselves to be financially robbed for the benefit of the central Government. They believe that the taxes are not used for the benefit of the province itself, but that the total sum gathered is immediately sent to Constantinople to be used for the central Government.

It would, therefore, be necessary to morally ease the burden of taxes which the province has to bear, by appropriating, without prejudice to the amount necessary for the expenses of the empire, a part of the taxes raised by the province for purposes which would promote its own interests.

For this purpose it would be necessary for the Porte to declare that the revenue derived from the indirect taxes be appropriated, as heretofore, for the empire, but that the funds raised by direct taxation should remain in the province, and should be exclusively applied in its interests to develop its resources and promote its welfare.

The execution of this disposition should be placed under the control of the elective commission of which mention will be made further on.

The sad condition of the Christians in Bosnia and the Herzegovina is caused chiefly by the relations existing between the land-owners and the rural population. The agrarian difficulties are always of a peculiarly bitter character in countries where the land-owners differ in religion or nationality from the mass of the peasants. There are only too many examples of contests which have arisen from such causes.

In the provinces with which we occupy ourselves almost all of the real estate which does not belong to the state or to the mosques is in the hands of Mohammedans, while the agricultural portion of the population is composed of Christians of the two rites. The agrarian question is, therefore, complicated by religious antagonism.

After the suppression of the first insurrection of the Begs of Bosnia in 1851, serfdom was abolished, but, as it often happens in a case like this, this measure, instead of alleviating the condition of the peasants, only aggravated it. They are no longer treated by the former with the same consideration as formerly. To-day we see nothing but two antagonistic interests and religions.

From the moment that the abolition of the feudal system transformed the former serfs into farmers, the excesses of the proprietors have caused numerous partial and general revolts. When a movement of this kind broke out in Bosnia, in 1858, the Porte found itself compelled to occupy itself with the difficulties which had given rise to this movement. Delegates from both parties were called to Constantinople, and, after long conferences, in which the official intervention of the embassador of his Majesty the Emperor and King took part, a firman of the Sultan was obtained, whose provisions seemed to conciliate the interests of the agriculturists. This firman, however, was never put in operation.

It would be in place to examine whether some of the provisions of this document could not serve even at the present time as the basis for an equitable arrangement apt to improve the conditon of the rural population, or whether it would be advisable to let the public Treasury interfere to facilitate the execution of the measures necessary for this purpose, just as it was done some twenty years ago in Bulgaria, where the ground-rents were relieved by the emission of public rents called *sahims*. We know that the task is difficult, and that its accomplishment cannot be the work of a day; but we believe it to be important to work for the improvement of the condition of the rural population in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and to close thus one of the most glaring wounds of the social state of these provinces. It would not seem impossible to us to find a combination which would permit the peasants to acquire gradually and on easy terms parts of uncultivated land which the state would put up at sale. If they would then still further desire to cultivate, as farmers, the properties of their Mohammedan compatriots, they would themselves in time possess a small property, which would secure for them a certain independence, and would protect them against exactions.

If we remember how little belief in the promises of the Sublime Porte is met with among the Christian population, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the promulgated reforms would only then inspire the necessary confidence if a certain guarantee would be given that the reforms would be seriously applied. If their execution would be simply intrusted to the government of the province, we could not overcome the mistrust of which I speak. It would, therefore, be in place to establish a commission of the nobles of the country, composed half-and-half of Mohammedans and Christians, and elected by the inhabitants of the province according to a method to be determined upon by the Sublime Porte.

I have thus exposed the points the application of which it would be necessary to obtain before we could entertain any well-founded hopes of pacification.

These points are as follows:

Full and complete religious liberty.

The abolition of farming out the revenues.

A law which would guarantee that the product of the direct contributions of Bosnia and the Herzegovina be employed in the interest of the province itself under the control of boards constituted in the sense of the firman of December 15th.

The creation of a special commission, composed in equal numbers of Mohammedans and Christians, to control the execution of the reforms proposed by the powers, as well as those contained in the iradé of October 2d, and the firman of December 12th.

And, lastly, the improvement of the agrarian condition of the rural population.

The first points should be realized immediately by the Sublime Porte, and the fifth one gradually and as soon as possible.

If, independently of these conditions, which seem to us the most essential, Bosnia and the Herzegovina were to obtain the following reforms contained in the last firman: a provincial council and tribunals freely elected by the people, irremovable judges, personal liberty, dispensation of justice by laymen, guarantee against abuse, the reorganization of the police, whose action has caused so many complaints, the cessation of the abuses caused by the rendering of works for public use, a just reduction of the tax for the exemption from military service, guarantees to be given to the rights of property—if all these reforms, concerning which we ask for the opinion of the Porte, were applied to the insurgent provinces, which, judging by the text of the firman, do not seem to be benefited by them at present, we might hope to see peace return to these desolated countries.

I am coming to the end. The indefinite promises of the iradé of October 2d, and of the firman of December 12th, could only raise hopes without satisfying them. On the other hand, it is to be noticed that the Turkish arms have not succeeded in put-

ting an end to the insurrection. The winter has suspended all action, the spring will see it reopen. The conviction that with the coming of spring new elements will reënforce the revolt, that Bulgaria and Candia will increase the movement, is general among the Christians. But, however that may be, it is to be foreseen that the Governments of Servia and Montenegro, which up to the present time have, not without considerable trouble, kept aloof from the insurrection, will be unable to resist the current, and even now, under the influence of events and the public opinion of their country, they seem to familiarize themselves with the idea to take part in the war at the melting of the snow.

In view of this situation, the task of the powers, who wish to avoid further complications in the interests of the general peace, becomes quite difficult. Austro-Hungary and the other two imperial courts, in the course of a confidential exchange of ideas, have come to the conclusion that if they were to restrict themselves to waiting for the result of the principles proclaimed in the last firman, principles which according to the intention of the Porte are not to be applied immediately to the countries in revolt, a quite different result would be obtained than was intended; that, on the contrary, the revolt would gain considerably in extent toward the end of the winter. The three cabinets, therefore, believe that the only chance to avoid new complications is to be found in a manifestation emanating from the powers, stating it to be their firm resolution to check the movement which threatens to overrun the whole East.

This end, however, could not be gained by the sole means of an injunction to the Governments of the principalities and the Christian subjects of the Sultan. In order that this action, very difficult in itself, may have a chance of success, it is absolutely necessary that the powers can appeal to clear, indisputable, and practical reforms, such as are particularly appropriate to improve the condition of the Herzegovina and Bosnia; in a word, that their action can found itself on facts, and not on programmes. It is only in this way that the powers will be able to emphasize their pacific counsels.

There is another difficulty, and it is the largest, which must be overcome at all hazards. This difficulty is the profound mistrust with which all promises of the Porte are met by the Christians. One of the principal causes of this mistrust will be found in the fact that more than one measure advanced in the last proclamations of the Sultan has already been proclaimed in the former hatti-sheriffs, without improving the condition of the Christians in the least.

The cabinets also believe it absolutely necessary that the Government of the Sultan, by means of an official commission, confirm its intentions with regard to the whole empire as laid down in the iradé of October 2d, and in the firman of December 12th, and that it notify the powers at the same time of its acceptance of the points above mentioned, which have for their special object the pacification of the insurgent provinces.

Without doubt the Christians in this way would not obtain the form of a guarantee which they seem to demand at this moment, but they would find a relative security in the fact itself that the reforms are recognized as indispensable by the powers, and that the Porte would be toward Europe under the obligation of putting them into execution.

This is the firm conviction gained from the former exchange of ideas between the cabinets of Austro-Hungary, of Russia, and of Germany.

Your Excellency is charged to bring this point to the knowledge of . . . ., and to obtain his assistance in the work of peace, to the success of which all our efforts are directed.

If, as I hope, the views of the Government of . . . . meet ours, we would propose to it, out of regard for the dignity and the independence of the Porte, not to address to it our counsels in a collective note, but simply to instruct our representatives in Constantinople to act conjointly and in an identical manner with the Government of the Sultan in the sense which we have developed.

You will please read this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and leave a copy with him; and I would also be obliged to you if you would let me know, as soon as possible, what impression it made upon his Excellency. Receive, etc.

On April 25th Hussein Avni Pasha was succeeded by Essad Pasha as Grand-Vizier, and was then appointed Governor-General of Aïdin. On June 15th another change in the ministry took place. Arifi Pasha, the Minister of Education, was appointed Minister of Justice, and Dshevded Pasha, the Governor-General of Albania, was appointed to the position made vacant by him. In the latter part of August Mahmud Pasha was appointed Grand-Vizier, Essad Pasha Minister of Public Works, and Server Pasha President of the Council of State.

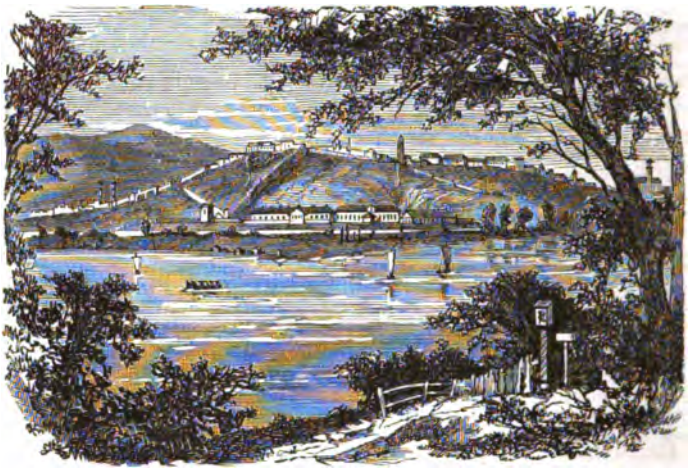
On September 30th a convention was signed with Austria, providing for the connection of the railroads of the two countries. According to this agreement the work to finish the Belovar & Sofia Railroad was to be begun on March 31, 1876, and the whole Belovar, Sofia & Nissa road was to be finished in four years. The Austro-Hungarian Government must, on the other hand, begin and finish, during the same periods of time, the connection of the Hungarian railroads with Belgrade.

The dispute with Montenegro, in regard to the murders of Podgoricza, was finally settled by a firman of the Sultan, of April 10th, ordering the Governor of Scutari to execute the murderers under sentence of death. Considerable excitement was produced in Montenegro, in the latter part of the year, in consequence of the insurrection in Bosnia. Numerous warlike rumors were sent abroad, but the number of Montenegrins who joined the insurgents was very small.

A new ministry was formed in Servia, in January, under the leadership of Danilo Stefanovitch. The new ministry proclaimed as its policy in foreign affairs "a loyal peace policy." As the Skuptchina had a large radical majority, there were some stormy sessions. In March a motion was made that the prince may name, conjointly with the Skuptchina, his successor, but, in case he should die without having named a successor, the new prince should be elected by the people. The family of Karageorgivitch was, however, to be excluded from the succession. Before any action was taken on this motion, forty-four Radicals left the hall, in great disorder, on March 24th, thus breaking the quorum. On the following day the Skuptchina was declared closed by a decree from the prince.

The elections for the new Chamber were held in August, and resulted in a complete victory for the Radicals. In the same month Prince Milan addressed a note to the European powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, complaining that he had not been informed of their intentions regarding the insurrection which was

extending into Servia, and which seemed to threaten to assume proportions which might render its suppression impossible. The Skuptchina met on August 28th. A new coalition ministry was formed by Ristic. Prince Milan, in formally opening the Skuptchina on September 9th, referred, in indefinite language, to the troubles in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He said he relied on his people's support in the serious task imposed by the grave crisis. Shortly after the Servian ministry issued a circular to the chiefs of the several districts, saying: "We are living on the best terms with the Porte. We, therefore, order that you prevent this good understanding from being disturbed either by permitting volunteers to join the insurgents, or by the export of arms, ammunition, or provisions." On account, however, of the threatening concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier, the Servian Government ordered the mobilization of six frontier brigades, aggregating 24,000 men. Each soldier was supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition, and special precautions were to be taken during the night.



BELGRADE.

The address of the Skuptchina, in reply to the speech from the throne, was published on September 23d. All means necessary to protect the liberty of the people and the security of the country were placed at the disposal of Prince Milan. On October 4th the ministry resigned, and a new one, under Kaljevic, was formed. The new ministry was decidedly in favor of peace, and although the Skuptchina had a large majority in favor of war, it finally acceded to the decided wishes of the prince, who, in obedience to the pressure exercised by Austria and Russia, exerted himself to his utmost to preserve the peace. On October 29th Prince Milan adjourned the sittings of the Skuptchina one month at the request of its members. On November 12th the Servian troops were withdrawn from the frontier, as those of the Turks had been withdrawn a few days previously. The Skuptchina reassembled on November 30th.

The Roumanian Chambers were closed on March 28th by Prince Charles, by a speech in which he called attention to the general respect in which the principality was held in Europe, as other powers desired to form treaties with it, a sentiment which was warmly applauded.

The elections for the new Chambers took place on May 4th, in which the Liberal party were badly defeated.

The regular session of the Chambers was opened on November 27th, by Prince Charles in person. In the speech from the throne he called particular attention to the prosperous state of the country, and closed with the words, "We could only follow with the most vivid attention the events going on on the other side of the Danube. By means of our favorable position we were able to continue the course of peaceful reorganization, which meets the real necessities of the nation."

The famine in Asia Minor continued during the early part of the year, and was followed in March by destructive floods. The valleys of the Meander and Hermus, the great agricultural districts of Smyrna, were inundated for over a month, to the complete suspension of all farming operations, and to the destruction of a great deal of valuable property.

In March, the city of Beyrout, in Syria, was the scene of an anti-Christian riot. A great number of Mohammedans, of both sexes and of all ages, armed with knives, sticks, and stones, assembled in a suburb and assaulted every Christian they met, breaking the windows of the houses they passed. As all the Christian men of that part (chiefly the laboring-classes) were either at work or attending the Lent services in churches, the women and children were unprotected, and shut themselves up in their houses. At length a body

of police came up, who, being eventually reenforced by a number of horse and foot soldiers, succeeded in clearing the streets. The person in command, finding the country roads filled with Mohammedans, stationed soldiers at short distances to prevent any further outbreak. Twelve Christians were found to have been badly injured, but a great number must have been seriously maltreated before they could find shelter. Six Christians and five Mohammedans were arrested, but, as there was no charge against the former, they were released. About a week prior to the first attack, the English consul at Damascus met several Mohammedans, one of whom, though it was broad day, drew a dagger and attempted to stab him. The consul drew a small pistol and presented it at his assailants. Taking advantage of their momentary fright, he succeeded in escaping.

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UECHTRITZ, Friedrich von, a German poet, born in 1800; died September 15, 1875. He studied law in Leipsic, held various offices in Treves and Düsseldorf, and in 1858 left the service of the Government. His first large work was the drama "Chrysostomus" (1822), which was followed by two tragedies in 1823. His tragedy "Alexander und Darius" (1827), however, was the first one to be produced successfully in Berlin. He also published the tragedy "Rosamunde" (1833), the dramatic poem "Die Babylonier in Jerusalem" (1836), a collection of poems under the title of "Der Ehrenspiegel des deutschen Volkes und vermischte Gedichte" (1842), and the novels "Albrecht Holm" (7 vols., 1852–'53), "Der Bruder der Braut" (3 vols., 1860), and "Eleazar" (3 vols., 1867).

UNITARIANS. *The Year-Book of the Unitarian Congregational Churches* for 1876 gives lists of 362 churches and 400 ministers. Of the churches 215 are set down as having pastors, and 147 as without pastors. Of the ministers 218 are designated as settled, and 182 as unsettled.

According to the English *Unitarian Pocket-Almanac* for 1876, there are in England 348 Unitarian ministers, of whom 279 are settled; 69 ministers are classed as "not settled, superannuated, or engaged in other occupations."

The fiftieth anniversary of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was held in London, in May. The following delegates from other countries were present: The Rev. George W. Briggs, D.D., and the Hon. G. E. Baker, of the United States; Pasteur Dide, of France; Dr. Carl Manchot, of Germany; Prof. Kuenen, of Holland; Dr. Gyertyai and the Hon. Alexis Jokab, of Hungary. The exercises consisted chiefly of addresses and social meetings. An effort had been begun the year before to raise £10,000 as a jubilee-fund. The sum had been nearly obtained, and it was now proposed to increase it to £20,000.

The Dutch Protestant Association met in Rotterdam, in October. Prof. C. P. Thiele, of the Remonstrant Divinity School at Leyden, presided. Delegates were present from the Remonstrant and Walloon, the Lutheran, and Reformed Churches. The report of the Executive Committee showed that the Association had 2,500 members. It had established Sunday-schools, instituted lectures, published books and tracts, and held public meetings in the principal cities of Holland. At the public conference addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Spaeth, of Oldenburg, for the German Protestant Association; the Rev. Philip Henry Wicksteed, of London, for the British and Foreign Unitarian Association; and by Mr. John Fretwell, Jr., in behalf of the American Unitarian Association.

The ninth German Protestant Conference was held at Breslau, in September. The meeting was devoted chiefly to the discussion of questions relating to the general religious condition of the country and the work of the Association. Visiting delegates were present from Switzerland, Holland, and England; and Mr. John Fretwell, Jr., of England, spoke of his travels among the Unitarian and other Liberal Christian societies in the United States.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST. The twenty-second annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the United Brethren in Christ was held at Dayton, Ohio, beginning May 13th. Bishop D. Edwards presided. The total receipts for the year, including the balance in the treasury at the beginning, were reported to have been $21,228.85; the expenditures had been $27,758.08, showing an excess of $6,529.23 above the receipts. Besides the general receipts of the society, the sum of $23,732.62 had been contributed to branch treasuries, and $50,320.49 had been paid in salaries by the Missionary Society, making a grand total of income to the missions of the Church of $95,271.96. A permanent fund was reported, amounting to $44,658.12. The report of the Church Erection Society showed its receipts for the year to have been $2,941.38, its expenditures $2,880, and its total assets to be $10,470,38. The missionaries in Germany had labored all they were permitted to do by the authorities. One of them, the Rev. Mr. Bischoff, had been fined for preaching, and, refusing to pay the fines, had appealed to the King of Bavaria. The result of the appeal had not been ascertained. The board decided that, in case the efforts to secure the permission of the King to organize a church in Bavaria should prove unsuccessful, Mr. Bischoff should join

the mission in Saxony, or open a work in some other part of Germany, contiguous to the present mission, as might be directed by the Executive Committee. A favorable report was made of the condition of the missions in Africa, at Shengay and Bomphetook, in the Shesbro country. One of the most powerful chiefs in this district had been converted.

Reports were received concerning the domestic missions in the Virginia Valley, Philadelphia (German), Toledo, O. (German), Tennessee, Missouri, Dakota, Wisconsin, the Fox River District, in Northwestern Illinois, Kentucky, the Parkersburg (Va.) Mission Conference, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, California, Oregon, and the Walla Walla District. The larger part of the mission funds of the Church had been expended in the home-field. The Walla Walla Conference had been disturbed by a strange fanaticism, in consequence of which it had been dissolved, and constituted a mission district under the control of the board.

The statistics of churches, members, and ministers, were reported at the close of the year 1875 as follows:

CONFERENCES.	Organized Churches.	Number of Members.	Number of Ministers.
Alleghany	159	6,105	51
Auglaize	168	5,447	57
Central Illinois	68	2,698	40
California	16	277	17
Colorado	12	215	9
Dakota	28	384	10
East Pennsylvania	77	4,379	54
East German	88	3,611	43
East Des Moines *	78	1,973	40
Erie	114	2,448	61
Fox River *	33	588	15
Illinois	102	3,328	51
Iowa	108	2,432	80
Indiana	156	6,490	65
Kansas	125	2,511	65
Lower Wabash *	138	5,457	76
Miami	80	5,287	55
Muskingum	70	3,490	45
Minnesota *	25	663	14
Missouri	100	2,140	52
Michigan	143	2,898	60
North Ohio	118	4,019	58
Oregon	33	778	18
Ohio German	48	1,557	29
Ontario	37	1,106	17
Osage	132	1,887	40
Nebraska	110	1,400	39
Pennsylvania	155	7,031	65
Parkersburg	198	6,277	49
Rock River *	75	2,018	50
Scioto	208	9,262	85
Sandusky	192	7,472	98
St. Joseph	133	5,498	80
Southern Illinois	20	723	7
Tennessee	25	652	9
Upper Wabash	123	4,624	68
Virginia	152	6,123	58
West Des Moines *	85	1,932	40
White River	113	5,312	77
Western Reserve	102	3,639	67
Wisconsin *	71	1,786	34
Walla Walla	4	174	6
Germany	3	150	3
Totals for 1875	4,010	136,076	1,967
Totals for 1874	3,959	131,859	1,886
Increase	51	4,217	81

* Statistics of 1874.

The contributions for religious purposes amounted to $783,304; the most important items being $335,215 for ministerial salaries, $38,925 for missions, $290,000 for church building and expenses, and $46,935 centennial contributions. The number of Sabbath-schools is 2,718, and the number of children, officers, and teachers, 160,931. The Church, in 1875, had four bishops, and the general publishing-house, at Dayton, Ohio, issued four periodicals in the English and two in the German language. The aggregate circulation of the periodicals was, on July 1, 1874, 181,500 copies. The educational institutions of the Church are Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio; Hartsville University, Hartsville, Ind.; Westfield College, Westfield, Ill.; Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.; Lane University, Lecompton, Kan.; Western College, Western, Iowa; Philomath College, Philomath, Oregon; Green Hill Seminary, Poolsville, Ind.; Roanoke Seminary, Roanoke, Ind.; and the Union Theological Seminary.

A "*Woman's Missionary Association* of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ" was organized at a convention called for that purpose, which met in Dayton, Ohio, October 21st.

UNITED STATES. Several resignations of important officers of the Federal Government at Washington took place during the year 1875. On April 22d George H. Williams, the Attorney-General, tendered his resignation, which was subsequently accepted by the President. His successor was Edwards Pierrepont, who accepted on April 26th. He was born in New Haven, Conn., on March 4, 1817, entered Yale College in 1833, and four years after graduated, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar. Leaving the East, he settled at Columbus, Ohio. In 1846 Mr. Pierrepont left Ohio and took up his residence in New York. He immediately began the practice of his profession in that city, and soon attained high rank at the bar and a large and lucrative practice. In 1857 he was elected as Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief-Justice Oakley. He remained upon the bench until 1860, when he resigned and resumed practice at the bar. In 1867 he was elected by the Democracy of New York City a member of the State Constitutional Convention, in the proceedings of which he took a prominent part. In the same year, notwithstanding his affiliations with the Democratic party, he accepted the position tendered him by the Attorney-General and Secretary of State to conduct the prosecution against John H. Surratt, when the latter was placed on trial for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. Although he did not indorse the course of President Johnson fully, he sided with him on the question of reconstruction. He continued to act with the Democratic party until 1868, and was a member of the State Convention of that year which nominated John T. Hoffman for Governor. But the nomination

of ex-Governor Seymour for President by the Democracy did not meet his approval, and shortly after that event took place he came out in support of General Grant, defining his position and explaining the motives which actuated his course, at the same time subscribing the sum of $12,000 toward defraying the election expenses. This course severed Mr. Pierrepont's connection with the Democratic party, and he has since acted invariably with the Republicans, although always regarded as having conservative leanings. On April 2, 1869, just before the inauguration of General Grant as President, he was appointed United States District Attorney for New York City, a position which he held until July, 1870, when he was succeeded by Noah Davis, Jr.

On July 5th Columbus Delano, the Secretary of the Interior, tendered his resignation to the President. It was accepted on September 22d, and Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, appointed his successor. Mr. Chandler had been for many years a member of the United States Senate from the State of Michigan.

Francis E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States since 1861, tendered his resignation in March, and this office was filled by the appointment of John C. New, Cashier of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.

J. W. Douglass, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, tendered his resignation in April, and Daniel D. Pratt, ex-Senator from Indiana, was appointed to the vacant office. Mr. Pratt was born at Palermo, Maine, October 26, 1813. He graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1831. In 1832 he emigrated to Indiana. During the next two years he was an assistant in the office of the Secretary of State at Indianapolis, and in the mean time studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1836 Mr. Pratt settled in Logansport, Ind., which has continued to be his home. In 1847 he became the Whig candidate for Congress, but sustained a defeat. In the following year he was district elector on the Whig electoral ticket. In 1851 and 1853 he was a member of the Lower House of the Legislature; in 1856, Republican candidate for elector; in 1860, delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Convention. In 1868 he was elected a representative in the Forty-first Congress, but before taking his seat he was elected, in January, 1869, to the United States Senate, as successor to Thomas A. Hendricks. His term expired on March 4, 1874.

The death of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, the Vice-President of the United States, brought forward Thomas W. Ferry, a Senator from Michigan, as acting Vice-President. Mr. Ferry was born at Mackinaw, Mich., on June 1, 1827. He received only a common-school education and has occupied a seat in both the House and Senate of his State. He was a member of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, and was elected to the Forty-second, but did not take his seat, having subsequently been elected to the Senate in place of Jacob M. Howard. His term of service expires March 3, 1877. He took his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1871, and was chosen President, *pro tempore*, on March 9 and 19, 1875, and again on December 20, 1875.

The political affairs of the country were unusually quiet during the year. The following letter from President Grant to General Henry White, President of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, attracted considerable attention as an expression of the views of the President relative to a third term in the presidential office:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 29, 1875.

DEAR SIR: A short time subsequent to the presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party, and particularly to the Administration, started the cry of "Cæsarism" and "The third term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject.

I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met.

But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak. In the first place, I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life-position, one created by Congress expressly for me for supposed services rendered to the republic.

The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice.

Without seeking the office for the "second term," the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making the nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following.

But it must be remembered that all the sacrifices except that of comfort had been made in accepting the "first term." Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious performance of my duties to the best of my understanding—though I admit, in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism—that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now, for the "third term." I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties

can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President.

Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, etc. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself, is preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election or even a nomination.

To recapitulate. I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the convention, over which you presided, for the harmony which prevailed, and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which, I hope, may be triumphantly elected. With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

To General HARRY WHITE, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

In September a reunion of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee took place at Des Moines, Iowa. On the evening of September 29th, at the Opera-House, an address of welcome and an oration were delivered. Eulogies were pronounced, and speeches made by Generals Sherman, Davis, Force, Meyers, and others. President Grant, being present on this occasion, spoke as follows:

COMRADES: It always affords me much gratification to meet my comrades in arms of ten and fourteen years ago, and to tell over again from memory the trials and hardships of those days, of hardships imposed for the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. We believed then, and we believe now, that we have a government worth fighting for, and if need be dying for. How many of our comrades paid the latter price for our preserved Union! Let their heroism and sacrifice be ever green in our memory. Let not the result of their sacrifices be destroyed. The Union and the free institutions for which they died should be held more dear for their sacrifices. We will not deny to any of those who fought against us any privilege under the Government which we claim for ourselves. On the contrary, we welcome all such who come forward in good faith to help build up the waste places, and to perpetuate our institutions against all enemies, as brothers in full interest with us in a common heritage; but we are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war.

It is to be hoped that like trials will never again befall our country. In this sentiment no class of people can more heartily join than the soldier who submitted to the dangers, trials, and hardships of the camp and the battle-field, on whichever side he fought. No class of people are more interested in guarding against a recurrence of those days. Let us, then, begin by guarding against every enemy threatening the prosperity of free republican institutions. I do not bring into this assemblage politics, certainly not partisan politics; but it is a fair subject for the soldiers, in their deliberations, to consider what may be necessary to secure the prize for which they battled. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign, and the official the servant; where no power is exercised, except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign, the people, should foster intelligence, that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free nation. If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's; but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition, and ignorance, on the other.

Now, the centennial year of our national existence, I believe, is a good time to begin the work of strengthening the foundations of the structure commenced by our patriotic forefathers one hundred years ago at Lexington. Let us all labor to aid all needful guarantees for the security of free thought, free speech, a free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and of equal rights and privileges to all men irrespective of nationality, color, or religion. Encourage free schools, and resolve that not one dollar appropriated for their support shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian schools. Resolve that neither the State nor nation, nor both combined, shall support institutions of learning other than those sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education, unmixed with sectarian, pagan, or atheistical dogmas. Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church, and the private school, supported entirely by private contributions. Keep the Church and the state forever separate. With these safeguards, I believe the battles which created the Army of the Tennessee will not have been fought in vain.

Subsequently, about January 4, 1876, the statement was made that the President had explained the free-school portion of the above speech in a letter to a professor of the Iowa University, in which he said:

What I said at Des Moines was hastily noted down in pencil. I may have expressed my views imperfectly. I have not the manuscript before me, as I gave it to the secretary of the society. My idea of what I said is this:

Resolved, That the State or nation, or both combined, shall furnish to every child growing up in the land the means of acquiring a good common-school education. Such is my idea, and such I intended to have said. I feel no hostility to free education going as high as the State or national Government feels able to provide, protecting, however, every child in the privilege of a common-school education, before public means are appropriated to a higher education for the few.

Some circumstances, existing at the time, gave to this speech of the President an unusual and perhaps an undeserved force. Had he not been President, and had he not been charged by the opposition with a determined purpose to secure a third term, these remarks by him might have escaped attention. There had likewise existed during the year a more warm and excited discussion of the so-called "school question" than usual. This question consists of the claim on the part of Roman Catholics to be exempt from taxation for the support of public schools, on the ground that they cannot conscientiously send their children to these schools. This conscientiousness is based on the conviction on their part that at these schools no religious instruction is given to children, or such instruction is given as is hostile to the Catholic principles and perversive of the Catholic faith.

Accordingly, when the President's speech appeared, he was renewedly charged with seeking a "third term," and with attempting

to throw a religious question as a firebrand into the presidential contest of 1876.

Not long after, the following letter, in some unaccountable manner, appeared in the public press. It is addressed to ex-Speaker Blaine, a member of Congress from Maine:

OFFICE OF EVENING COURIER,
NEWARK, N. J., *November* 9, 1875.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE.

MY DEAR SIR: Eighteen months ago I told you that you could have New Jersey in 1876. I wish now to emphasize that statement. All our people are for you, and we can carry the State beyond peradventure.

Our danger is that the West will demand the nomination. This can also be averted, of course, by a union of New England, the Middle States, and stray votes from the South. A potent factor in our next convention will be the secret anti-Catholic order. Grant is a member, and it has a good deal of strength in Congress. I think you ought to go in. It can be arranged so that you can be initiated anywhere by one person. The order is spreading widely. My obligations do not permit me to say more than this, except that Grant, no doubt, relies upon it to promote his aims.

With wisdom at Washington and with the States we have carried, we can surely hold the country. But to hold it for a hap-hazard candidate is hardly worth the candle. For one of a vast multitude I want to hold it for you. Excuse this scrawl, and believe me, yours very truly,

JOHN Y. FOSTER.

The eagerness of the opposition press was now greatly stimulated. The letter of ex-Speaker Blaine on public schools, after the election in Ohio in 1874, was reproduced (*see* BLAINE, J. G.), and the secret order was finally smoked out.

On December 28th the Executive Committee of the "O. A. U.," or Order of the American Union, issued the following address relative to the character and object of their union:

NEW YORK, *December* 28, 1875.

The National Executive Committee of the Order of the American Union deem it advisable to promulgate a summary of the principles which underlie and energize their actions as citizens and as members of the order. They do not here advance arguments in defense of these principles, nor offer apology for holding them: they simply state them, leaving the question of their acceptance or rejection to every man's judgment and discretion. The issues raised, by this enunciation of principles, are neither new nor extraordinary; nor will their announcement raise either new advocates or new antagonists. The issues presented are as old as the Reformation; the interests involved are identical.

1. We accept the Bible as the basis of all moral, religious, governmental, and educational untertakings.

2. We yield an unhesitating support to the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the several States.

3. We urge that the present system of our general unsectarian free-school organization shall be maintained inviolate.

4. We claim that no part of the public funds shall ever be used for the support or maintenance of any sectarian school or institution whatever.

5. We are opposed to any interference in political affairs by any man or body of men acting in behalf, or by direction of, any ecclesiastical body or powers; yet we make no war upon any man's religious creed.

The objects and purposes of our order are few and simple, and we give them publicity. The ways and means of conducting our business matters, the methods by which we propose to secure the desired results, are peculiarly our own, and we intend to keep them to ourselves. "Third term or one term," "Democracy or Republicanism," "Hard money or soft money," "Crooked whiskey or straight," are entirely outside of our aims and plans, and receive no attention whatever. To sustain and advance the ideas above summarized, we propose to use all lawful and suitable measures at all times, that to us seem to be propitious, with all persons who labor for their triumph against all agencies which seek their overthrow and destruction. As in the past, so for the future, we invite and expect to receive the coöperation and aid of thousands upon thousands of sturdy, stalwart, patriotic, thoughtful men, who love their country with an ardor surpassing that of party, sect, or clan.

But the public attention was soon diverted from these subjects by the development of vast frauds upon the revenue of the Government by Western manufacturers of whiskey (*see* PUBLIC DOCUMENTS and MISSOURI). These frauds became exposed in the criminal trials of some of the manufacturers commenced by the Secretary of the Treasury, BENJAMIN HELM BRISTOW. To the brief biographical sketch of Mr. Bristow in the last volume of this work the following particulars are added: He was born in Elkton, Todd County, Ky., in the month of July, 1832, and was the second of a family of four children. His father, Francis N. Bristow, was widely known throughout the State as a lawyer of ability. In 1860-'61 he represented the Third District of Kentucky in the Congress of the United States, and held offices of responsibility and honor at various times. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850 which framed the State constitution. He died during the war. His mother, who is now in Elkton, was Emily Helm, daughter of Benjamin Helm, of Elizabethtown, Ky. His two sisters, Mrs. Petree and Mrs. Gill, and his brother, Frank Bristow, also reside in Elkton. At an early age, Benjamin entered Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., and went diligently through the course of study there afforded. On leaving the college in 1848, he entered the law-office of his father at Elkton, and continued the study and practice of law with his father until 1857, when he removed to Hopkinsville, Christian County, where, in partnership with Judge R. L. Petree, he pursued his profession with reasonable success, until the breaking out of the war, very soon after which he entered the United States service as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment, commanded by Colonel Shackleford, and distinguished himself for coolness and bravery at the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, and Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh). Returning home in 1862, he was active in raising the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he again entered the service as lieutenant-colonel, and was soon made colonel. This regiment was in many memorable battles. In the fall of 1863 he was elected to the State Senate from the Hopkinsville District of Kentucky. He was on the Committee on

Military Affairs, and stood by the Union, in those stormy times of 1863–'65, when he resigned his seat, and located in Louisville to practise his profession. In 1866 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for Kentucky, and about a year thereafter succeeded Joshua Tevis, Esq., as District Attorney. The ability manifested in the administration of the office of District Attorney first brought Colonel Bristow prominently before the country. He resigned the office in 1870, and formed a law partnership with General John M. Harlan, of Louisville, Ky., from which he was called in less than a year to fill the office of Solicitor-General of the United States, at that time created. After about two years of life in Washington, he resigned the office and retired to the practice of his profession in Louisville. In the winter of 1874 Colonel Bristow was nominated for Attorney-General of the United States, to succeed Attorney-General Williams, who was nominated for Chief-Justice. But the nomination of Willams not having been confirmed, Colonel Bristow did not take his seat. In June, 1874, after the office of Secretary of the Treasury had been made vacant by the resignation of Secretary Richardson, the country was surprised by the appointment of Colonel Bristow to this important place in the cabinet. Once fairly settled and made familiar with the machinery of this department, he began a most sweeping and inexorable warfare upon the frauds which had crept in to rob the Government of its revenues.

Meantime the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress convened. For the first time during fifteen years the Democrats, or opposition, had a majority in the House of Representatives. This majority was overwhelming, numbering about seventy. MICHAEL C. KERR was chosen Speaker, and the committees were appointed under the expectation that investigations would be made in almost every department of the public service. Mr. Kerr was born near Titusville, Crawford County, Ind., in 1827. The foundation of his education was laid in the common schools of Crawford County. Having taken up his residence in Kentucky, he studied law in the University of Louisville, where he graduated with marked honors. After a short period he removed to New Albany, Ind. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature of Indiana for two years. Besides serving in the Legislature he also acted at different periods as city attorney, and prosecuting attorney of Floyd County. In 1862 he was chosen reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and edited five volumes of the reports of that body. In 1862 Mr. Kerr was chosen to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was also reëlected in 1866, 1868, 1870, and 1874.

The inflation or contraction of the currency was a subject considerably discussed during the year, and conventions on each side of the question were held in various localities. The views of those opposed to inflation were expressed in resolutions like the following, adopted at the meeting of business-men in New York, on July 29th:

That we inflexibly set our faces against all schemes for currency inflation, or any form of paper currency, greenbacks or otherwise, so long as that currency shall consist of irredeemable promises to pay money, and we will oppose any policy which has not a direct purpose to establish the currency on a par with, and actually interconvertible with, coin.

The views of those opposed to contraction are summarily expressed in the following resolutions, being part of a series adopted by a convention in Detroit, August 23d:

2. The Government owes to the people an absolutely safe and uniform currency, adapted to their varying needs in amount, and of a value not materially different from that of other civilized nations.

3. That the providing of a currency for the people is an attribute of sovereignty, and we demand that the Government of the United States shall perform this duty in such a manner as to furnish the public an amount of currency adequate to the business requirements of the country, and independent of the action of banks or other private corporations.

4. That we are neither repudiationists nor inflationists, but the friends of a safe, sound, and reliable currency; that we propose to redeem the greenback circulation of the United States at the pleasure of the holders thereof, in bonds of the United States, bearing a low rate of interest, and convertible at the pleasure of the holders into greenbacks, thus redeeming the original promise of the Government when it first issued greenbacks, to fund them when desired into interest-paying bonds.

A National Temperance Convention assembled in Chicago on June 1st. In the series of resolutions adopted by the convention the following are entitled to notice:

Resolved, That we recommend all citizens to make the temperance issue "without concealment, without compromise," to the caucus and the polls; to nominate and vote for such candidates only, State and national, as will unqualifiedly indorse and sustain the prohibition of the liquor-traffic; that in every State, county, town, and congressional district, in the United States, Prohibition leagues be organized; also, whenever suitable nominations are not otherwise made, that independent Prohibition candidates be nominated for the suffrages of all thoughtful citizens; and that the Prohibition party should have the undivided support of all temperance voters in each State and Territory where, in their judgment, such political action is the best method of securing the enactment and enforcement of efficient prohibitory laws.

Resolved, That the time has arrived more fully to consider the relations of the national Government to its responsibility for the alcoholic liquor-traffic; that we hereby ask the Forty-fourth Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States; and to prohibit their importation from foreign countries; to require total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages on the part of all officials and subordinates in the civil, military, and naval service, and to initiate and adopt for ratification by the several States of the Union a constitutional amendment which shall make the traffic in alcoholic beverages illegal throughout our national domain.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Forty-fourth Congress to authorize the appointment of a national commission of inquiry to investigate and report upon the results of the alcoholic liquor-traffic in its relations to pauperism, crime, the public health, and

general welfare, and the results of license and restrictive and prohibitory legislation for the suppression of intemperance.

Several conventions of "Granges" were held during the year, but their proceedings were confined entirely to questions of transportation and the interests of farmers.

A decision of the Supreme Court, of some importance, was rendered on November 29th. It sustained the Court of Claims in the case of the United States *vs.* the Union Pacific Railway. The question presented by this case was, whether by a true construction of the act of 1862, incorporating the Union Pacific Railway Company, as amended by the act of 1864, the United States, whenever it pays interest upon the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the road, is entitled to enforce immediate payment thereof from the company by suit or otherwise, or whether such reimbursement can be obtained only by the application of one-half the compensation due the company for services rendered to the Government, and five per cent. of the net earnings of the road after its completion. The company insisted upon the latter construction. The Government, by the Attorney-General, on the contrary, held that the plain meaning and intent of Congress, apparent from all the statutes when construed together, is that the United States is entitled, under the charter accepted by the company, to retain the whole value of the services rendered to the United States toward the payment of interest advanced by the United States upon the bonds loaned to the company.

A decision was also rendered in October, adverse to the claims of females to the right to vote under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer suffrage upon any one, that being left for the States to do. Consequently women must look to the States for the right to vote in elections. In closing, he said:

Certainly if the courts can consider any question settled this is one. For nearly ninety years the people have acted upon the idea that the Constitution, when it conferred citizenship, did not necessarily confer the right of suffrage. If uniform practice long continued can settle the construction of so important an instrument as the Constitution of the United States confessedly is, most certainly it has been done here. Our province is to decide what the law is, not to declare what it should be. We have given this case the careful consideration its importance demands. If the law is wrong it ought to be changed, but the power for that is not with us. The arguments addressed to us bearing upon such a view of the subject may perhaps be sufficient to induce those having the power to make the alteration, but they ought not to be permitted to influence our judgment in determining the present rights of the parties litigating before us. No argument as to woman's need of suffrage can be considered. We can only act upon her rights as they exist. It is not for us to look at the hardship of withholding. Our duty is at an end if we find it is within the power of a State to withhold.

Being unanimously of the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the constitutions and laws of the several States which commit that important trust to men alone are not necessarily void, we affirm the judgment of the court below.

Another case related to the validity of laws passed by the Legislatures of the Southern States, after they had resolved to withdraw from the Union and set up a Confederation of their own. The cases before the court involved the regularity of the incorporation of certain insurance companies which were created by the acts of the Legislature of Georgia in 1861 and 1863. The principle affirmed in the judgment, however, applies to the whole range of Confederate State legislation, and the rule laid down by the court is thus stated in the opinion delivered by Justice Strong:

All the enactments of the *de facto* Legislatures in the insurrectionary States during the war, which were not hostile to the Union or to the authority of the General Government, and which were not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States or of the States, have the same validity as if they had been enactments of legitimate Legislatures; and any other doctrine than this would work great unnecessary hardship upon the people of those States, without any corresponding benefit to the citizens of other States, and without any advantage to the national Government.

Another decision in the case of Burk *vs.* Child was to the effect that a contract to pay for lobby services is invalid. This decision was made upon the ground that all such contracts are against the maxims of sound policy.

(For the financial condition of the United States, *see* the article FINANCES. For the foreign relations of the country, *see* the President's message in PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, and the title DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE. For the military and navy affairs of the country, *see* ARMY and NAVY respectively; and for the general condition of internal affairs, *see* CONGRESS and the several States.)

UNIVERSALISTS. The United States Convention of Universalists met at Lynn, Mass., October 20th. Mr. Sidney Perham was chosen president. The treasurer and the trustees reported that the Murray centenary fund now amounted to $120,691.10; the John G. Gunn ministerial relief fund to $8,000; and the Ballou centenary fund to $100 and compound interest from September 30, 1870, to September 30, 1875, or $140.24. Appropriations had been made from the income of the Gunn fund of $375, and a balance remained on account of income of $645. It was advised that as the Ballou fund existed solely in the form of a promissory note, and the founder had, since giving the note, met with business reverses, which had prevented the payment of any part of the obligation, no further mention of it need be made by the trustees and treasurer. The general receipts of the treasurer for the year had been $33,693.52, and his expenditures $25,674.32. The indebtedness of the convention on the 1st day of October was $29,500. The receipts from the annual collections in the parishes had been $4,106.24, and the receipts from the missionary-boxes had been $3,119.22. It was

stated that, during the six years in which they had been in use, these boxes had produced $23,215.47. Fifty-six scholarships had been in force during the year, and the sum of $8,160 had been paid on account of them. In accord with the wish, several times expressed by previous General Conventions, the Board of Trustees had undertaken to secure the foundation of a memorial church in the city of Washington, D. C. They had succeeded in obtaining subscriptions to the amount of only a little more than $6,000, and therefore reported that they had been forced to the conclusion that neither the times nor the disposition of the Universalist people were favorable to the further prosecution of the canvass. Report was made of the prosecution of mission-work at Lawrence, Topeka, and Delphos, Kan.; Lincoln, Neb.; Black River Falls, Wis.; Des Moines and Iowa City, Iowa; New Orleans, La.; Albany, N. Y.; and Chesapeake City, Md. Mass meetings had been held in six of the Western States during the winter. Nearly all the State Conventions had resolved to hold such meetings. The churches throughout the country were reported to be strongly infused with the spirit of revival.

A meeting of the Universalist Historical Society was held in connection with the meeting of the General Convention. The society had been in existence some thirty years, but was organized anew in 1874. It possessed a library of about 1,500 volumes, which is described as "a wholly unique collection." It was the purpose of the society to make a collection of all the works of every kind that exist or shall appear in regard to the doctrine of universalism. The society desired to procure a valuable library of Greek, Latin, and French works pertaining to the subject, which exists in Paris, and a collection was taken up in aid of that object.

The annual business meeting of the Woman's Centenary Association was held in connection with the meeting of the General Convention. The treasurer reported that her receipts for the year had been $18,554.33, and her expenditures $678.72. The amount of $16,014.65 had been appropriated in special gifts, and there remained a balance on hand of $1,802. A collection of $103.75 was taken in aid of a building-fund for a chapel at "Good Luck," N. J., on the site of the church in which John Murray preached his first sermon in America.

UTAH. For details of government, population, etc., *see* the previous volumes of this work. In the San Pete Valley, ninety miles south of Salt Lake City, are extensive deposits of coal. This is a lignite of superior quality, and probably of cretaceous age. The coke from it, though inferior to that of the Pittsburg coals, can be used in lead-smelting furnaces. Valuable deposits of the precious metals occur in the two mountain-ranges between which the Jordan flows, viz., the Wahsatch on the east, and the Oquirrh on the west. These ranges are traversed by cañons, usually narrow and precipitous, opening into the Jordan Valley, and affording access to the mining districts. The Utah Southern Railroad, with several narrow-gauge branches, furnishes transportation to the smelting-works in the valley, and to Salt Lake City and Ogden. The principal mining districts are as follows: Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood, and American Fork, in the Wahsatch Range; Bingham, Dry Cañon, Ophir, and Camp Floyd, in the Oquirrh Range; Yintic and West Yintic, in the Yintic Mountains; and South Star, North Star, San Francisco, and Lincoln, in the southwestern part of the Territory. The ores are chiefly argentiferous carbonate of lead and galena, with some copper-ore in the southern districts, and in a few localities ores sufficiently free from lead and other base metals to be successfully reduced by the Washoe process of stamping and pan-amalgamation. The value of gold, silver, and lead produced in Utah since 1868 has been estimated as follows:

YEARS.	Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Aggregate.
1868–'69	$600,000	.....	.....	$600,000
1870	300,000	$1,000,000	.....	1,300,000
1871	221,000	2,079,000	$500,000	2,800,000
1872	100,008	2,845,279	675,477	3,120,764
1873	52,426	3,725,775	958,865	4,736,566
1874	92,023	3,819,508	1,430,044	5,341,565
1875	.....	.....	.....	6,041,068
Total	$1,365,527	$12,969,562	$3,563,886	$23,940,063

In 1875 there were also produced $102,148 worth of copper, $26,878 worth of iron, and $400,000 worth (50,000 tons) of coal. The number of acres of land under cultivation in 1875 is reported at 347,750; bushels of wheat raised, 2,775,000; barley, 397,500; oats, 589,000; Indian-corn, 300,000; potatoes, 1,807,000; tons of hay, 175,000; pounds of wool, 1,000,000; value of all agricultural products, $5,236,022; of manufactures, $2,803,985, nearly half flour. The value of imports into the Territory, chiefly merchandise and manufactured articles, was $9,150,851; of exports therefrom, mineral and agricultural products, $6,435,858. The following table gives the mileage of railroad in the Territory:

Lines.	Number of Miles in Operation.
American Fork	16
Bingham Cañon	20
Central & Union Pacific	296
Summit County	6
Utah Central	87
Utah Northern	80
Utah Southern	73
Utah Western	26
Wahsatch & Jordan Valley	10
Total	569

The assessed value of property in 1875 was $23,289,180, and the Territorial tax $58,[illegible].95. The amount in the Territorial Treasury on January 1, 1874, was $35,655.47; receipts during the following two years, $104,539.23; total, $140,195.70; disbursements during the same period, $139,662.46; balance January 1, 1876,

$532.24. There is a small Territorial debt, but the dues from various counties are sufficient to pay it off and leave a balance in the Treasury.

The school statistics for 1875 are as follows: Whole number of school-districts, 236; number reporting, 163; number of schools, 296; teachers, 258; children of school age (four to sixteen), 35,696; increase over 1874, 2,399; pupils enrolled in public schools, 19,278, or 54 per cent.; in private schools, 3,542, or 10 per cent.; total enrollment, 22,820, or 64 per cent.; average attendance in public schools, 13,462; in private schools, 2,437; total average attendance, 15,899; amount paid teachers in public schools, $95,532.70; in private schools, $50,-345; total salaries of teachers, $145,877.70; amount appropriated by the Territory, $15,000; raised by local taxation, $20,267.28; tuition fees, $95,532.70; total amount raised, $130,-799.98; expended, in addition to this, for building purposes, $49,568,87; superintendents' salaries, $3,450; tuition fees in private schools paid out in salaries, $50,345; total expenditure for school purposes, $234,163.85; value of public-school property, $438,665; private-school property, $72,850; total value of all school property, $511,515. No appropriation of either money or lands has ever been made by the General Government for the benefit of the schools of Utah Territory.

V

VERMONT. The extra session of the Vermont Legislature, called for the purpose of taking such action as was made necessary by the destruction of the Reform School at Waterbury by fire, on the 12th of December, 1874, continued only three days, January 13th, 14th, and 15th. An act was passed providing for a new Reform School at Vergennes, and the purchase for the purpose of the Champlain Arsenal property, for a sum not exceeding $11,000, and such additional land as might be required, at a cost of not more than $8,000. The amount appropriated for the purchase, and the construction and fitting up of new buildings, was $30,000, and the trustees were authorized to sell the property at Waterbury. A separate act made the proceeds of this sale available for the benefit of the new institution at Vergennes, and provided for the transfer of the pupils thither as soon as practicable after the buildings had been completed. Another act provided for the admission of girls to the Reform School, "upon the same terms and for the same offenses that boys are now admitted," and required the trustees to "arrange buildings for the complete separation of the sexes, except for educational and religious instruction, and such recreation as may be allowed by the trustees and superintendent at their discretion." For this latter purpose the sum of $5,000 was appropriated. Another act provided that no boy under ten years of age should be sentenced to the Reform School for any offense punishable by fine only, except for non-payment of the fine. Yet another gives the Judges of the Supreme Court jurisdiction over the boys in the Reform School to examine into any case brought before them on petition, and discharge the offender or remand him to custody, "or make such order or orders in the case as to such judge shall seem just and reasonable." The only act passed not relating to the Reform School was one appropriating $12,500 for enlarging and improving the State-prison. The Arsenal-grounds at Vergennes consist of 28 acres, and the buildings, which cost the United States $136,000, had been recently sold for $10,000. The additional ground which it was proposed to purchase for the Reform School consisted of an adjoining farm of 107 acres.

The fiscal year in this State begins with August 1st. On that date in 1874 the Treasurer had on hand a balance from the previous year of $367,883.29, and the receipts of the year following amounted to $462,723.64. The expenditures of the year were $678,162.45, leaving a balance on hand, August 1, 1875, of $152,444.48. The liabilities of the State consist of $167,500 of bonds due in 1876 and 1878, $135,500 due to the Agricultural College Fund, and floating debts to the amount of $25,584.26; total, $328,584.26. Against this, it had, on the 1st of August, resources, in cash and taxes due, of $324,940.29, leaving the excess of liabilities over resources at $3,643.97. The yearly income from school lands, in the various towns of the State, amounts in the aggregate to $15,-122.29, which is devoted to the support of common schools in the several towns.

The line of the Green Mountain Railroad has been surveyed from Rochester to Middlesex, a distance of 36⅞ miles. From Rochester to Granville Summit, 12¼ miles, there is a rise of 573 feet, and from Granville Summit to Middlesex, 24¾ miles, there is a descent of 859 feet.

The town of Montpelier was visited by two destructive fires in March and April, the most severe occurring on the 30th of the latter month. Nearly one-half of the business portion of the town was destroyed, and the total loss was over $200,000.

A State Convention of the Woman's Temperance Union was held at Rutland on the 28th of September. A plan of organization for unions throughout the State was adopted, and the general purposes were set forth in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the women of Vermont, recognize, in the general uprising of women all over our country against the liquor-traffic, the desperation of

broken-hearted wives and mothers, driven to despair by all that makes life dear; we recognize in their prayer a cry to the all-merciful Father for relief from a burden greater than can be borne, a cry to which our hearts respond in the deepest sympathy; we recognize in every effort of women for the promotion of temperance a work of love, and realize the necessity for renewed effort.

Resolved, That we, as wives, sisters, mothers, daughters, pledge ourselves anew—colaborers as cosufferers—to bring to our work all the strength of our great love, with all the courage, perseverance, of a mother defending her young. Our courage shall equal our great necessity; our perseverance shall be measured only by our love; fully believing, if we use all the means the good God has given us to remove the temptation, which is the open gate to all crime, that our prayers will be answered, and our dear ones will not be led into temptation too great for them, and we shall be delivered from evil, and thus shall we cast up the highway by which his reign and kingdom shall come to us.

Resolved, That all reasons urged in favor of a license law are equally applicable to law referring to every vice and crime.

Resolved, That prohibition is the only principle consistent with Christian law; it is the "thou shalt not" of every one of the ten commandments to the liquor-seller and his victim; its perfect enforcement is the fulfilling of the law of love, not only to women and children, but to every member of the community.

Resolved, That we, in behalf of the women of Vermont, present our sincere thanks to the good and true men who have fought and are still fighting the battle of prohibition, and to those who have in any way done service against our common foe.

Resolved, That we reiterate our protest against the election of intemperate men to seats in our legislative halls or to political offices; we ask, for ourselves and for our children, and in the name of justice and humanity, that our legislative halls be not desecrated and our State disgraced by drunken lawmakers.

Resolved, That we deem the poisonous wine commonly used at the communion service a means of temptation, therefore an unfit emblem of the Saviour's precious blood, and would urge every temperance union to labor to secure the use of unfermented wine at this service in all the churches in our State.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve the position taken by the faculties of our colleges on the subject of boat-racing; we recognize the measure as a conservator of morals.

A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at Ludlow on the 1st and 2d of December, at which papers were read and discussions carried on upon topics of interest to farmers. At the close of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Legislature of Vermont has, in its wisdom, seen fit to create a Board of Agriculture for the benefit of the farming community, and as said board has held a very interesting meeting in this place: therefore—

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the board to the farmers in the sections where meetings may be held, knowing that they will reap great benefits in attending them.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the board to hold a meeting here in December of 1876.

The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry held its annual session at Burlington on the 14th and 15th of December. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Whereas, The cost of transporting the products of our country to market is, in many instances, so onerous upon the producer that he receives nothing beyond the cost of production, and thus the industries of the country become paralyzed; and—

Whereas, The superiority of water to rail transportation is universally admitted; and—

Whereas, By the enlargement of the Welland Canal now in progress, only the connection of the waters of the St. Lawrence (the grand river of the North) with Lake Champlain is requisite to enable New England and the West to interchange their commodities: therefore—

Resolved, That in our opinion the speedy construction of the Caughnawaga Ship-Canal is of vital importance to, and imperatively demanded by, the welfare of the people, both East and West, and we earnestly urge our brethren throughout the whole country to assist, by all means in their power, in the performance of so grand and beneficent an undertaking.

Resolved, That we approve of the design of the National Grange to make a museum of the products of each State, and we hereby instruct the Executive Committee of the Vermont State Grange to make such collection of the products and minerals of Vermont as will show, in a creditable manner, samples of our mineral wealth, our woods for various purposes, wools, grasses, and grains; and that no money be used from the State Grange treasury in making the collection, but the expense of sending the samples may be paid from the treasury of the State Grange, to the amount of twenty-five dollars.

Resolved, That each subordinate grange in the State of Vermont set apart one day in May for setting out trees and flowers, thus adorning and beautifying our home.

What has been accomplished by the Grange was thus stated in the annual address:

It has established agents for the sale of products and for the purchase of goods, so that there is but one commission between producer and consumer. It has inaugurated a system of economy in all business matters which is gradually coming on to a cash basis. It has created a spirit of inquiry among farmers, so that they endeavor to ascertain the amount of surplus products they have to sell, and compare them with the probable demand. It has brought farmers nearer to each other socially and for business purposes. It has opened the eyes of the public to the fact that States through their Legislatures have the right to regulate by statute the rates of transportation and fares over railroads and canals; that railroads are public highways, whether owned by the State, by corporations, or by private individuals. It has inaugurated a reform which will take years to complete, but the revolution has commenced, and millions have been saved to the people. It has set the great mass of agriculturists to thinking, and in some sections their thoughts have crystallized into great and beneficial results.

A case was decided at the fall term of the United States District Court at Rutland, which resulted in awarding damages to the amount of $15,000 for false imprisonment. The plaintiff, who had obtained money as a broker for obtaining certain substitutes for men drafted into the army in 1864, which substitutes had immediately deserted and escaped to Canada, was arrested by a provost-marshal under a military warrant, and kept in prison without trial several months, and finally turned over to the civil authorities by orders from Washington, when no indictment was found against him. The court decided that the arrest and retention of the plaintiff were altogether illegal. There was no martial law in the State at the

time, and he was not subject to military law, not belonging to the army. He was subject only to the laws of the State, which were not appealed to, and was unlawfully deprived of his liberty.

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court of the State, early in 1876, regarding the right of school committees to exclude children from the schools for violation of the rules. On the 4th of June, Corpus-Christi day, 150 children in Brattleboro had staid away from school at the desire of their parents, to attend church. The teachers and committee had refused permission for the purpose, and the latter would not allow the children to return, except on a promise that they would not absent themselves in a similar manner or for a similar purpose again. To this the parents would not assent, and a suit was brought against the committee to compel them to admit the children to the schools. The decision in the Windham County Court, sustaining the committee, was confirmed by the Supreme Court. The points regarded as settled by this decision are: 1. That the Catholics have no more right than other denominations to interfere with the regulations of schools on account of religious customs. 2. That no constitutional right is violated by enforcing the rule relating to absentees. 3. That this rule does not interfere in any way with the legal right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience. 4. That the decisions of teachers and school committees are final within the limits of the law.

VINCKE, Georg Ernst Friedrich, Freiherr von, a German statesman, born May 15, 1811; died June 3, 1875. He studied law, and up to 1848 held various offices in the Prussian courts. In the Westphalian Diet of 1843–'45, and in the United Prussian Diet of 1847, he gained considerable celebrity as a speaker. In 1848 he was elected to the German National Assembly, where he became one of the most prominent leaders of the Constitutional party, and in 1849, in the Prussian Second Chamber, he opposed the policy of the ministry as energetically as the Democratic Left. When the Chamber, which had been dissolved in April, 1849, was called together again in 1849, he was reëlected; he declined to serve, declaring the new electoral law unconstitutional, but was a member of the "Volkshaus" of the Union Parliament in Erfurt, in 1850. From 1850–'55 he was again a member of the Second Chamber, where he continued to oppose the reactionary tendencies of the ministry. From 1855 to 1858 he declined a reëlection, on account of private business, but from 1858 to 1867 he was reelected at every election. He was also a member of the first and second Reichstag of the North German Confederation.

VIRGINIA. The Legislature of this State closed its session on the 31st of March, when it adjourned to the first Wednesday of December next ensuing.

A very large number of acts and joint resolutions were passed of a general as well as local or private character, most of the latter class relating to internal improvements of all sorts, the protection of useful animals on land or water, and granting or amending charters of cities, towns, corporate bodies and associations of various professions, literary, beneficent, industrial, manufacturing, and others. As to the acts of a general character, numerous provisions of the existing statutes have been repealed or modified, and several amendments to the State organic law proposed.

The colored voters of Virginia met in convention at Richmond on the 20th of August, 1875, for the purpose of deliberating on the best means to secure protection, and redress of the wrongs which they complain to be their portion at the hands not only of the white citizens and local government of Virginia, but also at the hands of the leaders of the Republican party within the State and in the Federal capital. The convention was numerously attended by delegates from all parts of the State, and continued in session two days. Its proceedings, it is stated, were characterized by great excitement and some confusion. A number of speakers addressed the meeting.

The grievances of the colored people are set forth in the following resolutions:

Believing in a republican form of government such as emanated from the reversionary right of all power, that it should not or would not be deemed improper or impertinent for us, who represent nine-tenths of the Republican voters of Virginia, to state candidly and earnestly some of our grievances, which we have borne patiently as a party and a class, and to call the attention of the Administration thereto and ask, respectfully but firmly, that they be noticed, and, as far as is in the power of the Administration, that they be rectified, and the party relieved of unnecessary burdens, harmonized, inspired anew and prepared to run in the next presidential race and gloriously and triumphantly win: and whereas we deem it essential to this end that the party in the State should control its own internal economy without the interference in our local politics of political stock-brokers and speculators to dictate Federal appointments over the head of our own State Committee, and to keep them there against our respectful protests and petitions: therefore—

Resolved, That while we reiterate unflinching fidelity to the principles of the Republican party and, per consequence, fealty to the Administration, we again respectfully ask and think it right for the Administration to stretch out its hand and save us and the organization as it exists, and which we acknowledge, by recognizing such organization as the supreme power of the party, and listen to their behests rather than to those interested individuals, whether they live here, in Massachusetts, or any other portion of the land.

Resolved, That we look with the utmost anxiety and alarm at the condition of disorganization and disaffection existing in the party in the State, caused by the appointment of a number of Federal office-holders all over the State, many instances of which occur to us who are pronounced Democrats, who would blush Judas-like were Republican sentiments imputed to them, and of others who are an incubus to the party and are preparing the way for a precipitate desertion into the Democratic lines in case the late lamented Confederacy shall succeed in establishing its power and supremacy again in 1876.

The proposed amendment to the constitution which makes petty larceny a cause for disfranchisement, and which is now to be voted upon by the people for adoption or rejection, was made a subject of complaint in the convention, and denounced as unjust. A resolution condemning the amendment was adopted. The colored people seem to consider this amendment as specially intended against themselves; and it is stated that, in order to show its unfairness and partiality, a member of the convention remarked, "It is very hard that a poor negro cannot take a few chickens without losing his right to vote."

The Colored Educational Convention assembled at Richmond on August 24th. It had a good atendance, and was addressed by colored persons of note and of great influence among their people. Defects in the State school system as well as in its practical execution in regard to the colored children were pointed out.

The formation of a State society in the interest of the education of negro youths, the society to be composed of colored members, and styled "The Virginia Educational and Historical Association," was effected by this convention. A report submitted by the appropriate committee, embodying a constitution, and regulations for the government of the society, was also adopted. The object of this society is to promote the cause of education, and aid in the higher instruction of such meritorious youths as give promise of usefulness to the State and country; to encourage the growth and development of mechanical and scientific ideas by the dissemination of useful knowledge, and by the collection of statistics relative to the material interests of the colored race in Virginia, and incite it to higher and greater achievements.

The election on November 2, 1875, resulted favorably to the Conservatives; the members elected out of their party to either House of the General Assembly being in a very large majority.

The new Legislature assembled at Richmond on the 1st of December, for the regular session of 1875–'76. In the House of Delegates, Marshall Hanger was elected Speaker by a strictly party vote.

The general condition of the State, with reference to her various interests, appears to be satisfactory. The Governor officially states that "by slow and laborious processes, but with steady improvement, Virginia is emerging from the ruin wrought by war;" that "her people are acquiring new habits of energy, providence, and thrift;" and that, "equally in all the grand divisions of the State, greater industry, closer economy, and better production, are visible." The finances of the State at the end of the last fiscal year, September 30, 1875, stood as follows:

The principal of the public debt, according to the funding act which the creditors of the State have agreed to, was $29,514,428.38; showing a reduction of $442,584.37 from the same date in 1874. This reduction is the result of the operations of the sinking-fund during the year. The bonds constituting the said debt are classified as follows:

Bonds with tax-receivable coupons attached..	$18,881,500 00
Registered bonds convertible into tax-receivable coupon bonds.....	1,335,515 60
Other bonds not so convertible.....	9,277,410 55
Total principal of the debt.....	$29,514,426 38
Arrears of unpaid interest on bonds of all classes.....	2,781,[illegible] 53
Total State debt, including principal and interest, on September 30, 1875.....	$32,295,[illegible] 91

The whole debt proper as assumed by the funding act was $30,478,741.49; one-half of this sum, or one-third of the entire original debt of Virginia, having been assigned to West Virginia, on which negotiations for final agreement have long been, and still are, pending between the two States. The above-mentioned amount of two-thirds assumed by Virginia as her own debt has increased since the funding act by the sum of $1,816,715.42, which represents the accumulation of interest arrears. The average annual increase from this cause during the past four years has been $454,178.85.

Respecting the locality where the public debt of Virginia is held, it is estimated that about $8,000,000 are owned by citizens and corporations of Virginia; $13,000,000 in other States; and $8,514,426.38 in foreign countries.

It is stated that the English holders of Virginia bonds have sent an agent to treat in their name with the present General Assembly, proposing to readjust that portion of the debt which is held by them, on the basis that the bonds should bear an interest of three per cent. for the first year after the agreement, of four for the second year, and of five permanently afterward: this adjustment to embrace only the English holders so agreeing, but to have no reference to bonds held by others.

Governor Kemper refers in his message to a plan of recapitalizing the public debt by reducing the rate of its interest, and by exchanging the present bonds for new ones. Such a recapitalization, if effected, he regards as probably beneficial to both the State and her creditors, as the new bonds could not fail to command a better price in the market. At the same time he avers that there is no positive ground on which to rest any action tending to the realization of such a plan, and that it is not for the State to assume the character of a petitioner toward her creditors. He leaves to the General Assembly "to determine whether authority should be given to transact such exchange of bonds on the application of creditors."

The receipts of the State from all sources during the year ending September 30, 1875, amounted to $2,517,790.05; besides which an additional sum of $130,000 was raised from temporary loans.

The total expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, not including the amounts paid to the free-school fund and for interest on public debt, amounted in the same year to $1,018,628.54.

The amount of the taxable property in the State, as assessed for 1875, had not been fully returned in December of that year, but was known to be considerably less than the amount assessed in 1874, when it was $332,428,256 in the aggregate, composed of $253,486,058 of real estate, and $78,942,198 of personal property. It was estimated on unquestionable data that, even retaining for 1875 the same value which was assessed for 1874, the net amount of taxes levied on it at the same rate, of fifty cents for every hundred dollars, would be $1,496,943.93, while the State wants much more than this sum to cover her expenditures.

The public instruction in the State appears to have been of late years steadily improving, and the number of children attending school has vastly increased. The following summary statements of the public and private school operations in 1875 are taken from official documents:

Number between five and twenty-one years of age: white, 280,149; colored, 202,640: total, 482,789. Number of public schools: white, 3,121; colored, 1,064: total, 4,185. Average number of months taught: in cities, 9.69; in country, 5.42: total, 5.59. Number of pupils enrolled: white, 129,545; colored, 54,941: total, 184,486. Pupils in average attendance: white, 74,056; colored, 29,871: total, 103,927. Percentage of school population enrolled: white, 46.2; colored, 27.1. Average cost of tuition per month per pupil enrolled, 70 cents; whole monthly cost per pupil enrolled, 89 cents. Number of teachers: white males, 2,360; white females, 1,363; total white, 3,723: colored males, 351; colored females, 188: total, colored, 539: total white and colored, 4,262.

Number of pupils between five and twenty-one in private, primary, and high schools: white, 19,466; colored, 3,819: total, 23,285. Number of students in colleges, 1,880. No colored colleges. There are 243 students at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, which is not classified as a college in the documents. Number of teachers in private schools: white males, 454; white females, 775; colored males, 33; colored females, 57: total, 1,319. Whole number of pupils, public and private, 207,771.

The aggregate receipts for the maintenance of schools during the last year amounted to $1,021,396.68, derived from the following sources: State fund, $478,759.46; local taxation, $465,424.09; private donations, $52,482,13; Peabody fund, $23,750.

The total school expenditures for all purposes in the same year were: for current expenses, $934,118.47, of which $726,300.87 was paid to teachers; for permanent improvement, $97,278.21, of which $94,582.40 was paid for real estate, buildings, and furniture.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College, now in the third year of its existence, is also steadily increasing in its usefulness and the number of attending students. These numbered in the first year 120; in the second, 197; in the third, 222.

The charitable and penal institutions of the State seem to be very satisfactorily managed, and realize the purpose for which they are severally intended.

The number of patients in the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at the beginning of the last fiscal year, October 1, 1874, was 294—males 131, females 163. Admitted during the year, 72—males 39, females 33. Total number of patients under treatment in the year, 366—males 170, females 196. Out of these were discharged, as recovered, 33—males 11, females 22; as improved, 8—males 4, females 4; as stationary, 1 female; died, 19—males 14, females 5. Remaining under treatment on October 1, 1875, 305—males 141, females 164. Average number in the year, 302. Number of pay patients, 13. The whole number of insane persons under treatment at this asylum during the year was larger than in any previous year since its organization. The number of recoveries, in proportion to the number admitted, was much greater than in 1874, and above the average of preceding years.

The aggregate receipts of the asylum for the last year were $65,932.95, of which $60,000 had been appropriated by the General Assembly. The disbursements were $65,094.28.

The gross receipts from farm and garden products amounted for the year to $6,100.48, of which $3,126,38 was outlay for labor, implements, and fertilizers; leaving a net return of $2,974.10.

The arbitration for fixing the boundary-line between Virginia and Maryland, which was progressing satisfactorily and near to its completion, has been suddenly arrested by the death of William A. Graham, a member of the board. In the arrangements now existing between the two States for the said arbitration, a modification is proposed providing that, in case another vacancy occurs in the board from any cause, it may be filled without arresting the work of the arbitration.

For the participation of Virginia in the approaching Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, a State Board of Centennial Commissioners was appointed, which has requested of the General Assembly a suitable appropriation to enable them to complete their arrangements and execute the work assigned them.

A bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the just-mentioned purpose was after a time introduced in the Senate, and, not without great opposition, finally passed by a vote of 24 to 10. In the House of Delegates the bill was not allowed to go further than the second reading; and on a motion subsequently made to reconsider the vote by which the House had refused to advance the bill to its third reading, the motion was lost—yeas 56, nays 58.

On the 8th of December the two Houses met in joint convention for the purpose of electing the State officers, when the following were chosen: For Secretary of State, James McDonald; First Auditor, William F. Taylor; Second Auditor, Asa Rogers; State Treas-

urer, R. M. T. Hunter; Superintendent of Public Printing, R. F. Walker; Superintendent of the Penitentiary, George F. Ströther; Register of the Land-Office, S. H. Boykin.

On December 16th both Houses of the Legislature assembled in joint convention to elect a United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1877, in place of John W. Johnston. Mr. Johnston received 127 votes, Mr. Wickham, Republican, 24; whereupon Mr. Johnston was declared elected.

On the 22d of December, 1875, at twenty minutes before midnight, the city of Richmond was visited by a violent earthquake. The shock was felt in other parts of the State, but more severely round about Richmond, and most in the city itself. Its inhabitants, the largest number of whom had then retired to rest, left their houses in alarm, and a great proportion of them remained out in the streets all night. The shock continued from thirty to fifty seconds, and was accompanied by a deep rumbling within the earth. It was stated that the atmosphere on the 22d was in a peculiar condition, the mercury in the thermometer, which in the previous days had marked 18° above the freezing-point, having risen to 70° on the 22d.

A noteworthy event of the year 1875, for the State of Virginia, seems to have been the erection of the statue of General Thomas J. Jackson, surnamed "Stonewall Jackson," on the Capitol Square at Richmond. The unveiling took place on the 26th of October, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies, performed amid extraordinary pomp and solemnity, in the presence of the civil authorities of the State, all its military and civic organizations, and a vast multitude of spectators.

The monumental structure upon which the statue rests is north of the Capitol building; is of James River granite; and is composed of a base course of three members, sub-plinth, plinth, and cornice capital.

The composition and appearance of the statue are briefly described as follows:

The statue is seven feet in height, and represents the general standing, clothed in the uniform worn by him at the time of his death. His left hand is resting on his sword, which is planted on a portion of the broken fortification. His head is turned to the right side, the hand of which, holding a glove, rests on the hip.

W

WADAY,* a state of Central Africa, was explored for the first time by Dr. Nachtigal, a German traveler, during the year 1873. Dr. Nachtigal gives it an area of 64,000 English square miles, and a population of about 2,500,000. Dr. Barth, in 1855, estimated the area at 4,730 German square miles, and the population at 5,000,000. Two Europeans had entered Waday before Dr. Nachtigal—Dr. Vogel and Moritz von Beurmann, both of whom were murdered by the natives, Vogel in 1856 and Beurmann in 1863. Gerhard Rohlfs, during his last journey to Bornoo, attempted to enter Waday, but was deterred by the great danger attending such an enterprise.

The area, as given above, is that of Waday proper. The King, however, rules also over a large number of tributary and vassal states. These are the Khittri territory, and parts of Kanem and Bahar-el-Gazal, in the west; a part of Borku, and the countries of the Wanya and the Bideyat, in the north; and in the south Runga and Kuti. Adding these countries to the kingdom, the area of the latter is about doubled, while from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 inhabitants are added to the population. In an account given at a meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society, Nachtigal described the country as follows: "The kingdom is divided into the following provinces—the northern province, Dar Túrtalu; the southern province, Dar Turlulu; the eastern province, Dar Toluk, containing only the tribes of Massalet-el-Hausch and Sungor; the western province, Dar Luluk, containing all the western tribes from Kooka to Baghirmi; the Dar Kodro, the mountainous districts in the southwest; the Dar-el-Bahor; and the Dar Dshungertang, in the south. The religion of the people is Mohammedan, and their customs resemble those of most uncivilized Mohammedan countries. The King is looked upon as a sort of divinity; his mother must be of the dominant race; he must be without any physical or mental defect, always eat alone, and never drink beer. His word is sacred, and he must never break it, even if the most disastrous consequences were to ensue from his not doing so."

WALDECK, JEAN FRÉDÉRIC DE, a French traveler and artist, born March 16, 1766; died May 2, 1875, having attained the extreme old age of 109 years. In 1793 he was present at the siege of Toulon, in 1794 joined the army in Italy as a volunteer, and in 1798 followed the expedition into Egypt, but as an observer, not as a soldier. After the failure of Napoleon's Egyptian plans, De Waldeck determined to travel in Africa, and accordingly set out on an expedition having for its object the traversing Egypt from north to south. He left Assouan with four companions, but fatigue and sickness attacked the adventurers, four of them died, and De Waldeck, left alone, was only able to reach the Portuguese settlements on the coast after four months of danger and privations. After having revisited France, he reëmbarked for the Mauritius, then made a turn in the Indian Ocean. In 1819 he visited Chili, and later

* For an account of Dr. Nachtigal's journey, see ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1874, page 849.

made an archæological expedition in Guatemala, and on his return established himself in London. Here he occupied himself with making the lithographic drawings which were to illustrate a work upon the ruins of Palanqué and Chiapas. But believing, from his own observations, that the designs he had been employed to put upon stone were incorrect, he determined to visit these ruins for himself, and, taking a position as mining engineer, left England for the silver-mines of Italpuxahua. He remained in this position only a short time, and set out to visit the Toltec and Aztec ruins. Encouraged at first by the Government, he passed three industrious years in studying in detail the ruins at Palanqué, in making maps of the region, and in collecting specimens of the flora and fauna. Falling out with Santa Anna, he lost the greater part of his drawings and his note-books, and was obliged to give up his researches, and returned to Europe after twelve years' absence in the New World. After his return he busied himself with archæological studies, and sold to the French Government his drawings made in Palanqué, the publication of which was begun in 1863, and for which he himself, after his 100th year, made the lithographs. He was made a member of the council of the Society of American Archæology, and in 1837 published "Voyage archéologique et pittoresque dans le Yucatan."

WALKER, Amasa, LL. D., died at North Brookfield, Mass., October 29th. He was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 4, 1799, and was educated in the common school in North Brookfield. Between the years 1825 and 1840 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Having for many years been an earnest student of political economy, in 1842 he accepted a professorship of that science at Oberlin, where he continued for about seven years. He then returned to Massachusetts, and engaged in politics, leaving the Democratic party and joining that of Free Soil. He was in 1848 elected member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1849 became State Senator. In 1851 he was chosen Secretary of State by the coalition then formed in the Massachusetts Legislature. Among the early Abolitionists he was distinguished for his generosity, acumen, sagacity, and common-sense. Prof. Walker was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853, and was elected to Congress in 1862. In 1861 he became a lecturer on political economy at Amherst College. In 1843 he went to Europe as a delegate of the first International Peace Convention, and again in a like capacity in 1849. He was the author "The Science of Wealth," of which five editions have been published. He was also a frequent contributor to the periodical press on finance and other parts of political economy. He was a clear and forcible advocate of free trade.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINE. R. M. Wanzer, of Hamilton, Canada, has won a place among the most deserving improvers of the sewing-machine, and has also proved himself one of the most energetic manufacturers and exporters of that invaluable instrument, creating depots and opening up markets in Europe and the East, which other makers have scarcely been able to reach. The results of Mr. Wanzer's inventive studies, known in the trade under the names of the "Wanzer" and the "Little Wanzer" sewing-machines of various classes, are an improvement on the Hunt-Howe (shuttle and lock-stitch) model, with novel adaptations for the prevention of the breakage of the needle or thread, and of the failure or unevenness of the stitches. The shuttle and needle are made to complete their motions at the same instant. An improved thread-holder feeds out the thread at a firm and equal tension, releasing it at the instant the needle pierces the fabric. As there is no strain on the eye of the needle, it cannot be deflected and broken, nor go to the wrong side of the thread. The inventor claims for his instrument that it is capable of a greater range of work, and that it is more durable, of simpler construction, and less likely to break, than any other. A principal distinction of the Wanzer machines is their comparative cheapness. Various prize-medals and honorary titles, awarded to Mr. Wanzer in different countries, attest the real merits of his manufacture. The extensive factory of Wanzer & Co., in Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Canada, is capable of producing as many as fifteen hundred machines a week, and this enterprising house is not only competing with the other manufacturers in the older markets, but is trying to introduce its product into the countries of Eastern Europe and Asia, in which sewing-machines are as yet a rarity.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. The population in 1853 was 3,965; in 1860, 11,594; in 1870, 23,855, including 207 colored persons, 234 Chinese, and 1,319 non-tribal Indians; in 1875, estimated by the Governor at 36,000. There are seven Indian agencies in the Territory for the supervision of the tribal Indians, viz., the Colville in the northwest, Yakima in the south, Neah Bay and Quinaielt on the coast, and Nisqually, Skokomish, and Tulalip on Puget Sound. The size of reservations and number of Indians belonging to each agency, according to the report of the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1875, are as follows:

AGENCIES.	Reservations, Acres.	Indians.
Colville	2,800,000	3,117
Neah Bay	23,040	558
Nisqually	32,200	1,329
Quinaielt	224,000	574
Skokomish	4,987	850
Tulalip	49,281	3,250
Yakima	800,000	3,650
Total	3,933,508	13,322

These Indians are divided into about forty small tribes. The production of lumber is the most important industry in the Territory. The entire product in 1870 consisted of 128,743,000 feet of lumber, 17,000,000 laths, and 10,450,000 shingles. The quantity of all kinds of lumber produced in 1875 is estimated at 250,000,000 feet, valued at about $3,000,000. The Territory constitutes one customs district, that of Puget Sound, of which Port Townsend is the port of entry. The value of imports from foreign countries for the year ending July 31, 1875, was $49,125; of exports to foreign countries, $759,230, including 33,907,000 feet of assorted lumber, valued at $352,510, and live-stock, grain, provisions, etc., valued at $406,720. The number of entrances was 315, with an aggregate tonnage of 117,062; clearances, 348, tonnage 134,506. The entrances in the coastwise trade were 132, tonnage 75,215; clearances, 51, tonnage 22,123. There were 18 vessels built, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,986; number of vessels owned in the district, 108, tonnage 26,548. Including domestic commerce, which is carried on chiefly with San Francisco, the total value of exports for the year is estimated at $5,000,000. The fisheries are of considerable importance; their value, according to the census of 1870, was $289,746. The product consisted of 1,000 quintals of cod, 70,000 bushels of oysters, 2,143 barrels of salmon, and 1,810,000 pounds of canned salmon. The salmon-fishery, the most valuable, is carried on chiefly in the Columbia River, near its mouth. Oysters are shipped from Shoalwater Bay to Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco. There are two railroads in the Territory, the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific and the Walla Walla and Columbia (narrow gauge). The former extends from Kalama, on the Columbia River, to Tacoma, on Puget Sound, one hundred and five miles, and is designed to form part of the transcontinental line now completed west to the Missouri River in Dakota. The latter extends from Walla Walla to Wallula, on the Columbia River, thirty-two miles.

The valuation of property in 1860 and 1870, according to the Federal census, was as follows:

YEARS.	ASSESSED VALUE.			True Value of Real and Personal Estate.
	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.	
1860....	$1,876,063	$2,518,672	$4,394,735	$5,601,466
1870....	5,146,776	5,496,087	10,642,863	18,562,164

The total taxation in 1870 was $163,992, of which $33,743 was Territorial, $119,291 county, and $10,955 town, city, etc.; public debt, $88,827, of which $71,196 was county, and $17,631 town, city, etc. The assessed value of property in 1875 was $14,569,156; Territorial tax levied, $58,295.33. The balance in the treasury on September 30, 1873, was $3,805.25; receipts during the two following years, $87,936.06; disbursements, $79,398.69; balance October 1, 1875, $12,342.71. The Territorial debt on that date amounted to $20,599.99. There is a Territorial Insane Asylum at Steilacoom. A penitentiary has been erected by the United States on McNeil's Island, in Puget Sound, near Steilacoom. The public schools are supported by taxation, fines under criminal statutes, and private contributions. In 1875 there were 305 districts; schools taught, 238; persons of school age (four to twenty-one), 11,291; number attending school, 7,566; teachers, 240; amount paid teachers, $48,356; school revenue, $51,556. The Territorial University at Seattle has a preparatory department in operation. Holy Angels' College (Roman Catholic) is at Vancouver. Three counties (Columbia, San Juan, and Whitman) have been formed since 1870, making twenty-four in all.

WEST VIRGINIA. The provisions of the law passed on February 20, 1875, enacting the temporary removal of the seat of government from Charleston to Wheeling, were carried into effect on May 21st. The Governor and the other executive officers removed to the city of Wheeling; but the archives and other movable property of the State could not be taken out of Charleston till the latter part of September ensuing; the delay was owing to the obstruction caused by the residents of the Third District of West Virginia, chiefly of the city of Charleston. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, members of the Charleston bar presented to Governor Jacob a protest against the execution of the said law as unconstitutional; and on April 30th a process by writ of injunction, granted by the Judge of the Ninth Circuit Court, was served on the Governor and the other officers of the Executive Department, and on the Clerks of both Houses of the Legislature, restraining them from removing any papers, books, or other movable property of the Legislative and Executive Departments, from Charleston to Wheeling, or elsewhere, "until the further order of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, or of a judge in vacation."

The question of the alleged unconstitutionality of the act was argued in the first instance before the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, which decided it on May 18th, by affirming the act constitutional, and dissolving the injunction; asserting also its own jurisdiction, which the Governor had refused to recognize, and granting to the plaintiffs a suspending order that they might apply for an appeal and *supersedeas*. In the second instance the case was heard by the Supreme Court of Appeals in September, when all the judges, by a unanimous decision, affirmed the controverted act to be constitutional, and also denied the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of Kanawha County in the matter.

Before the close of September the archives and all other movable property appertaining to the Executive and Legislative Departments

were transferred from Charleston to Wheeling, and located in suitable buildings.

After a recess of several months' duration, the members of the legislative body met for the first time at Wheeling on the 10th of November, 1875, when, in accordance with the terms of a joint resolution adopted on the 24th of the previous February, each of the two Houses was called to order by its presiding officer, and the session reopened.

The financial condition of the State at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1875, was as follows: Balance in the Treasury on September 30, 1874, $282,364.12; receipts from all sources during the year, $547,426.26; making a total of available money on hand for the year of $829,790.38.

The expenditures for all purposes during the same year amounted to $576,171.97; leaving a balance in the Treasury on October 1, 1875, of $253,618.41.

The amount of this balance is made up of the following distinct funds: State fund, $14,-458.68; school-fund, $31,973.34; and general school-fund, $207,188.39.

The lands and buildings of West Virginia have been assessed anew by the revaluation commissioners in 1875. From the commissioners' table, exhibiting the increase or decrease in the number of acres for the several counties in detail, it appears that the aggregate number of acres in the State is 24,178,695, or 453,527 acres less than in the former assessment; while the aggregate amount of the revalued lands and buildings in 1875 is set down at $110,922,030.88, or $11,233,827.27 more than in 1874, when their total value was reckoned at $99,688,203.61.

The working of the free-school system in the State seems to continue the same. A bill proposing amendments to the school law was introduced and discussed by the Legislature at the previous session, and was still under consideration.

The State University at Morgantown appears to be in a satisfactory condition, the number of students who attend to the several branches of instruction given in it being about the same as before.

The expenditures of the university during the last year amounted to $29,316.89; of which nearly $9,000 were applied to construction and repairs. Its estimated expenses for the present year are set down by the regents at $39,-274.14; and a corresponding appropriation is asked.

The normal schools are in very successful operation.

In the State Hospital for the Insane, on September 30, 1875, there were 349 patients. Their highest number during the year was 357; the lowest, 345. The number of insane persons discharged cured, within the same period, was eighteen.

The average cost of maintaining each patient through the whole year, including all expenses of salaries, medicines, and clothing, amounted to $125.18.

The total expenditures of the hospital for the year were $69,310.53; of which sum $17,-772.04 was for construction, $4,989.15 for repairs, $2,919.56 for transportation of patients, and $43,629.78 for current expenses.

Of the insane persons previously detained in the jails for want of room within the institution, all the whites have been removed to the section of the hospital-building which has lately been completed and furnished for their reception.

There are about a dozen colored insane still remaining in the jails. For their accommodation and treatment, the directors of the hospital urge the erection of a substantial brick building.

The Institution for the Deaf-Mutes and the Blind at Romney has recently been thoroughly reorganized, and is at present in a most satisfactory condition in all its departments. The aggregate number of pupils of both classes in attendance at the time of the last session of the Legislature was 72; of whom 53 were deaf-mutes, and 19 blind. By the beginning of November, 1875, they numbered 80—63 and 17 respectively—and 26 more had been already admitted, though not yet within the institution; making a total of 106. For the reception of these 26 new pupils an addition had lately been made to the building of the asylum, which is now capacious enough to accommodate 120 pupils. Its workshops having become inadequate to its requirements, the Board of Regents desire a suitable appropriation for their erection.

The expenditures of this institution, during the year last past, amounted to $36,898.38; of which $9,818.98 were for construction. The outlay on this account for the present year, to finish the new part of the building, and to erect the additional workshops, is set down by the Board of Regents at $11,000.

Of the various and useful instruction imparted to the inmates of this institution, and of the proficiency which they make in it, a noteworthy specimen was publicly exhibited on December 10, 1875, at Wheeling, whither the principal of the asylum had brought about twenty pupils from the two classes for that purpose. The Legislature was formally invited by the principal to be present at the entertainment. Questions and problems in algebra and arithmetic were satisfactorily solved and answered without the help of written figures. The exercises in Latin and geometry were omitted for want of time. The deaf-mutes, among other things, recited the Lord's Prayer in the sign-language, and wrote on the blackboard. The site of any city in Europe was readily found by the blind on embossed maps. One of them, a boy, drew the map of West Virginia on a large slate, and divided it into 54 counties. They entertained the audience also with vocal and instrumental music well

executed; and the members of the orchestra on the occasion were all blind.

The State Penitentiary appears to be under good management and discipline. The number of convicts detained in it, on September 30, 1875, was 105. During the year ending that day, 31 convicts were discharged for expiration of sentence, two pardoned, and two died.

In consequence of the increased value of convicts' labor, the cost to the State for their support is gradually diminishing; and it is estimated that when the penitentiary shall be provided with suitable workshops and machinery, so that all the labor of convicts can be hired to contractors, it will then become self-supporting.

The aggregate expenditures of the penitentiary during the last fiscal year amounted to $43,426.99. Of this sum $10,104.98 were expended for the support of the convicts; $9,364.98 for the payment of their guards; $20,457.03 for construction; the rest for the salaries of the superintendent, commissary, and clerk.

The improvement of the Kanawha River, for which the Federal Congress has made an appropriation, is progressing satisfactorily; a system of locks and dams having been devised for that purpose, and the work upon some of the locks commenced. From the accomplishment of the intended works on this river much greater benefits are anticipated for West Virginia than from any other internal improvement in the State.

The most noteworthy event of the session, reopened on the 10th of November, 1875, seems to be the action taken by the Legislature for the impeachment of the Treasurer and the Auditor of the State, and the actual commencement of the trials. By a resolution adopted by the House of Delegates at the previous session, a special committee of seven was appointed "to investigate and report the condition of the State's finances;" the principal object of the investigation being to inquire into the acts of the above-mentioned officers, who were alleged, among other things, to have, by favor and improper agreement, deposited the State funds with certain banks in larger amounts than allowed by law, the favored banks paying them money therefor.

The committee attended to the duty assigned them, and made a report on the result of their labor, concluding with affirming the truth of the improper transactions alleged against those two officers, and recommending their impeachment. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the House on the 24th of February, 1875.

On October 20th the committee resumed the work of their investigation at Wheeling, and on the 11th of November, the second day of the reopened session, the chairman submitted to the House a supplemental report, signed by himself and three others among his colleagues, in which, after briefly referring to the previous report, and reaffirming the conclusions and recommendations therein contained, they presented to the House the evidence collected during the investigation made on the subject since the 20th of October.

A minority report, signed by two members of the same committee, was also submitted to the House, setting forth the reasons of their dissent from the majority, and maintaining that, from the oral and written evidence collected during the whole investigation, no case of impeachment against those officers could possibly be entertained before the law of the State, in that the date of the improper acts charged belongs, not to the present, but to a former term of their respective offices; and that their truth is far from being legally proved. They aver, moreover, that, even if the alleged transactions had occurred during the present term, and were legally proved, they could not constitute any sufficient ground for impeachment, because the public funds deposited through those transactions have been entirely safe to the State, as both the principal and the interest accrued on it during the time of such deposits had been punctually paid into her Treasury by the banks concerned; and chiefly because the law of West Virginia does not recognize her Treasurer and Auditor in these operations as acting in the capacity of State officers, but considers and allows them to act only in their individual capacity as private persons. The authors of the minority report seem to insinuate that, if any impropriety or blame can be attached to the acts of those officers in the matter under consideration, it must be attributed to the defect or want of law regulating their action in reference to the custody and safety of the State money, saying "that there ought to be appropriate legislation to prevent any possible speculation with or profiting by the use of the public funds, in any way, directly or indirectly, by any of the State officers, there can be no doubt."

They conclude the report with proposing and recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the resolution of this House passed on the 24th day of February, 1875, in so far as the same directs the impeachment of E. A. Bennett, present Auditor of this State, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the resolution of this House passed on the 24th day of February, 1875, in so far as the same directs the impeachment of John S. Burdett, the present State Treasurer, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Both reports were ordered to be printed. Upon the proposition to adopt the majority report, and, chiefly upon the motion to indefinitely postpone the articles of impeachment against the Treasurer and the Auditor of the State, there were long and frequently-repeated debates. On November 27th the motion of indefinite postponement was put to the vote by the Speaker, and lost—yeas 28, nays 36.

At the same sitting, the chairman of the Committee on Investigation read the articles

of impeachment against the State Treasurer, twenty-one in number, for action. They were voted upon separately, and adopted. The articles against the State Auditor, numbering eight, were acted upon in the same way on November 29th, and also adopted.

The Board of Managers appointed by the House to prosecute the Treasurer and the Auditor of the State laid the said articles before the Senate on December 2d, and in the name of the House of Delegates, and the people of West Virginia, formally requested that body, as a high court of impeachment, to try those two officers upon the charges preferred against them, for misdemeanor and malfeasance in office.

At the close of the year 1875 these impeachment cases had not been determined.

WHEATSTONE, CHARLES, an English inventor, born at Gloucester in 1802; died October 20, 1875. In early life he was a manufacturer of musical instruments, and made researches in the science of acoustics. He displayed much mechanical ingenuity in the construction of instruments and apparatus. He published, in 1834, an "Account of Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity and the duration of Electric Light." In the same year he became Professor of Philosophy in King's College, London. He invented the stereoscope, which he described in his "Contributions to Physiology of Vision," published in 1838. He was one of the several persons who, in 1837, claimed the honor of the invention of the electric telegraph. Wheatstone and his partner, Cooke, obtained, in 1837, a patent for apparatus which they invented for sending signals by means of electric currents. They were successful in the practical application of their invention, which soon came into extensive use. He afterward invented several improvements, among which is the magneto-alphabetical telegraph. He was vice-president of the Royal Society, and was a corresponding member of the French Institute, as well as of several of the leading academies of Europe. At the Universal Exhibition of Paris, in 1855, he was one of the jurors in the class "Heat, Light, and Electricity," and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

WILKINSON, Sir JOHN GARDINER, F. R. S., a British archæologist and geographer, born in 1797; died October 29, 1875. After having finished his studies in Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford, he made a trip to Egypt. Here he applied himself with great zeal and energy to the study of the ancient history and the architectural remains of that country. He was knighted in 1839, in reward of his valuable contributions to archæological literature. He wrote: "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, derived from a Comparison of the Painting, Sculpture, and Monuments still existing with the Accounts of the Ancient Authors" (1837–'41); "History of Modern Egypt and Thebes" (1844); "Dalmatia and Montenegro, with a Journey to Mostar, in Herzegovina, and Remarks on the Sclavonic Nations" (1848); "Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs" (1857); and "On Color" (1858).

WILLIS, Rev. ROBERT, F. R. S., a British scholar, born in 1800; died in January, 1875. He graduated from Caius College, Cambridge, in 1826, and was chosen Fellow of his college. In 1837 he was appointed Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in Cambridge. He was one of the founders of the Archæological Society in 1843, and from its annual meetings he prepared the "Architectural Histories" of the principal English cathedrals. He also wrote "Apparatus for the Use of Lecturers in Mechanical Philosophy" (1831), "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy" (1835); "Principles of Mechanism for the Use of Students" (1841), "Architectural History of the Holy Sepulchre," and "Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages."

WILSON, HENRY, was born in Farmington, N. H., February 16, 1812, and died at Washington, D. C., November 22, 1875, aged 63 years. His original name was Jeremiah Jones Colbath or "Colbaith." His father was a hired farm-laborer whose ancestors were from the north of Ireland. At the age of ten Jeremiah was apprenticed to a farmer in his native town. He went to school at intervals about a year during the eleven years of his apprenticeship. At the age of twenty-one he was enabled by an act of the Legislature to bear the name of Henry Wilson. In December, 1833, he walked from Farmington to Natick, Mass., in search of work, and hired himself to a shoemaker until he had learned the trade. Having worked for two years and saved some money, he returned to his native State and studied in the academies of Stafford, Walsborough, and Concord; but, the person to whom he had intrusted his savings having failed, he was in 1838 compelled to return to Natick and resume work as a shoemaker. While here he was active in forming and sustaining a debating society among the young men of the town. In 1835, when attempts were made in some parts of the country violently to put down the discussion of the slavery question, young Wilson entered ardently in the contest as an Abolitionist. In 1838 he made his first visit to Washington. The impressions made on his mind by the slavery he saw in the District of Columbia were given in a speech he delivered many years afterward (1863) in Philadelphia. He first appeared in politics in 1840 as the advocate of the election of General Harrison, the Whig candidate for the presidency. During the next five years he was three times elected a Representative to the Legislature from Natick, and twice a State Senator from Middlesex County. In 1845 he took a leading part in calling a convention in Massachusetts in opposition to the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave State, and was appointed with the

poet Whittier to carry to Washington a long petition from Massachusetts against the measure. In the year 1846 he offered a resolution in the Legislature denouncing slavery, and supported it by an elaborate and comprehensive speech. In 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention held in Philadelphia and on the rejection of antislavery resolutions he spoke in protest and withdrew. On his return he defended his action to his constituents and soon after bought *The Boston Republican*, and edited it for two years in the interest of the "Free-Soil" party. In 1850 and again in 1851 he was a member of the State Senate, and during both terms was President of the Senate. As chairman of the "Free-Soil" Committee he contrived the coalition which elected Mr. Boutwell Governor in 1851, and in 1852 Messrs. Rantoul and Sumner United States Senators. In 1852 he was made president of the "Free Soil" National Convention assembled at Pittsburg, chairman of the National Committee, and candidate for Congress. He failed of his election by only ninety-three votes. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, in which he attempted to secure the admission of blacks into the militia, and in the same year was defeated as "Free-Soil" candidate for Governor. In 1855 he was elected to succeed Edward Everett in the United States Senate, where he acted with the American or "Know-nothing" party, who had aided in his election. But in the "Know-nothing" Convention held in Philadelphia in 1855 he remonstrated against the pro-slavery platform it adopted, and by the withdrawal of himself and friends divided and broke up the party. Mr. Wilson now joined in organizing the Republicans on the basis of opposition to the extension of slavery, when on the 22d of May, 1856, Mr. Sumner, his colleague, was assaulted by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina. Mr. Wilson, in a speech to the Senate, the next morning, denounced the act as "brutal, murderous, and cowardly." For this language he was challenged by Mr. Brooks, but he declined the challenge on the ground that dueling is a barbarous and unlawful practice, while he stated that he believed in the right of self-defense in the broadest sense. Mr. Wilson's first speeches in the Senate were in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. His speech in defense of free labor, made in reply to Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, March, 1859, had a very large circulation in the Northern States. In the same year he was reëlected to the Senate by a nearly unanimous vote. In March, 1861, he was made chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he had been a member for four years previous. In this capacity he induced Congress to authorize the employment of five hundred thousand volunteers and the reorganization of the military system of the United States. His extraordinary exertions during this short session won for him the admiration of General Scott. In the reform and reconstruction acts passed by the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses Mr. Wilson took a leading part. He was reëlected for the term beginning 1865 and ending 1871. In 1872 Mr. Wilson visited Europe. Toward the close of his third term as Senator he was again reëlected for the term extending from 1871 to 1877. In June, 1872, he was nominated as Vice-President, to which office he was elected. In 1873 he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never fully recovered. His death was caused by apoplexy. He wrote the following voluminous work: "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America." The first volume was completed in 1872. During the summer of 1875, he labored, often ten hours a day, on the pages of the third volume, which he has left incomplete. His minor works are: "History of the Antislavery Measures of Congress;" "Military Measures of the United States Congress;" "Testimonials of American Statesmen and Jurists to the Truths of Christianity;" and "History of the Reconstruction Measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses."

WISLICENUS, Gustav Adolf, a German theologian, born November 20, 1803; died October 14, 1875. In Halle, where he studied theology, he took part in the political movement of the students, and in 1824 was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, but was pardoned in 1829. In 1834 he received an appointment as minister in Kleinichstedt, and in 1841 in Halle. In consequence of a liberal address delivered in Köthen in 1844, he was called upon by the Consistory of Saxony to produce the manuscript of it. In answer to this he gave in a pamphlet, "Ob Schrift, ob Geist," a complete exposition of his views. In 1846 he was removed from his position, and from that time acted as preacher for the Freie Gemeinden. In 1853, in consequence of his work, "Die Bibel im Lichte der Bildung unserer Zeit," he was again prosecuted, and, foreseeing his conviction, he left Prussia in 1853, and was soon after sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He then went to the United States, where he first delivered lectures in Boston. In May, 1854, he went to New York, and for a time had charge of a school in Hoboken. In 1856 he returned to Europe and settled permanently at Zürich. Here he wrote his principal work, "Die Bibel für denkende Leser" (3 vols., 1863–'64). In 1873 he published "Gegenwart und Zukunft der Religion."

WISCONSIN. The Legislature assembled January 13th and adjourned March 6th, which is the shortest session ever held except that of twenty-five years ago. The work of the session comprises 344 laws, 7 joint resolutions, and 12 memorials to Congress. One of the most important subjects before the Legislature was that of railroads. The result, however, was simply an amendment of the Potter law. The principle of this law is not changed; the

right of State control remains unchanged, but the rates are modified. The amended law is, in this respect, more favorable to the railroad companies than was the Potter law, and is regarded as a compromise between the companies and the friends of the Potter law.

On the 4th of February, when twelve ballots had been taken, Angus Cameron was elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1875, as the successor of M. H. Carpenter.

Mr. Cameron was born at Caledonia, N. Y., in 1826; went to Wisconsin in 1857, where he was elected to the State Senate in 1863, and was reëlected to that body in 1871; was a member of the House in 1866 and 1867, being the Speaker during the latter year. From 1866 to 1875 he was one of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin. He is a lawyer by profession, and was elected to the Senate by the combined votes of Republicans, Democrats, and Liberals.

The State finances are reported to be in a sound condition. The total State debt, September 30, 1875, amounted to $2,252,057, and was classified as follows: Bonds outstanding, $14,000; due to the school-fund, $1,559,700; university fund, $111,000; Agricultural College fund, $51,600; normal-school fund, $515,700; currency certificates, $57.

The total balance in the Treasury, September 30, 1874, was $378,345; September 30, 1875, it was $277,681. The general-fund balance, September 30, 1874, was $125,531; September 30, 1875, $1,846. The entire receipts amounted to $1,750,806.48; the disbursements to $1,851,470.02.

The most important sources of revenue and items of expenditure on account of the general fund were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
State tax and suit tax	$595,602 72
Railroad companies' tax	436,414 46
Plank-road companies' tax	173 84
Telegraph companies' tax	2,288 00
Bonds receivable	510 00
Insurance companies' tax and fees	67,859 05
Hawkers and peddlers	13,061 76
Miscellaneous	20,573 84
Total	$1,136,483 67

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Salaries and permanent appropriations	$262,686 40
Legislative expenses	86,645 50
State-prison and charitable institutions	565,030 50
Miscellaneous	345,805 99
Total	$1,260,168 39

The total valuation of real and personal property, as determined by the State Board of Assessments, with the amount and rate of State taxes levied, has been as follows:

YEAR.	Valuation.	State Tax.	Rate per Cent.
1871	$455,900,800	$629,143 10	1.38 mills.
1872	390,454,875	763,291 55	1.96 "
1873	390,454,875	671,582 38	1.72 "
1874	421,285,859	526,606 85	1.25 "
1875	421,285,859	589,799 88	1.40 "

The value of property exempt from taxation, besides 1,511 miles of railroad not valued, has been reported as follows, no returns having been received from several counties:

United States property	$609,015
State property	146,005
County property	1,073,518
Town, city, and village property	822,950
Common-school property	1,655,349
Church property	3,951,788
Railroad property	4,801,753
Cemetery property	280,580
College and academy property	602,800
All other property	780,973
Total property exempt	$14,174,721

The whole amount of lands held by the State, September 30, 1875, was 1,622,642 acres.

The condition of the charitable and correctional institutions for 1875 was as follows:

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Where situated.	In what Year opened.	NUMBER OF INMATES IN 1875.		Ordinary Current Expenditures.
			Total.	Average.	
Institute for the Blind	Janesville	1850	82	59	$18,964
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	Delavan	1852	181	182	83,918
State Hospital for the Insane	Madison	1860	507	364	96,692
Northern Hospital for the Insane	Oshkosh	1873	351	257	89,824
Industrial School for Boys	Waukesha	1860	412	301	45,156
State-prison	Waupun	1851	357	240	.....

In the State-prison convict-labor is performed on account of the State, the chief industries being the manufacture of chairs, wagons, boots and shoes, clothing, and stonework. The institution is not self-sustaining. The receipts from labor, etc., in 1875, amounted to about $53,000. The total disbursements were about $100,000. The State appropriation was $46,341. The present site of the prison is deemed to be unfavorable on account of its great distance from sources of supply and a market for the industrial products of the prison. At its session in 1875 the Legislature passed a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to consider the expediency of removing the prison, to recommend a more suitable site, and to report to the next Legislature. The resolution further suggests that the prison-buildings at Waupun be transformed into an institution for the incurably insane of the State, of whom there are about five hundred confined in the poor-houses and jails of the different counties.

Steps have been taken to discontinue the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Madison. This institution was organized in 1866. It continued in successful operation, with an average annual attendance of about two hundred, un-

til 1874, when, most of the orphans having become able to support themselves, the Board of Trustees was directed to find places in private families for those who remained. The number of orphans who have received the benefits of the institution exceeds six hundred. The total cost to the State for the purchase of buildings and the maintenance of the institution has been about $342,000.

The Legislature has authorized the transfer of the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to the Regents of the State University for a medical college.

The State census, taken in 1875, shows the total population to be 1,236,579, or a gain of 181,909 since 1870. The following is a comparative statement, by counties, of the State census of 1875, and the Federal census of 1870:

COUNTIES.	1875.	1870.	Gain.	Loss.
Adams	6,502	6,601	.....	99
Ashland	730	221	509	....
Barron	3,787	588	3,199	....
Bayfield	1,032	344	688	....
Brown	35,373	25,168	10,205	....
Buffalo	14,219	11,123	3,096	....
Burnett	1,456	706	750	....
Calumet	15,085	12,335	2,750	....
Chippewa	13,995	8,311	5,684	....
Clark	7,282	3,450	3,832	....
Columbia	28,803	28,802	1	....
Crawford	15,035	13,075	1,960	....
Dane	52,798	53,096	.....	298
Dodge	48,394	47,035	1,359	....
Door	8,020	4,919	3,101	....
Douglas	741	1,122	.....	381
Dunn	13,427	9,488	3,939	....
Eau Claire	15,991	10,769	5,222	....
Fond du Lac	50,241	46,273	3,968	....
Grant	39,086	37,979	1,107	....
Green	22,027	23,611	.....	1,584
Green Lake	15,274	13,195	2,079	....
Iowa	24,133	24,544	.....	411
Jackson	11,339	7,687	3,652	....
Jefferson	34,908	34,040	868	....
Juneau	15,300	12,372	2,928	....
Kenosha	13,907	13,147	760	....
Kewaunee	14,405	10,128	4,277	....
La Crosse	23,945	20,297	3,648	....
Lafayette	22,169	22,659	.....	490
Lincoln *	895	.....	895	....
Manitowoc	38,456	33,364	5,092	....
Marathon	10,111	5,885	4,226	....
Marquette	8,697	8,056	641	....
Milwaukee	122,927	89,930	32,997	....
Monroe	21,026	16,550	4,476	....
Oconto	13,812	8,321	5,491	....
Outagamie	25,558	18,430	7,128	....
Ozaukee	16,545	15,564	981	....
Pepin	5,816	4,659	1,157	....
Pierce	15,101	9,958	5,143	....
Polk	6,736	3,422	3,314	....
Portage	14,856	10,634	4,222	....
Racine	28,702	26,740	1,962	....
Richland	17,353	15,731	1,622	....
Rock	39,089	39,080	9	....
St. Croix	14,966	11,085	3,931	....
Sauk	26,932	23,860	3,072	....
Shawano	6,515	3,166	3,349	....
Sheboygan	34,021	31,749	2,272	....
Taylor *	849	.....	849	....
Trempealeau	14,992	10,732	4,260	....
Vernon	21,524	18,645	2,879	....
Walworth	26,259	25,972	287	....
Washington	23,862	23,919	.....	57
Waukesha	29,425	28,274	1,151	....
Waupaca	19,646	15,539	4,107	....
Waushara	11,523	11,279	244	....
Winnebago	45,033	37,279	7,754	....
Wood	6,048	3,912	2,136	....
Total	1,236,579	1,054,670	185,229	3,320

* New counties.

The population of the cities of the State and the larger incorporated villages was as follows:

CITIES AND VILLAGES.	1870.	1875.	Increase.
Milwaukee	71,440	100,775	29,335
Oshkosh	12,663	17,015	4,352
Fond du Lac	12,764	15,308	2,544
Racine	9,880	13,274	3,394
La Crosse	9,279	11,012	1,733
Janesville	8,789	10,115	1,326
Madison	9,176	10,093	917
Menasha	2,484	3,170	686
Prairie du Chien	2,700	2,970	270
Appleton	4,518	6,730	2,212
Manitowoc	5,168	6,724	1,556
Green Bay	4,666	8,087	3,421
Berlin	2,777	3,341	564
Beaver Dam	3,265	3,435	170
Portage	3,945	4,237	292
Sheboygan	5,310	6,828	1,518
Hudson	1,748	1,977	229
Beloit	4,396	4,605	209
Watertown	7,550	9,524	1,974
Neenah	2,655	4,023	1,368
Winneconne	1,159	1,594	435
Eau Claire	4,890	8,440	3,550
Stevens Point	1,810	3,363	1,553
Fort Howard	2,462	3,610	1,148
Waupun	1,935	2,049	114
Ripon	2,976	3,501	525
Two Rivers	1,365	1,705	340
Chippewa Falls	2,507	5,050	2,543
Columbus	1,888	1,903	15
Brodhead	1,548	1,428	120*
Monroe	3,408	3,227	181*
Mineral Point	3,275	3,054	221*
Kenosha	4,309	4,959	650
Wausau	1,349	2,820	1,471
Sparta	2,314	3,750	1,436
Oconto	2,655	4,457	1,802
Prescott	1,188	1,183	5*
Rizer Falls	1,217	1,916	699
Mauston	952	1,118	166
New Lisbon	1,221	1,133	88*
Sheboygan Falls	1,174	1,175	1
Delavan	1,688	1,785	97
Elkhorn	1,205	1,099	106*
West Bend	1,058	1,225	167
Oconomowoc	1,408	2,112	704
Waukesha	2,633	2,807	174
Waupaca	.....	1,976	...
New London	1,015	1,682	667
Grand Rapids	1,115	1,418	303
Geneva	.....	1,680	....

Returns, generally complete but some quite defective, show the acreage of the leading crops in 1874 and 1875 as follows:

CROPS.	1874.	1875.
Wheat	1,794,919	1,589,008
Oats	700,121	766,342
Corn	718,517	866,061
Barley	98,471	117,030
Rye	83,628	92,286
Hops	8,051	9,730
Tobacco	1,444	4,452

The railroad companies operating roads in Wisconsin, with the number of miles in the State, are as follows:

Chicago & Northwestern	564.52
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	724.00
Green Bay & Minnesota	213.50
Madison & Portage	39.00
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western	126.00
Mineral Point	49.00
Prairie du Chien & McGregor	1.75
Sheboygan & Fond du Lac	78.40
Superior & St. Croix	15.75
West Wisconsin	217.50
Western Union	85.20
Wisconsin Central	223.00
Wisconsin Valley	89.00
Total	2,527.22

* Decrease.

The Republican State Convention assembled in Madison, July 7th, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee; Lieutenant-Governor, H. L. Eaton, of Richland; Secretary of State, H. B. Warner, of Pierce; Treasurer, Henry Baltz, of Manitowoc; Attorney-General, John R. Bennett, of Rock; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Robert Graham, of Winnebago. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Wisconsin declare their unalterable adherence to the indissoluble union of the States; the sovereignty of the Federal Government in the functions assigned to it by the Constitution, the rights of the State, and the equality of all men before the law.

That we declare parties to be only deserving of support so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles, and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affairs.

That we regard labor as entitled in a high degree to the protection of the Government in all its rights.

That we are in favor of the freedom of religious opinion; and we therefore oppose any union between Church and State, or interference with religious faith or worship, or any legislation in the interest of any particular creed.

That we stand by free education, our public school-system, the taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school-fund for any sectarian purpose.

That we hold that true education and sound morals are the best agencies for promoting the laudable cause of temperance.

That we accept with approval the letter of President Grant discouraging the continuance in office of any Chief-Magistrate of the nation for a longer period than two terms.

That we approve of the present Republican national Administration, and especially the earnest efforts to collect the revenue, to prevent and punish frauds, to expose past violations and to guard against their recurrence in the future.

That we indorse the policy of adjusting difficulties between this and foreign nations by arbitration instead of war; and, as friends of justice, peace, and humanity, we shall hail the day when this policy shall be adopted throughout the world.

That we adhere to the doctrine of legislative control over railroads and other corporations, deriving their powers and franchises from the State, for the mutual benefit of the people and such corporations, without injustice to the interests of either; which policy was inaugurated and will continue to be fostered by the Republican party of Wisconsin, to the end that just and fair rates of transportation may be secured to all the people, while all unjust and oppressive acts of monopolies should be prohibited.

That we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous steps in that direction, in such manner as to disturb the business interests of the country as little as possible.

That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, so adjusted as to be the least burdensome and most favorable to the interests of labor and industry.

That we desire such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies, and at the same time secure to the inventor a fair remuneration and to the public the benefit of the invention upon equitable terms.

That the Republican party will continue, by all the means in the power of the State, to encourage immigration, as an important agency in developing the resources and promoting the prosperity of the nation.

That with the experience of the past, in reference to national and State administrations, we have abundant evidence that the best interests of the people demand the continuance of the enlightened and liberal policy of the Republican party in its well-defined and clearly-announced purpose, to foster the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the country; by a judicious system of internal improvements, having for their objects the enlargement of facilities and reduction in the cost of transportation for our inter-State commerce; by an honest and faithful administration of the laws; and by a firm adherence to the principles of justice and progress.

The Democratic Convention was held in Milwaukee on the 8th of September, and, having renominated the persons then in office, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the representatives of the Democratic and Liberal Reform and Independent electors of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, congratulate the people of the State, regardless of partisan distinction, upon the progress thus far made in the reduction of the State's expenditures, in the vigorous and impartial administration of the laws, in the repeal of obnoxious legislation, in the additional protection assured the industrial and producing classes, and in the banishment of the debasing spirit of political partyism from official places; and we resolve and declare—

1. That we will abide by the principles of political reform adopted by the People's Reform Convention of 1873, and subsequently readopted by fifteen thousand majority of the people of Wisconsin at the polls; and—

2. That we will abide by the declaration of principles unanimously agreed on by the Reform and Independent members of the Wisconsin Legislature of 1875, to wit: Preservation of the public credit; honest payment of the national debt; rigid economy in State and Federal administrations; more and cheaper facilities for transportation within and without the State; completion of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvements; sound currency in coin or its equivalent; tariff for revenue only, levying lighter duties upon articles of necessity than upon articles of luxury; the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation; no sympathy for men who vote or apologize for Crédit Mobilier corruptions in Congress or elsewhere, or who affiliate with men of corrupt practices in State or Federal legislation; the sovereignty of the Federal Government in the exercise of its delegated powers; the sovereignty of the States and the people as to all powers not delegated to the Federal Government nor prohibited to the States; the supremacy of civil authority in times of peace, and liberty, equality, and fraternity for all men under the law; the freedom of the press from Federal gag-laws; freedom of religion and opinion; hostility to all State or Federal enactments which usurp jurisdiction over private conscience, or punish one man for the offenses of another; the elevation of labor and its permanent and positive protection in all its rights without injustice to capital, and the perpetual subordination of the interests of party to principles and to the good of the whole people.

We furthermore resolve and declare that, being but one people and having but one country, it is essential to our national peace and prosperity that harmony prevail between the Federal and State governments in all their legal and constitutional relations; that toward that end it is necessary that the Constitution, with all its amendments, be acknowledged as the supreme law throughout the land, and that no effort be made to counteract the letter or spirit of its provisions. But we strongly condemn all attempts by the Federal Government to absorb

or exercise powers not expressly delegated by the Constitution, and the interference of the Federal Administration in matters of purely local concern.

2. That in the administration of our national affairs of late years we find but little to praise and much to regret and disapprove.

3. That the framers of our Government wisely guarded against the union of Church and State, and we insist that the principles of our constitution in this respect shall be adhered to strictly and forever, and that, in the administration of our public affairs, all sectarian issues shall be discarded.

4. That under our constitution the school-fund and its revenues are set apart and exclusively devoted to the support and maintenance of the public schools, and that all agitation relating to a division of the same is impolitic and uncalled for; that such schools are an independent element of republican institutions, and we believe in more and more perfecting the system, so as to bring a thorough and free common-school education within the reach of all, but we also insist that, as required by the constitution, the public schools throughout our State shall be kept free from sectarian instruction, in order that they may be accessible to all, without interference with the rights of conscience.

5. That the power given to the Legislature by the constitution of our State to exempt property from taxation was expected to be exercised with the utmost caution; but much complaint has been made that the power has been used with very little restraint, to the detriment of public interests, and we accordingly recommend an early revision of the laws upon that subject.

6. That, after the many unsuccessful efforts of the Republican party of Wisconsin to promote temperance by prohibitory legislation, we rejoice in the final acknowledgment that true education and sound morals are the best agencies for that purpose; but that we deem it essential to remain vigilant rather than confide in declarations possibly dictated by partisan exigency instead of by settled convictions of principle and duty; and we furthermore recommend any amendment of the present excise law necessary to secure every portion of the people from arbitrary infringements upon the letter and spirit of its provisions.

7. That we congratulate the people of Wisconsin upon the settlement of the question of the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its creation, and upon the perpetual source of redress thus assured against aggressions from monopolized capital, and we demand that the power of the State thus established shall be firmly and continuously exercised for the complete protection of the people from every form of corporate injustice, extortion, or aggression; and we repeat and declare that the improvement of old and construction of new lines of railway are necessary to the progress and development of the State, and that railroad companies are entitled to reasonable and reliable compensation for actual capital and labor thus employed.

8. That the use or contribution of money by party candidates, for the purpose of directly or indirectly corrupting public opinion, is an offense which demands the execration of all enlightened and patriotic men, and we insist upon a prompt and vigorous enforcement of the law to punish the crime of bribery committed at or before elections, and upon such amendment of said law as experience may prove necessary to the full protection of the ballot-box from crimes of this class.

9. That the vast annual contributions of the country for the support of the National Government warrant a more rapid reduction of the national debt, and a corresponding relief of the people from the burden of annual interest paid from the profits of their industry.

10. That we demand an early revision of the patent laws, and a more liberal legislation for the protection of the people in this department from the exactions of aggregated capital.

11. That we sincerely deplore the recent failure of enlightened men to establish civil-service reform in the administration of the National Government; that, in the opinion of this convention, appointments to office in this State and nation should be based on the permanent qualifications of honesty and capacity, and not upon partisan service; and we earnestly invite a united effort of all patriotic men to guard the people from the evils of partisan and official corruption, for prompt and condign punishment of crime in official places, and for the restoration of pure and economical government in every department of the public service.

The existing State officers were renominated by acclamation, as follows: Governor, William R. Taylor; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles D. Parker; Secretary of State, Peter Dayton; State Treasurer, Ferdinand Kuchu; Attorney-General, A. Scott Sloan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Learing.

The Republican candidate for Governor, Harrison Ludington, was elected; the other officers chosen were Democrats. The vote was as follows:

Governor: Harrison Ludington, 85,155; William R. Taylor, 84,314; C. E. Hammond, 460; scattering, 141.

Lieutenant-Governor: C. D. Parker, 85,437; Henry L. Eaton, 84,238; L. D. Gilfillan, 407; scattering, 180.

Secretary of State: Peter Doyle, 85,102; Hans B. Warner, 84,484; H. W. Brown, 406; scattering, 195.

Treasurer: Ferdinand Kuehn, 86,230; Henry Baltz, 83,426; J. Turner, 407; scattering, 179.

Harrison Ludington, the present Governor of Wisconsin, was born in Putnam County, N. Y., July 31, 1812. At the age of nineteen years he emigrated to Wisconsin, reaching Milwaukee in November, 1838. Soon after he opened a small store. Since 1851 he has been engaged in an extensive business of manufacturing and selling lumber. He has three times been elected Mayor of Milwaukee. He has been an enthusiastic Republican since the organization of that party. Before being elected Governor, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress.

Z

ZACHARIÆ, Heinrich Albert, a German jurist, born November 20, 1806; died May 8, 1875. He studied law in Göttingen, became lecturer at that university in 1830, extraordinary professor in 1835, and ordinary Professor of Law in 1842. In 1848 he was a member of the German National Assembly. In 1863 he was appointed a member of the Council of State, and in 1867 was elected to the first Reichstag of the North-German Confeders-

tion, where he took part in the framing of the constitution. In the latter part of 1867 he was elected a life-member of the Prussian Herrenhaus by the university. He wrote: "Lehre vom Versuche der Verbrechen" (2 vols., 1836–'39); "Die Gebrechen und die Reform des deutschen Strafprocesses" (2 vols., 1861–'68); "Das Handbuch des deutschen Strafprocesses" (2 vols., 1861–'68); "Das deutsche Staats- und Bundesrecht" (3 vols., third edition, 1865–'66). Among his political works are "Zur Schleswig-Holstein'schen Frage" (1847), "Die Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, der Sonderbund und die Bundesrevision" (1848), "Die Reform der deutschen Bundesverfassung" (1859), "Das rechtliche Verhältniss des fürstlichen Kammerguts" (1861), "Das Successionsrecht im Gesammthause Braunschweig-Lüneburg und der ausschliessliche Anspruch Hannovers auf das Herzogthum Braunschweig" (1862).

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